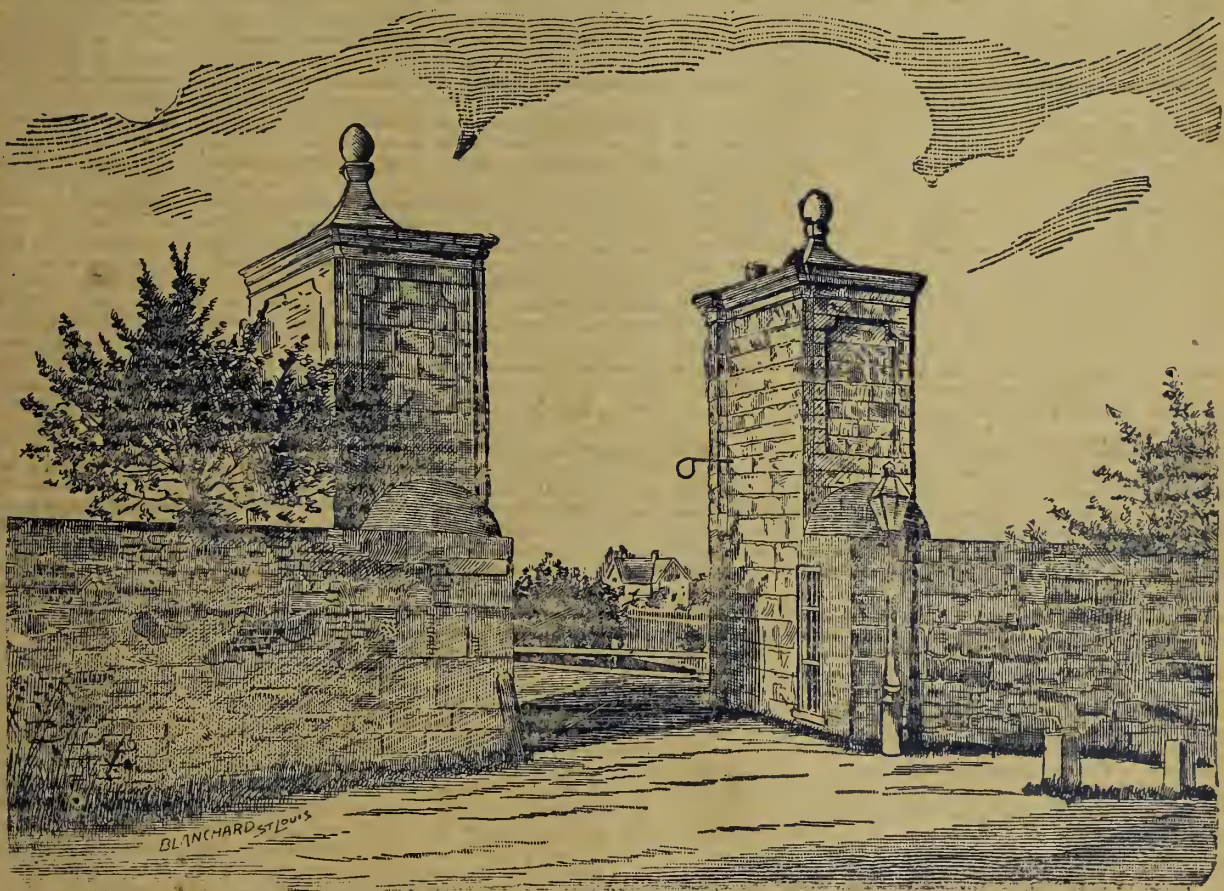


THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD



THE PUBLIC STREET NORTH THROUGH THE "CITY GATE" LEADS TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

MAY 1905

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THE FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA





MANUAL ALPHABET.

THE MASTERY OF ENGLISH.

IN a lecture recently delivered to the students of Gallaudet College, Dr. Fay dwelt upon the vital importance of a mastery of English. His advice to the students was to patiently practice English by daily reading, spelling, or writing. Gallaudet College is the place where most of our brightest pupils may be reasonably expected to be found. The Faculty of the college are in the best possible position to form an opinion as to the intellectual attainments of the pupils sent out from our schools for the deaf. Therefore the remarks just quoted, coming from one who can speak with authority on the subject are particularly significant. It would be unreasonable to expect that every pupil entering the college should have so far advanced in the study of language as to need but little further training in this subject, but still at the least a thoroughly good foundation might be looked for at the outset of every student's college career. That a higher degree of proficiency in the use of English is yet desirable, we may infer from the following paragraph taken from the circular recently issued by the president. Dr. Gallaudet says, "Students come to us every year who are unable to go forward satisfactorily with their college work owing to insufficient preparation in English. Hereafter more stress will be laid on the command of English shown in all papers presented by candidates for admission to the college."

There is nothing new in this requirement. It is simply a reminder of the object that all educators of the deaf should have in view. It was long ago laid down as an axiom, that, "To educate a deaf child is to give him language, and to give him language is to educate him." The strife of so-called methods, which are, generally speaking, merely methods of communication, and not of education, may occupy our attention for a time, but after all is said and done, the advocates of each and every system, or method, are finally brought face to face with the problem common to all, namely, the teaching of language. There is no royal road to the acquirement of the English language, whether it be taught through the medium of speech,

by manual spelling or by writing. We are well aware that proficiency in the use of English cannot be attained without constant practice. There is one necessary factor, however, which must not be overlooked. In order that the English language may become an efficient tool in the hands of our pupils, it must first of all be taught, and the teacher must know how to do it. Here, let it be remembered, we are not speaking merely of the partially deaf, or of the semi-mute, but of the congenitally deaf. We are not of those who believe that deaf children can "pick up" language simply by having it spoken to them. We know that daily practice in English in school, and out of school, whether it is spoken, spelled, or written, is absolutely necessary, and no effort should be spared to promote such practice, but we maintain that efficient instruction is first needed. A thorough foundation in the use of correct English must be laid in the lower grades of the school. Such a foundation can only be made by placing the pupils under the instruction of a teacher who knows how to teach language. Then it matters little so far as the acquisition of English is concerned, what the method of communication be. It may be speech and speech-reading, or it may be the manual alphabet and writing. With signs we have nothing whatever to do. If the mastery of English and the development of the intellectual faculties are to be the objects we

have in view, there must be no dallying with signs in our methods of instruction. There is just one point with regard to the use of signs upon which we will touch in passing. We would repeat, that one of the greatest objections we have to signs, is, that they fail to train the mind to habits of accurate thinking and symbolizing. They utterly fail to recognize those delicate distinctions required by those who use spoken and written language. Any one who has taught a class of deaf children whose language has become confused and entangled through the constant use of signs, can realize what an almost hopeless task it is to endeavor to reduce such a chaos to anything like intelligent order. It is not hard to see that by continuing

THE MUTE.

This is Bill, my brother—he
Haint like uth'er folks, y' see;
Bill can't hear, ner he can't say
Ennything—jis borned that way;
He has never spoke a word;
No, ner hasn't ever herd
Burd's a singin' 'er bees hum
In his life—he's defan' dum.

Bill kin write, tho'—ort t' see
How his pencil flies; why he
Writes dern nigh as fast, sumhow,
As I'm talkin' t' y' now;
An' he makes signs too by han'—
Signs that I kin understan';
Bill is smarter, sir, 'n sum
Fellers that haint defand dum.

Guess if you er me had bin
Borned jis def an' dum like him'
We'd bin findin' fault with what
God had giv' us fer our lot;
Bill don't tho'—he's happy all
Yere roun'—winter, spring an' fall;
Takes things, Bill duz, as they cum—
Luv him 'euz he's defan' dum.—Ex.

or sanctioning the use of signs in the instruction of the deaf we are pursuing a course utterly opposed to all the conditions necessary to the mastery of English. "Signs," as Dr. Gallaudet once said, "do not express those exact and beautiful divisions of thought that are expressed by language."

It seems to us that the demand for better English in our schools is the pressing need of the hour. The study of language will never be pursued with the maximum degree of success until this subject is taught in a more scientific manner than it is at present. We have learnt a useful lesson of late years in regard to our methods of teaching foreign languages. We no longer attempt to master a language by first confining our attention to the study of its grammar, thus endeavoring to analyze what we have not yet comprehended. This is a flagrant breach of the law that the acquirement of all knowledge should proceed from the known to the unknown. The teacher of the deaf needs to make a study of the philosophy of language. He needs to be able to classify and systematize his teaching. The intuitive method of teaching language is without doubt the method, but the best results will not be obtained therefrom until it has been more thoroughly studied by those who teach it. It is as yet but imperfectly developed. In order to be most effective this method of teaching needs to be carried on upon thoroughly scientific lines.

We can fully endorse the opinion of a teacher who lately said, "The fact that all the various subjects of instruction are merely parts of one great language whole, and not really separate subjects, is sufficiently recognized in teaching. It must be remembered that the ideas belonging to all these subjects are developments of the same concepts and therefore they should be regarded rather as the means of enlarging previously formed concepts expressed in new terms, than as separate branches of study. If we regard the term, language, as the intelligent and intelligible expression of thought, it may be truly said that there really is only one subject in our program of work, and that geography, history and arithmetic are merely wider means of illustrating it."—James A. Weaver, in *Utah Eagle*.

Smallest Engine Known.

The smallest stationary engine in the world, as far as its maker can learn, rests entirely on a 5-cent piece. It is owned and was made by John H. Cunningham, a jeweler of Eaton. Cunningham has a fund for making miniature machinery.

The little engine operates at a remarkable rate of speed under a pound of steam. So small are some of the parts that a magnifying glass is necessary to make a proper examination of them. The screws that hold the parts together are made from needles, the threads being so fine as to defy the naked eye. The screws are a fraction of a millimeter in diameter. The fly wheel

measures about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. It was turned from steel by Cunningham, who says it is the largest wheel that the engine will turn.

The engine has one-sixteenth of an inch stroke; the cylinder head measures one-eighth of an inch in diameter, while the capped cylinder head measures a fourth of an inch. The striking boxes are packed with line scraped from silk thread, cotton being too coarse for the purpose.

Cunningham cannot estimate the power of the little contrivance whose steam is generated in a boiler made from a hand bicycle pump and heated by a gas jet. The engine thus far has never been able to overcome greater resistance than that furnished by the flywheel.

The engine was first built on a 5-cent piece and Cunningham has now mounted the coin and engine on a stand. The piping for the engine is a small copper wire drilled out in the center and running to the boiler, which is several times the size and weight of the engine.—Selected.

A Deaf Diver.

William M. Ryan, of Detroit, Mich., is engaged as a diver by the U. S. Government at Spectacle Reef Light House, near Cheboygan. He claims to be the only deaf-mute diver in the world, and says diving in the deep water is exceedingly dangerous, but he can stand the terrible strain much longer than any other expert diver, because of his total deafness.

Mr. Ryan gave several incidents which cannot fail to thrill the stoutest hearts. He says that while working at the bottom of the lake, a school of sturgeons attacked him ferociously, but did him no harm, because he wore an iron costume and helmet, but he seized a small iron crow bar and struck several of the fish dead, and they rose to the surface.

He says that two divers were drowned near Alpena, 105 miles from the Reef, and no one else was willing to dive for the bodies, he was brought there on a U. S. Cutter, and did the work successfully, for which the United States paid him well.

He says that one day, while sawing fallen trees at the bottom, he was scared by a terrific, shrill sound and immediately gave a signal to be pulled up, and then found out it was only a loud fog horn on a steamer. He went down again. He thinks he feels the whistle much louder in the water than in the air. Mr. Ryan was a former pupil at Eliot, and is a man of iron constitution and herculean strength. He weighs 225 lbs. — Wash. Cor. Deaf-Mute Journal.

"Mamma," said a wee pet, "they sang 'I want to be an angel,' this morning, and I sang with them."

"Why, Nellie," exclaimed mamma, "could you keep time with the rest?"

"I guess I could," she proudly answered; "why, I kept ahead of them 'most all the way through."

AMONG THE SOCIETIES

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

The C. E. Society met in the chapel at 6 o'clock on the evening of April 30, 1905. The opening prayer was made by Miss Nettalien Vanderpoel. The Secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting and they were adopted. The opening hymn, "Sound the High Praises," was nicely signed by Misses Lorena Sawyer and Cora Pate. Interesting stories were given by Misses Alice Rogers, Alice Carlton, Grace Hudson and Masters Paul Blount and George Hay. The second prayer was signed by Miss Minnie Clemons. The second hymn, "Come Home," was nicely signed by Mr. Bonnie Barber. Six girls and six boys had memorized a verse each from the Bible and recited them nicely. The programme for the next meeting was reported by Miss Eugenia Wilson. Business matters were then discussed. Miss Alice Carlton took up the collection and reported thirty cents collected. The closing prayer was signed by Miss Della Pate.

The C. E. Society met in the chapel at 6 o'clock on the evening of May 7, 1905. The opening prayer was made by Miss Alice Rogers. The Secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting and they were adopted. The opening hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," was very nicely signed by Misses Abbie Goff and Candace Carter. Interesting stories were given by Misses Nettalien Vanderpoel, Eugenia Wilson, Grace Hudson and Minnie Clemons and Mr. Fred Pollock. The second prayer was signed by Miss Anita Morris. The second hymn, "Jesus, May We Learn of Thee," was nicely signed by Masters Norris Holland and George Hay. The president called three of the members to repeat the verses four to eleven in the 5th chapter of Matthew which was done fairly well. Another hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee, Nearer to Thee," was nicely signed by Misses Nettalien Vanderpoel, Alice Scott and Frankie Hawley. There was no business. The programme for the next meeting was reported by Miss Eugenia Wilson. The closing prayer was signed by Miss Martha Boylston and then the meeting adjourned. Miss Townsend, Secretary of the Florida Christian Endeavor Society, was present at the meeting.

Paul Blount, Secretary.

POPE LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Pope Literary Society was called to order at 6:30 o'clock on the evening of April 22, 1905. The Secretary called the roll and reported all present except Miss Frankie Hawley. The Secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting. An essay on "Chameleons" was read by Miss Nettalien Vanderpoel. The question for debate was, Resolved, That the love

of fame is a more powerful motive in human life than the love of money. Mr. Paul Blount and Miss Lorena Sawyer were on the affirmative side, and Mr. Fred Pollock and Miss Candace Carter upheld the negative side. The president chose Misses Eugenia Wilson and Abbie Goff and Mr. Julius Horowitz as judges. They decided in favor of the affirmative side. Mr. Pope was time-keeper, door-keeper and chairman. A declamation was nicely signed by Masters George Hay and Norris Holland. Domestic news was given by Miss Alice Rogers and foreign news by Miss Abbie Goff. Nice stories were told by Misses Anita Morris, Roxie Jordan, Sarah Johnson, Cora Pate and Master Julius Horowitz. Mr. Paul Blount was critic and he made some criticisms. The members did not give any talks. The Secretary then read the programme for the next meeting. Business matters were then discussed, after which the meeting adjourned.

Candace Carter, Secretary.

The Pope Literary Society met in the chapel at 6:30 o'clock on the evening of May 13th, 1905. The Secretary called the roll and found all present except Miss Dace Carter. The Secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting which were adopted. Miss Alice Carlton read a nice essay on the "Newfoundland Dog." The debate was then called for. The question was, Resolved, That the farmer is more useful than the city man. Miss Minnie Clemons, Mr. George Hay and Miss Anita Morris were on the affirmative side, and Miss Roxie Jordan, Mr. Charlie Manire and Miss Sarah Johnson upheld the negative side. The president chose Misses Alice Scott, Martha Boylston and Mr. Paul Blount as judges. They decided in favor of the affirmative side. Mr. Pope was time-keeper, door-keeper and chairman. Declamations were prettily signed by Misses Lucile Carter, Della Pate and Grace Hudson. Domestic news was given by Miss Alice Scott. Stories were nicely told by Misses Eugenia Wilson, Nettalien Vanderpoel, Martha Boylston. Messrs. Paul Blount and Fred Pollock. There being no further business the society adjourned.

Alice Carlton, Pro'tem Sec'y.

Care of Children in Japan.

The Japanese can certainly give Europeans a lesson in the care with which they administer laws concerning children. Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese minister here, a most delightful man who is always welcomed by many friends, told me that in Japan persons under twenty are prohibited from smoking.

If it is known that parents or guardians allow them to smoke, they are fined one yen (about half a dollar), and the dealer who knowingly sells tobacco is fined ten yen (about \$7). That great coming nation has certainly understood that the state has duties toward children.—Selected.

BLIND DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Lavinia Burton.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Two weeks ago, Miss Jack and Miss Burton spent the day at South Beach.

Most of the girls declare that yesterday was one of the most delightful days of their lives.

The small boys are outspoken in their delight over the fact that today is Saturday and a rest day.

DeWitt Lightsey and Robert Terry have resolved to enjoy sea bathing in moderation in the future.

DeWitt Lightsey had a box of fudge from home which was so good that several have asked for the recipe.

Augustus Holly declines to discuss the question of a speedy return to the beach, until he recovers from his recent trip.

Clara Holloway was remembered by several of her friends on her birthday, which came on the twenty-third of last month.

It is the day after the annual trip to the beach and every boy and girl is of the opinion that every sweet has its bitter.

Mr. Parks has been absent from his accustomed haunts for several days. We hope that his journey will prove a safe and pleasant one.

Lula Barfield, Annie Synder, Lucy Kilbee, Bessie Sikes, and Pearl Brown had Easter boxes, containing the pretty things dear to the heart of every girl at this season.

The committee from the legislature, consisting of Dr. Crill, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Hall visited the school the last week of April. They were a painstaking, conscientious committee and we hope for great things from their visit.

Miss Grace Townsend, who is visiting friends in St. Augustine, was with us at our Endeavor meeting last Sunday night. Her position as secretary of this organization, throughout the state, made her visit an unusually pleasant one for us.

Dr. Webb brought out some friends of his, members of the legislature, to see the workings of our school. If we made as pleasant an impression upon both of these parties of the legislature as they did upon us, we will soon have new buildings.

There are three kinds of people in the world—the will's, the wont's and the cant's. The first accomplish everything; the second oppose everything; the third fail in everything. To which class do you belong?

Schiller's body was lowered into the grave on a May day one hundred years ago. Although this poet is a German the whole world has enjoyed his poems.

Pass It By.

Some one said a word untrue?
Pass it by;
Do not let it worry you—
Pass it by;
Just find something good to do,
Keep life's pleasant things in view;
Gray skies will give place to blue,
If you pass it by, dear
Some one said a word unkind?
Pass it by;
Just dismiss it from your mind—
Pass it by;
Place yourself secure behind
Pleasant thoughts, and you will find
Life's dark clouds with sunshine lined—
If you pass it by, dear.—Sel.

Origin Of The Loving Cup.

The presentation of loving cups is more than ever the fashion, but while these three-handled vessels are common enough, their origin is not generally known. Here it is:

King Henry of Navarre, while hunting, became separated from his companions, and, feeling thirsty, called at a wayside inn for a cup of wine. The serving maid, on handing it to him as he sat on horseback, neglected to present the handle. Some wine was spilled and his majesty's white gauntlets were soiled.

While riding home he bethought him that a two-handled cup would prevent a recurrence of this, so he had one made at the royal potteries and sent it to the inn. On his next visit he called again for wine, when, to his astonishment, the maid (having received instructions from her mistress to be very careful of the King's cup) presented it to him holding it herself by each of the handles.

At once the happy idea struck the king of a cup with three handles, which was promptly acted upon, his majesty quaintly remarking: "Surely, out of three handles I shall be able to get one."

A Hero's Boyhood.

Baden-Powell, the hero of Mafeking, was a great favorite with his schoolmates on account of his bravery and his skill in sports. But his teachers liked him for a better reason. One of them said he would be glad to give the boy his entire education gratis, because he had such a wholesome influence over his comrades that "he had raised the whole moral tone of the school since he came there." Clean minded, hard-working, enthusiastic, his boyhood was a fit preparation for a manhood of achievement. Heroes are not made haphazard; they build up heroic character as they grow.—Selested.

Your word can never be as good as your bond because your memory can never be as trustworthy as your honor.

PUPILS' NOTES

The magnolia trees are in blossom now. The blossoms smell sweet.

Elzy Pacetti said that he was going to Armstrong soon as he had work there.

Anita and Herman Morris will go to Jacksonville on the twenty-eighth of May.

Candace Carter went home last Wednesday. Her sister is very sick with typhoid fever.

A few days ago, Alice Rogers received a photograph of her little niece, six months old.

Martha Boylston probably will go to Cedar Spring, S. C. to visit her friends when school closes.

Some of the large girls are busy making new dresses to wear on the train when they go home.

Julius Horowitz's birthday will be on the twenty-fifth of this month. He will be fifteen years old.

Mr. Pope and the boys went for a long walk yesterday. They picked several magnolia blossoms.

We all leave here for our homes Wednesday morning, May 31. We will be glad to see our parents again.

Elzie Pacetti gave Miss Jack a cocoanut. She will show it to the people in Nebraska when she goes home.

This morning Max Weatherby was taken by surprise, when his cousins came to see him. Max is nine years old.

It is reported that some of the teachers will leave for their homes on May 30th, before the pupils leave on May 31.

A committee from the Legislature came to visit our school last month. We expect to have fine new buildings soon.

On May 5th, Emmet Kelly, a former pupil, came to go to South Beach with us. We all enjoyed having him with us again.

Bessie Sikes' parents will meet her at Miami when she goes home. She told me that she is very anxious to see them.

We will have no more meetings of the Pope Literary Society this term because the time for us to go home is near at hand.

Fred Pollock got a letter from his sister Zada yesterday. She told him that she weighs one hundred and twelve pounds.

Eugenia Wilson had a nice letter from her father, telling her that he felt sorry for the pupils whose arms and faces were sunburnt.

Lorena Sawyer's sister and brother-in-law went home to see her folks last week. She is glad because she will see them next summer when she goes home.

Some days ago, Lorena Sawyer got a crate of tomatoes from home. She was very glad to get it. She kindly divided with the girls. They were nice large ones.

Not long ago, Mrs. Hare received a letter from her friend, Ada Bradley. Ada wants to know when school closes as she wants to meet Della and Cora Pate at River Junction.

When Mr. Blount, a teacher in the Kentucky School for the Deaf, was here last January, he took a group picture of some of the pupils. Lately he sent one to Mr. Pope.

Not long ago, Alice Scott had a letter from her married sister, who lives in Miami, telling her that she wanted her to spend a week with her before she goes to Key West when school closes.

Last week Eugenia Wilson was surprised to get a very nice letter from her Aunt Vene Harless, telling her that she and her children probably will go to Chicago on the twenty-first of June.

Miss Lillard went to Tennessee last Tuesday evening to see her father who is very sick. We are sorry for her. Nettalien Vanderpoel and some of the other pupils in the high grade are teaching her class now.

Miss Grace Townsend, of Sumterville, Fla., State Secretary of the C. E. Society, lately came over and spent a few days with us. She delivered a nice talk in the chapel and Miss Jack interpreted what she said for us.

Sometime this week Abbie Goff will get her examination questions from the President of Gallaudet College. We hope she will pass her examinations all right. We want her to go to College, because the Florida School has no representative at College.

Last Saturday afternoon Miss McLane, Grace Hudson and Alice Scott went to the city with Mr. Graham. Miss McLane bought slippers for the girls. Mr. Graham bought some pine-apple ice cream for them. Miss McLane bought some strawberry ice cream for them.

On last Friday, May the 5th, we all went to South Beach to a picnic. All went in the surf and had a fine time. At 12 o'clock, we had lunch. Then some of us went in the surf again. There are five swings at South Beach. We had a fine time but our faces and arms got sun-burned, but all got well soon.

One night not long ago, some of the girls asked their supervisor to let them go to the creek near here in the moonlight. She said "Go ahead" and they all went. They saw a shepherd dog swimming in the water and they threw pieces of wood into the water and the dog got them and brought them to land.

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida.

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type-setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year.

Rates of advertising made known on application.

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ALBERT H. WALKER	Editor.
WM. B. HARE	Business Manager.

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School closes on the 30th inst. The children all leave on the 31st.

If we have not accomplished all we intended to this year in the school rooms, we won't lay all the blame on the old scapegoat—the sign language.

The total enrollment of the school reached eighty-seven this term, with an average daily attendance something like eighty-six. What school can beat this record?

Caution: In oral addresses before deaf children, do not imagine they fully comprehend all you say when they nod their heads and have an intelligent look on their faces.

We have studied some very surprising statistics from the day schools in Wisconsin, printed in the April number of the Association Review. In this state there were enrolled last year 222 pupils in 17 day schools; the average number of years in attendance was 3.3. Out of this number 171 pupils read the lips *readily* and 101 read books *spontaneously*. Brethren of the profession stop, think and ponder deeply! Just think of it—over 45 per cent. of the pupils attending these day schools read books *spontaneously*. If the above is true, that is, if the long word "*spontaneously*" is used correctly as the lexicographers define it, the combined method schools are doomed. A 20 per cent. of spontaneous readers would make us proud, 25 per cent. would cause us to boast, and if we could show 30 per cent., it is probable we would be unbearable in our arrogance. But 45 per cent. of spontaneous readers!!

The superiority of the day schools over the com-

bined method schools is fully demonstrated. The above figures prove it and figures don't—But—Continued in our next.

The recommendation of the committee appointed to visit this school that \$100,000 be appropriated for new buildings has passed the senate, carrying only \$75,000, and the bill will probably come up in the house at an early date, provided a bill, which has passed the house, does not pass the senate—this bill is known as the "Buckman Bill," taking its name from the author. This is a general outline of the bill: Do away with the seven colleges or schools for higher education fostered by the state and found one university, one female college, and remove this school to one of the vacated plants. To carry out the plan \$200,000 is provided. The three named schools are to be under a State Board of Control, of five members, appointed by the Governor. The removal of our school however is left optional with the new board.

The house will await probably the action of the senate on this bill before taking up ours, and if favorable, we will be provided for out of the funds appropriated in this bill; if the senate defeats the bill, then our original bill as passed by the senate will receive attention in the house.

In either case, the school will be well provided for.

One of the hardest tasks that fall to the lot of a teacher of the deaf is to be called upon to translate signs into English. The verbal accuracy of these translations depends upon the sign-maker more than upon the translator. If the sign-maker first think in English and then signs, it is not very difficult to follow and interpret with splendid accuracy, but this is not the sign language, neither is the one making these signs a master of the sign language. The sign language is in its purity and beauty an ideographic language and a master of the sign language expresses himself in this manner. It is axiomatic, with certain limitations, that the better the sign-maker the harder the English translation, and the poorer the sign-maker the easier the translation.

In regard to the difficulty in reading translations from signs into English Editor Caldwell of the California news says, "Consider for a moment one of the difficulties in the way of interpreting this one thought, 'Hallowed be thy name.' The first thought in the mind of the interpreter always is, 'What does this mean?' Now, it is safe to say that if a dozen men were asked to put that single sentence into other words with the same meaning, no two of the interpretations would be exactly the same. One would take it to mean, 'We revere thee.' Another would put it in these words, perhaps: 'We desire that thy name may be kept holy by men.' Another: 'May all men love and honor thee.' Another would say that the words just

as they appear in the Prayer are their own best interpretation. The sign-maker, offering this Prayer, will naturally follow the form that commends itself to him as approaching nearest to the meaning of the text. If his interpreter has not been accustomed to take that same view of its meaning, he will naturally not associate the sign presentation with the exact language that the leader has in mind."

We have a fair knowledge of the sign language and use it with some success in imparting our ideas to the deaf; in fact, it is our mother tongue, so to speak, as our whole life from infancy up has been lived practically in an atmosphere of the sign language.

Nothing is enjoyed more than following an adept sign-maker in a story or a description of travel or a lecture. Ask us suddenly what he is talking about and the chances are that you will get a very vague idea when we try to translate it into English. We soar with him in his pictorial paintings and see and feel and think in the language of the narrator and not in the English language.

A man's inability to translate from signs into English is no ground for designating him an ignorant.



School closes for the summer vacation on the 31st inst. On that day the children leave for their respective homes and ere the twilight rays of evening give way to sombre darkness there will be a stillness pervading the buildings like unto death—an over-powering and melancholy Silence will reign sentinel until in the fall when the pattering of little feet and joyful greetings resound once again through the halls and old Silence, dethroned, will slink away.

The children leave with hearts beating and thumping with joy for they know that soon they will be in the arms of mother, father, sister and brother—and at home, dear old home, once more. What joy! What bliss! We have all experienced this happy home-going after a long separation.

To the parents of each and every child we say that we have studied carefully and constantly the needs and necessities of your child in the school-room and out, studied and prescribed for him morally, intellectually and physically, watched his growth sedulously along all these lines. And now we give him back to you with a feeling that nothing has been neglected, nothing left undone, on our part to inspire him on to better and higher things.

He returns to you and our great responsibility ceases for a while and we take a much needed rest in order to be well prepared to take up and continue our work in the fall.

To those pupils who leave us for all time we bid them a sad farewell. They now will cease to be wage-spenders and become wage-earners. They will ask the world to make room for them in its great army of workers and the world will in all likelihood give it to

them. The world will expect something of them. Deafness or blindness is no excuse in this day and time for a half palsied life in a chair and a beggar's pittance on the table. Too many are breaking down these barriers and demanding that the world count them useful members. They have been here for a number of years and we send them out with the best preparation we could give them to the battle of life and we expect to hear of battles fought and victories won. Good judgment and carefulness and thoroughness and punctuality and regularity and endurance and above all uprightness of character will win and we have tried to instil these characteristics into them.

This term has been a very successful one. Everything has worked smoothly. The school-room work has been satisfactory. We have made some progress in our industrial department, as far as our very limited means would permit. And the health of the whole school has been excellent. We wish all a pleasant vacation and with a feeling of joyful sadness we say Good-by, and may God be with you one and all and watch over and protect you and when you return to us in the fall, we will greet you with open arms.

Visiting Committee's Report.

The committee appointed to visit the Florida School for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, at St. Augustine, have submitted the following very interesting report:

Your committee visited St. Augustine on April 28, and devoted the whole day to inspecting the school in all its departments.

At the beginning of this report we wish to impress the fact upon the Legislature that there is no more deserving institution in this State, and none that the people will so cheerfully support, and we believe that the people, could they see the needs of this school as we saw it, would insist that most liberal appropriations be made.

The amount of work done and results obtained by the superintendent and teachers with the limited amount of room and appliances at hand exceed our expectations. The teachers are well fitted for their positions, are fully competent and capable, and appreciate the responsibilities of their positions.

The premises are scrupulously clean and are kept in the best of order, notwithstanding their crowded condition.

No sickness of any kind among pupils or teachers at this time, and we are informed that the health of both the children and teachers has been very good. The children are bright, happy and contented.

It is unfortunate that in the establishment of this school the State was cramped for funds and that the foundation was not laid on the broad lines that it should have been.

The buildings are wholly inadequate to the needs of the children, both as to school rooms proper and

the dormitories or sleeping rooms. In the girls' dormitory in one room there are thirty-three cots or beds. This should not be the case in the great state of Florida. For one moment let this enter your mind and grasp the situation; there is urgent demand for more room and better equipment.

In the boys' department the accommodations are no better and the wonder is how do those in authority manage to keep the rooms in a sanitary and healthy condition.

Your committee feel that they can not express to you fully the needs of this school, but we desire to impress you with the fact that at every turn your committee was impressed with the urgent need of this school. We feel that it is not right that the white and colored schools should be in the same inclosure.

We recommend that in order that the school may be put on a firm foundation, and a broad and comprehensive policy adopted that the State purchase twelve acres of land that can now be had just across the street from the present holdings of the State. This land can be bought for the sum of six thousand dollars, and a leading citizen of St. Augustine pledged that three thousand dollars of this sum or more would be paid by the citizens of St. Augustine. On this land the white children's dormitories should be erected with all modern appliances. The ground is so situated that a basement under the building can be built in which the heating plant can be installed, also the manual and industrial department. This manual and industrial department is now in a limited way being carried on. The hospital room is now being used as a work room for training the blind boys in the making of hammocks, etc. The sitting room of Mrs. Hare is used to train the children in the making of fancy baskets, etc. The larger girls have their work hours when they are trained in needle work and dressmaking. There is also a system in force which requires each detail of girls to have charge of the dining-room looking after the cleaning up of the table and care of the dishes. They go about this work happy and contented, feeling that, though unable to speak, they have their place in the world and add their little mite to the happiness of their fellow students.

No person who has the well being and upbuilding of the State at heart can but feel that every effort should be made to make the lives of these children brighter and happier by making them self-supporting.

We, therefore, recommend:

Twelve acres of land at half cost	-	-	-	\$	3,000
New buildings, etc.	-	-	-	-	70,000
Heating and light plant	-	-	-	-	12,000
Water and sewerage system	-	-	-	-	2,000
Fencing and outhouses	-	-	-	-	1,500
Furniture	-	-	-	-	4,000
Gymnasium	-	-	-	-	1,500
Musical instruments	-	-	-	-	2,000
Industrial and manual training department and material	-	-	-	-	4,000
Total	-	-	-	-	\$100,000

We inclose the recommendations made in the biennial report of the Superintendent and board of trustees.

(Signed) { E. S. CRILL,
On Part of the Senate,
W. E. BAKER,
J. M. HALL,
On Part of the House.

Pure Oralists as Sign-makers.

The announcement in the daily papers that two professors from the "Deaf and Dumb Asylum," on Lexington Avenue, were required to interpret to a prisoner in the sign language, sounds rather peculiar. In the first place, the "asylum" referred to is a pure-oral school, and the professors profess to know nothing of the sign language and to have no use for it; and, in the second place, the prisoner was a former pupil of the aforementioned "asylum." In this case, it is not the sign language that is "doomed," but the prisoner would undoubtedly have been doomed had there been no language of gesture by which to reach his understanding and obtain his defensive replies.—Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

Talked Too Much.

Our friend, Principal Blattner of the Texas school, had the pleasure recently of addressing a crowd of deaf children by word of mouth in the chapel of the Clarke Inst. at Northampton, Mass. He claims there was no "mouthling" and "the utterance not much below the usual speed, yet those pupils understood everything that was said." With all due respect to Mr. Blattner we can hardly imagine such a thing possible. Rather are we inclined to agree with a writer in the California News, who, in commenting on the above quoted assertion, says:

We wish that there was more of this sort of literature among our exchanges—the narrating of experiences. It is always interesting to read such matter. Yet we may not always agree with the writer in his conclusions. For instance, in this case it would have been more convincing to us if the pupils named had written out the talk after Mr. Blattner had finished.

We have never yet had reason to believe that a spoken address can be made as intelligible to deaf children as it would be if delivered in signs, nor anywhere near as intelligible. The only test of such a matter would be to have a speaker address a company of deaf children orally and at the same time have an interpreter give the same address in signs to the pupils familiar with signs. We have no doubt as to which "audience" would be able to give the most accurate reproduction of the speech.—The School Helper.

After a man has succeeded he loses interest in those who are trying.

LOCALS

All are well.

A pleasant vacation to all.

Mr. Pope will spend his vacation in Jacksonville.

The cool spell is much appreciated after the warm days.

Mr. and Mrs. Hare have not divulged their plans for their vacation.

Miss Lillard was suddenly called home lately to the bedside of her father.

Mr. Graham will probably recuperate at his old home in Sumterville, Fla.

Mr. Walker was last week elected a vestry-man of Trinity Episcopal church.

Mr. H. B. Dale was a pleasant visitor at the school one Sunday afternoon lately.

Miss Rhyne and Miss McLane go to their homes in Alabama for the vacation.

We have had no very serious cases of sickness this term—a healthy spot is old St. Augustine.

Maybe Mr. Parks will go Micanopy-ward—but his movements are always wrapped in mystery.

Miss Grace Townsend, State Secretary of the C. E. Society, was Mrs. Hare's guest for several days last week.

Miss Jack goes to Nebraska when school closes for the summer, Miss Barton to Tennessee, and Miss Thomason to South Carolina.

One of our older pupils, Candace Carter, was telegraphed for last week on account of the serious illness of her two sisters. She left on the next train.

The children all enjoyed their annual outing to South Beach on the 5th inst. The aftermath of sore arms and necks from the sun was somewhat painful, but it is all over now and they only remember the pleasures of the occasion and not the attendant pain.

The committee, appointed by the legislature now in session to visit our school, came, and after a thorough inspection returned to Tallahassee and recommended that \$100,000 be appropriated for new buildings and equipment. This report is printed elsewhere in this issue.

The Florida Legislature adjourns shortly. The Senate has agreed to give us \$75,000 for new buildings, etc. The bill will go to the house shortly and it is probable it will go through. Gov. Broward went on record in his message to the legislature in regard to the school and we do not fear any blue pencilling from him.

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

They used to say that the sign language was to blame for the poor English the deaf use. Well, at some of the schools the sign language has been dropped, and still the English is poor. They now think it is because the teachers are not up to the old standard! The next explanation is awaited with interest.—Tablet.

Last Saturday Governor Pennypacker signed the appropriation bill. It was necessary for him to cut out about \$10,000,000 from the amount appropriated by the Legislature, and many institutions in the state were given reduced amounts. But we received all we asked for. Our request was modest and the amount was given in full.—The Western Pennsylvanian.

This School recently received an application for a lady 87 years old, to be admitted to the School, and the letter was rather an urgent one. The party writing insisted that the School provided for the deaf, and that it was the duty of the Superintendent to see that the aged woman should be admitted. It appears that the applicant had had all the various children's diseases and would give no unusual trouble. She is a widow, having married in 1862, and her husband died in 1870.—Deaf Carolinian.

There is one less "Asylum" for the deaf. The California Legislature has changed the name of the School at Berkeley to "School." The Washington State Legislature has also done away with the "Defectives" in the title of the school at Vancouver and it now reads "School for the Deaf." Texas is about the only State that still retains "asylum" as a part of its official title, but the authorities are trying hard to get rid of it. It is difficult to do so because the objectionable designation is in the State constitution and it will require an amendment to this to change it.—Kentucky Standard.

The deaf of Minnesota have succeeded in having the Legislature enact a law by which it becomes compulsory to provide deaf-mutes who have business in the law courts with efficient interpreters. This is as it should be. No matter by what method they are educated such business is greatly expedited if there is an interpreter who is thoroughly conversant with the sign language and manual alphabet, and can change the *viva voce* English into signs and *vice versa*. Even in Germany where the oral method was first conceived and where it has always been since employed, it has been found necessary to provide such interpreters, and in Berlin there is one person, Mrs. Anna Schenck, the hearing daughter of deaf parents, who has held the position of interpreter at court for the deaf uninterruptedly for twenty-six years.—The Colorado Index.

CHILDREN'S PAGE

Conducted by Miss Fattie Thomason

UP AND DOWN.

See-saw! See-saw!
 Don't be afraid! On the old tree!
 Up and down See, the apple
 In the nice cool shade. Will fall to me!
 See-saw!
 High, then low!
 There, little brother,
 Up you go!

1. What did we do on the fifth of May?
2. How did we go to the beach?
3. How many cars has the South Beach train?
4. In which car did you ride?
5. How long did you stay in the water?
6. Did you enjoy the water?
7. What sort of dinner did you eat?
8. Did you get sunburnt?
9. Do you like picnics?
10. you like the beach?

THE BLUE-JAY.

The blue-jay loves the cherries in the spring.
 Blue-jays have pretty blue feathers on their breasts
 and a white crest on their heads. They are saucy birds.
 They go south in winter.

A blue-jay will learn many tricks. It likes to mock
 other birds. Some people have tame blue-jays.

A lady had a blue-jay for a pet. She would let
 him out of the cage and he would fly around the yard.

When she went to the door and whistled, the bird
 would fly in the house and quietly go into its cage.

RUN-AWAY FLOSSIE.

I knew a little girl named Flossie. She ran away
 into the woods because she got angry with her mother.

She walked along in the dusty street. She passed
 all the houses. At last she came to the woods. The
 birds were singing and it looked cool and pleasant.

She picked some lovely wild flowers. She felt
 sorry because she had run away from her mother.

She went back home and gave the flowers to her
 mother. She begged her mother's pardon. Her mother
 forgave her and kissed her for the flowers. Flossie
 said she would never run away again.

THE DOG SLY.

Sly was a good watch-dog. He could keep the rats
 away. He hated rats. He likes to chase them. One
 day the grocer-boy came into the yard with a bag. Sly
 thought he was a thief and had stolen the bag. Sly
 seized him and the boy screamed. The boy said "Go
 away, dog." Sly barked. Sly held him tight. The
 boy called and a servant came and caught Sly. He
 chained Sly until the grocer-boy was out of sight.

Sometimes Sly stays out at night. He loves his
 master very much. If his master has gone to bed be-
 fore Sly comes home, Sly will run up to his door and
 scratch. His master opens the door and Sly goes to
 his bed by the fire.

A BRAVE ACT.

About ten years ago, a steamer was sailing up the
 Red River of the North. There were not many pas-
 sengers on board. But among the passengers was a
 little girl three years old. She was a pretty winsome
 little child and everybody petted her.

One afternoon she went down to the lower deck.
 There were three men lying on the deck bound
 hand and foot. They were prisoners.

They were on their way to Fargo to be tried.

The little girl came up to the men and looked at
 them and they looked at her. She was not afraid of
 them. She began talking to them. She put her
 baby hands on the fetters of one of the prisoners,
 and said, "What is that?" The man smiled at her,
 but did not say anything. She patted the fetters and
 seemed to be sorry for the men, and then got up to
 go away.

As she was walking away, the steamer gave a sud-
 den lurch. The little girl lost her balance, fell and
 rolled over the side of the boat into the water.

The prisoner whose chains she touched saw her
 fall. He quickly rolled himself over and over, and
 dropped into the river beside the child. His hands
 were bound, but he caught the child's dress in his
 mouth and kept himself afloat, until a boat came.

The captain and the sailors praised the prisoner
 for his brave act. When they got to Fargo, the sheriff
 told the judge what the prisoner had done. The judge
 found that the prisoner was not a very bad man, and
 so he set him free.—Selected.



COLORED DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Mr. W. A. Caldwell.

Vacation Talk.

Pupils:

Another term has run its course. You are painting in imagination beautiful pictures of pleasures and liberties which you will enjoy during the vacation days. Well and good. I wish you all the enjoyment and freedom these vacation days have in store for you. Right here I wish to draw the line. All pleasures and freedom do not rebound to your good. There be many some that hurt. The careless, the over-confident will discover this bitter cost.

The medical fraternity is aroused and alarmed at the appearance of a terrible disease, "Cerebro—Spinal Meningitis." That is right. We all have an antipathy for contagious disease. But there is a far more deadly gum eating cancer in society. Its name is legion. I will name only one—"Loose Character." We, teachers, have a right to be alarmed at this cancerous disease and put forth our best efforts to check it. And as the time draws near when you will bid adieu to these walls, I would be false to my duty were I not point out to you the dangers that surround you. During your stay here, we have aimed to plant in you those essentials which make strong character. If the insignia, "Good Character," is not stamped in your life, your education will come to naught. Your influence on your fellow beings will be a dead letter. Draw a cordon around this beautiful and grandest of all edifices, "Character." It is your best possession in this world and the passport into the world to come. Lose reputation, lose health, lose money, these things can be recovered. Character never. Some diseases will submit to the surgeon's knife, and disappear, but the scar remains. Character may be white washed, but the stain will remain. Character is a priceless gift.

All right minded men strive for it and fight for it. Man comes to the truth only after throwing aside the falsehoods, he learns his strength only after much weakness. The weak owe much to the strong and vice versa. Look into the beautiful face of truth. "The truth will make you whole." At the close of the last term, I pointed out to you the questionable places you should not frequent, and the associates you should select and those you should avoid. I trust they are still fresh in your minds. Culprits are often arraigned and jailed because they cannot give a clear account of themselves. Hold up your heads. Quit yourselves like men. Another point I wish to bring home to you. Be not street corner hangers, depot and pool room loafers. These charges are often thrust at the race. I want you to be exceptions. Do not imagine that as a class, you are to eat the bread of

idleness. Your intelligence should revolt at the idea. You have learned some useful trade here. Go and put it into practical use. I take off my hat to the boy or girl who has earned his pennies and dollars honestly.

Another point I desire to impress upon you. It is the importance of mastering your temper.

Visitors to this school, often ask us, "Are these children irritable?"

"Why do you ask?" we inquire.

"Because those whom we meet out of school, often assume a sullen look and get mad at the slightest provocation." "Yes and no, it all depends upon home influences and environments and how they were educated." Conduct yourselves in such a manner, that your actions shall be a living refutation of these impressions which people have of you. Be of a sunny nature. Be the sovereign of your temper.

If you heed the injunctions I have laid down, we, your teachers and officers, will not feel that we have labored in vain. And as you pass mile stone upon mile stone, looking back in contemplation of the blessings of this school, a happy exclamation will burst from you. My mother, my mother, what wonders thou hast wrought! Our supervision over you is suspended. May the strong arm of God's love and protection be thrown around you.

AMONG THE PUPILS.

Vacation!

A delightful vacation to all.

What are your plans during vacation?

We have had many visitors during the term. Each succeeding term seems to increase the number.

We have decided not to go to the beach this summer, but will attend the concert of the city school on the 19th at Genovar's opera house. It will be a nice affair.

Mr. Blount of the Kentucky negro deaf school, who visited this school the during winter, took photographs of the school. We received them lately. They are very nice.

The large pupils attended Easter exercises at the M. E. Church on Easter Sunday night. The exercises were very nice. The blind enjoyed the singing, music and the speaking, the deaf enjoyed the actions of the children.

Boys:—Do not imagine that vacation means four months of idleness. Girls:—Do not have the impression that vacation means days to keep dressed to entertain company and go calling. While your mother is sweating over the wash tub, or ironing board or the stone, help her.

While we have prisons it matters little which of us occupy the cells.

Went One Better.

The other day we heard two men talking about hogs. One of them said, "There is no telling how much a man can lift with one hand. Yesterday I sold a hog that weighed 350 pounds, and I could lift him from one pen into another easily with one hand. I commenced to do that when he was a little pig, lifting him every day from one pen into the other by the ear with one hand." Said the other: "I do not doubt it, for I have done same thing, and I will tell you another thing I did. I built two pens close together and put a pig in one of them. I fixed up that pen for a bedroom and fed him in the other. I made a hole in the partition just large enough for him to crawl through comfortably, and every time he was fed he had to go through that hole. Well, yesterday I sold that pig, and he weighed just 100 pounds. He seemed to get through the hole on the last day as easily as he did on the first." Liar No. 1 hung his head a minute and then said: "I don't believe a danged word of that!"—Selected.

Facts Distinctive of Christianity.

The finest writers are Christians.
 The most eloquent orators are Christians.
 The happiest people are Christians.
 The sweetest poets are Christians.
 The best-contented people are Christians.
 The model soldiers are Christians.
 The greatest scholars are Christians.
 The most successful statesmen are Christians.
 The highest civilization is Christian.
 The discoverers of undisputed facts of the highest importance are Christians.
 The most orderly society is Christian.
 The judge on the bench that has the most respect is Christian.
 The man that influences other men most is Christian.—Selected.

The truest help we can render an afflicted man, is not to take his burden from him; but call out his best strength that he may be able to bear the burden.

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The Florida School for Blind, Deaf and Dumb.

This is an Institution supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, blind, or dumb, sound in mind and body, and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. Our boarding room and teaching force are both limited, and the best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

Tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first travelling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents or friends. The first travelling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards all this expense is met by the state.

This Institution is NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or objects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made, with the limited instructors at command, to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, gardening, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, shoe-making, piano tuning, music, bead work, chair caning and basket making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the Institution is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but if they intend to make a protracted visit, should not expect to board at the Institution.

The government of the Institution is that of a well regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the Superintendent.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

William B. Hare, Supt.

DR. DeWITT WEBB, M. D.

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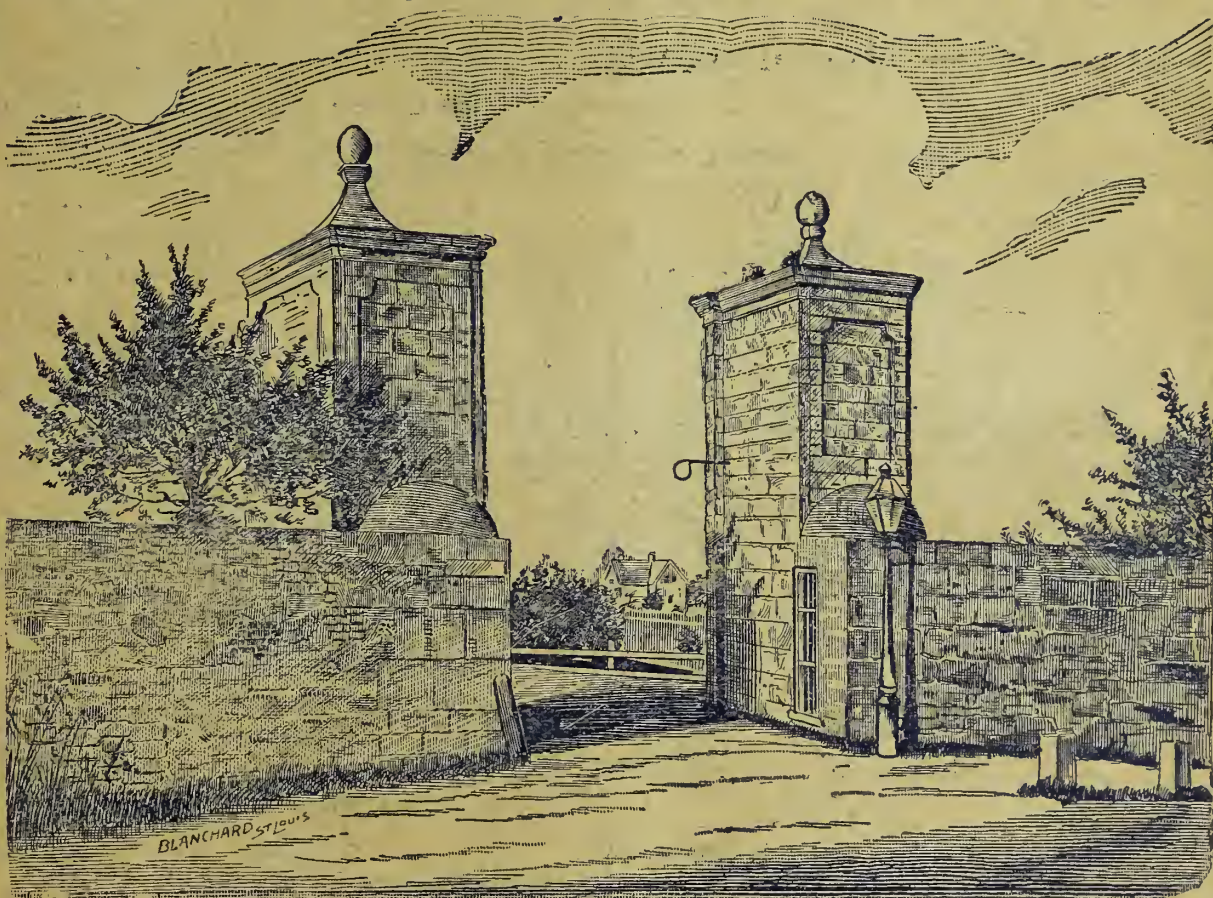
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THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD



THE PUBLIC STREET NORTH THROUGH THE "CITY GATE" LEADS TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

NOVEMBER 1906

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MANUAL ALPHABET.

CHRISTMAS.

By a beautiful road our Christmas comes,
A road full twelve months long,
And every mile is as warm as a smile,
And every hour is a song.
Flower and flake and cloud and sun,
And the winds that riot and sigh,
Have their work to do ere the dreams come true,
And Christmas glows in the sky.

The holly and cedar and mistletoe,
They thrill! when the nights were chill,
For the maiden's glance and the madcap dance,
And the lover's foot on the sill.
For the Christmas mirth the brave pine grew,
Serene and straight and tall,
The deep woods knew in their dusk and dew,
When the dearest of days would fall.

To the beautiful home our Christmas comes,
The home that is safe and sweet,
With its door ajar for the beam of the Star,
And its corner for love's retreat.
There the mark on the wall for the golden head
Is higher a bit, for lo!
Between Christmas coming and Christmas sped
There's time for the bairn to grow.

Our Christmas comes with a royal grace,
Forget the ancient grudge!
'Tis the open hand that must bless the land,
Uplift the toiling drudge!
And who that has gifts shall hold them back,
And who that has cheer shall wait,
When there's joy in the sky, and the ill things fly,
And the Christ Child knocks at the gate?

The fair white fields in silence lie,
Invisible angels go
Over the floor that sparkles hoar
With the glitter of frost and snow.
And they scatter the infinite balm of heaven
Wherever on earth they stay,
And heaven's own stone of bliss they pour
On the earth each Christmas Day.

'Tis a beautiful task our Christmas brings
For old and young to share,
With jingle of bells, and silvery swells
Of music in the air.
To make the sad world merry awhile,
And to frighten sin away,
And to bless us all, whatever befall,
Is the task of Christmas Day.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

The Persian and the Three Sons.

A rich Persian, feeling himself growing old, and conscious that the cares and anxieties of business were too much for him, resolved to divide his goods among his three sons, reserving a small portion

to himself as a provision for his latter years. The sons were all well satisfied with the distribution, and each took his share with thanks, and promised that it should be well and frugally employed.

When this important business was settled, the father said to his sons, "There is one thing which I have not included in the share of any one of you. It is this costly diamond which you see in my hand. I will give it to that one of you who will earn it by the noblest deed. Go, therefore, and travel for three months; at the end of that time we will meet here again, and you shall tell me what you have done."

The sons departed accordingly, and travelled three months, each in a different direction. At the end of that time they returned; and all came together to their father to give an account of their journey.

The eldest son spoke first. He said: "On my journey a stranger intrusted to me a great number of valuable jewels, without taking any account of them. Indeed, I was well aware that he did not know how many the parcel contained. One or two of them would never have been missed, and I might easily have enriched myself without fear of detection. But I did no such thing; I gave back the parcel exactly as I had received it. Was not this a noble deed?"

"My son," said the father, "simple honesty cannot be called noble. You did what was right, and nothing more. If you had acted otherwise, you would have been dishonest, and your deed would have shamed you. You have done well, but not nobly."

The second son now spoke. He said: "As I was wending on my journey, I one day saw a poor child playing by the margin of a lake; and, just as I rode by it fell into the water, and was in danger of being drowned. I immediately dismounted from my horse, and, wading into the water, brought it safe to land. All the people of the village where this occurred can bear witness of the deed. Was it not a noble action?"

"My son," replied the old man, "you did only what was your duty, and you could hardly have left the innocent child to die without making an effort to save it. You, too, have acted well, but not nobly."

Then the third son came forward to tell his tale. He said: "I had an enemy, who for years had done me much harm and sought to take my life. One evening, during my late journey, I was passing along a dangerous road which ran beside the summit of a steep cliff. As I rode cautiously along, my horse started at sight of something lying in the road. I dismounted to see what it was, and found my enemy lying fast asleep on the very edge of the cliff. The least movement in

his sleep, and he have rolled over, and would have been dashed to pieces on the rocks below. His life was in my hands. I drew him away from the edge, and then woke him, and told him to go on his way in peace."

Then the old Persian cried out, in a transport of joy, "Dear son, the diamond is thine; for it is a noble and a godlike thing to succor an enemy, and to reward evil with good."—Monroes' Fifth Reader.

The Tapestry Weavers.

Let us take to our hearts a lesson—no lesson can braver be—
From the ways of the tapestry weavers on the other side of the sea.
Above their heads the pattern hangs, they study it with care,
The while their fingers deftly move, their eyes are fastened there.
They tell this curious thing besides of the patient, plodding
weaver;
He works on the wrong side evermore, but works for the right
side ever.
It is only when the weaving stops, and the web is loosed and
turned,
That he sees his real handiwork, that his marvelous skill is
learned.
Ah, the sight of its delicate beauty, how it pays him for all his
cost!
No rarer, daintier work than his was ever done by the frost.
Then the master bringeth him golden hire, and giveth him praise
as well,
And how happy the heart of the weaver is no tongue but his own
can tell.
The years of man are the looms of God, let down from the place
of the sun;
Wherein we are weaving ever, till the mystic web is done.
Weaving blindly, but weaving surely, each for himself his fate—
We may not see how the right side looks, we can only weave
and wait.
But, looking above for the pattern, no weaver hath need to fear,
Only let him look clear into Heaven, the Perfect Pattern is there.
If he keeps the face of The Saviour forever and alway in sight,
His toil shall be sweeter than honey, his weaving is sure to be
right.
And when the work is ended, and the web is turned and shown,
He shall hear the voice of The Master, it shall say unto him,
"well done!"
And the white-winged angels of Heaven, to bear him thence,
shall come down;
And God shall give him gold for his hire—not coin but a glow-
ing crown!

—Anson G. Chester.

The Three Things.

Three things to love: courage, gentleness, affection. Three things to admire: intellect, dignity and gracefulness. Three things to hate: cruelty, arrogance, and ingratitude. Three things to delight in: beauty, frankness, and freedom. Three things to like: cordiality, good humor and cheerfulness. Three things to avoid: idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting. Three things to cultivate: good books, good

friends and good humor. Three things to contend for: honor, country and friends. Three things to govern: temper, tongue and conduct.—Henry Van Dyke, D. D.

Military Discipline.

The average American boy is splendid material, but in the rough he is conspicuous neither for order system, nor respect for authority. The military system supplies the most effective remedy for these defects—effective because the remedy is sugar-coated.

What boy with red blood in his veins is there, who does not feel a thrill at the tap of the drum or the sound of the trumpet, who does not delight to handle a rifle, or, if he is proof against these, who will not yield to the dashing interest of the mounted cavalry exercises? What other method is there that will so surely and so quickly make the unpractical boy neat and trim, the bashful boy confident and assertive, the round-shouldered figure erect and full chested?

The boy who at home, unheeding the gentle maternal protests, varies his rising hour indefinitely breakfastward, at the military school springs from his bed at the first note of the reveille, and dresses as though the house were on fire. The boy whose mother "picked up his things" at home is now his own chambermaid, he makes his bed, sweeps his floor, keeps his furniture innocent of dust, keeps everything in its place. The boy who was accustomed to argue indefinitely with parental authority now obeys without questions or delay the commands of the smallest and most youthful corporal. The boy who at home thought it looked "stuck up" to stand and walk straight and slouched disfiguringly, goes about now with his head up and chin in, his chest out and his figure straight and well poised, and is a goodly sight to see.

The military method, however, to be effective must be real, there must be no sham about it. It must not be too diluted, too modified. The military schools that have succeeded best are those that have been the strictest, and have trained their cadets in their military work as earnestly and exactly as if the making of soldiers was the end in view, and not only a means.

The mere nattiness and glitter of uniform can appeal only to the unworthy traits. If it is to appeal to the best there is in a boy, the uniform must stand for something more than a mere tickler of pride or fancy. The uniforms of the best military schools are eloquent of prompt and unquestioning obedience, of system and order, of setting-up exercises that square the shoulders and expand the chest, of drills with every detail accurately hammered out, of early to bed and of wholesome living, and of many other things which must of necessity exercise on the cadet's after life an important and lasting influence.—Scientific American.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

The members of the Christian Endeavor Society held their regular meeting in the chapel at the usual hour on the eighteenth of November and it was opened with a prayer signed by Grace Hudson. The secretary then read the minutes of the previous meeting which were adopted. "Yield not to Temptation," was signed by Sarah Johnson and Roxie Jordan. The topic for the meeting was "The World's Most Terrible Curse," and Nettalien Vanderpoel gave a good talk on the subject and explained it nicely. Stories from the Christian Endeavor paper were told by Alice Carlton, Alice Scott, Minnie Clemons, Julius Horowitz and George Hay. "Beautiful Morning, Day of Hope," was nicely signed by Norris Holland and Charlie Manire. Three girls and three boys recited a verse each. A nice talk was given by Alice Scott. The program for the next meeting was read by Eugenia Wilson. There was no business brought before the society, and it was then closed with a prayer signed by Mary Fraser.

The regular meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society was held in the chapel on the evening of November the twenty-fifth. It was opened with a prayer signed by Frankie Hawley. The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting. "Jesus Savior, Pilot Me," was gracefully signed by Nettalien Vanderpoel and Lorena Sawyer. The topic for the meeting was "Whitman and Missions on the Frontier," and Julius Horowitz gave a short talk on the subject. Stories were told by Eugenia Wilson, Grace Hudson, Roxie Jordan, Frankie Hawley and Norris Holland. "Come home, Come home!" was nicely signed by Luther Holland and Max Weatherby. Three girls and three boys recited verses. The program for the next meeting was read by Eugenia Wilson. Alice Scott then took up the regular collection and reported thirty-nine cents collected. The meeting was then closed with a prayer signed by Sarah Johnson.

The members of the Christian Endeavor Society held their regular meeting in the chapel at the usual hour on the first of December and it was opened with a prayer signed by Lorena Sawyer. The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting. "Onward, Christian Soldiers," was beautifully signed by Alice Carlton and Alice Scott. The topic for the meeting was "Courage or Cowardice— which?" Mr. Hendricks, who was the leader, gave a talk on the subject and explained it fully. Stories were told by Nettalien Vanderpoel, Mary Fraser, Sarah Johnson and Julius Horowitz. "To Him Who for Our Sins Was Slain," was signed

by George Hay and Oswaldo Cano. Three girls and three boys, who had memorized each a verse, recited them nicely. There were no talks given the society. The program for the next meeting was read by the program reporter. The meeting was then closed with a prayer signed by Norris Holland.

Frankie Hawley, Secy.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The members of the Hendricks Story Telling and Debating Club met in the chapel on the evening of November the seventeenth for a debate. The roll was called and found all of the members present. The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting and they were adopted. An essay was given by Mr. Hendricks on "Joan of Arc." The subject for the debate was, "Resolved, That water is more useful to mankind than fire." Alice Carlton and Frankie Hawley were on the affirmative side while Nettalien Vanderpoel and Alice Scott argued for the negative side. Messrs. Hendricks, Horowitz and Lorena Sawyer were the judges and they decided in favor of the negative side. News in brief was given by Lorena Sawyer. Nice humorous stories were given by Emory Sizemore, Charlie Manire, George Hay, and Mary Fraser and Sarah Johnson. A declamation, "The Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava," was given by Minnie Clemons. A nice dialogue was given by Julius Horowitz and Gibbs Palmer. Mr. Hendricks, the critic, then made his report. The program for the next meeting was read by the president. Some business matters were then discussed. The society then adjourned to meet again in two weeks for story telling.

A meeting of the Hendricks Story Telling and Debating Club was held in the chapel on the evening of November the thirtieth. The roll was called and found all the members present. The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting. Stories were then given to the club by Nettalien Vanderpoel, Eugenia Wilson, Sarah Johnson, Roxie Jordan and George Hay, Raymond Row, Norris Holland and Mr. Hendricks. The critic then made his report, and the program for the next meeting was read by the president. There was not any business to discuss so the club adjourned to meet again two weeks hence for a debate.

Alice Carlton, Secretary.

"How sweet 'twould be at evening if you and I could say,
"Good Shepherd, we've been seeking the sheep that went astray.
Heart-sore and faint with hunger we heard them making moan,
And lo, we come at nightfall bearing them safely home."

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

"Build a little fence of trust about today,
Fill the space with loving work
And therein stay.
Look not through the sheltering bars on tomorrow.
God provideth by the way
Strength sufficient for thy sorrow."

—Selected.

AMONG THE PUPILS.

Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow paid Willard a visit last week.

Lola Ashley has received a box of oranges from her home.

Lucy Kilbee came back to school the first of the month.

Mrs. Emerson has been here visiting her son, Lucius.

Luther Albritton has received a box of fine oranges.

Miss Rhype has been sick for a few days, but is out again.

Mrs. Parks made a short call at the school Tuesday night.

Gertrude Wyche's sister came and took her for a drive one afternoon.

Harry Libby brought Mrs. Ball to see some of our work a short time ago.

Anna Barksdale and Elmer Mannel have both received boxes from home.

Pearl Brown went to see Dr. Worley this month. He spoke encouragingly of her eyes.

Lula Barfield has paid several visits to Dr. Worley. He thinks her eyes are improving.

Mrs. Walker and her aunt, Mrs. Ezell, spent the day in Jacksonville the fifteenth.

Mr. Walker is having the typewriters repaired. We will then have four in good order.

The boys and girls appreciate the interest in the Christian Endeavor shown by the teachers of the deaf.

Mr. Walker is expecting a visit from his father, Prof. Walker, superintendent of the South Carolina school.

The leaders of the Christian Endeavor this month were Willie Barrow, Pearl Brown, Mabel Bates, and Ola Dicks.

Mr. Rives brought her son Norvin to school a few weeks ago. We now have twenty-seven in our department.

Mr. Hodge brought his son, Acrigg, to school the

first of the month. He has been busy learning the New York point.

Mrs. Enerson and Lucius spent a pleasant day in the city on Tuesday. They had some photographs taken, which we think are very good.

Mr. Parker, manager of Burbank's Moving Pictures, very kindly gave passes to the teachers and pupils of the school to a matinee one Friday afternoon.

Mrs. McCreary, her daughter, and her friend, Miss Jackson, of Arkansas, visited the school on our last letter day. Miss McCreary and Miss Jackson are students at the Woman's College of Virginia.

All Boys Should Learn.

To run.

To be neat.

To be punctual.

To respect their teacher.

To cultivate a cheerful temper.

To speak pleasantly to an old person.

To be as kind and helpful to their sisters as to other boys' sisters.

To take pride in having their mother and sisters for their best friends.

To stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in this world keep the bad to yourself.

To treat their mother as politely as if she were a strange lady who did not spend her life in their service.

To take their mother or father into their confidence, and, above all, never to lie about anything they have done.

To make up their minds not to learn to smoke, chew, or drink, remembering these things are not easily unlearned, and that they are terrible drawbacks to good men.

As the lark that soars the highest builds her nest the lowest; the nightingale that sings so sweetly, sings in the shade when all things rest; the branches that are most laden with ripe fruit bend lowest; the valleys are fruitful in their lowliness; and the ship most laden sinks deepest in the water,—so the holiest Christians are the humblest.—Mason.

We hope Thanksgiving day will find all with hearts overflowing with praise. Let us dwell on the sunny side of life at all times, especially in this, the crowning season of the years' goodness. Did you ever watch for the first stars of evening, and count them, one by one, as they appeared, until they became too thick to number? So it is when we try to count our blessings. We shall have a long list this year and no doubt all will place near the top Mr. Flagler's dinner. Such material good things at hand, are apt to eclipse blessings of a higher, but less substantial nature.

PUPILS' NOTES

Who ate the most turkey?

Quite a change in the weather.

Is your name on the Honor Roll?

Who had the best luck with the wish bone?

The boys are busy working in the garden now.

None got sick from over-eating Thanksgiving Day.

Some of the big girls are collecting picture post-cards.

Alice Scott hopes to see her father on the 16th of December.

Mr. Boggs stamped on a small snake in the girls' yard and killed it.

President Walker's father is expected soon here from Cedar Springs, S. C.

Lucius Emerson's mother came here to see him and remained several days.

Gertrude Wyche has had several visits from her sister who is working in the city.

Several of the pupils have at last received their long looked for boxes of oranges.

Miss McLane received a letter from Miss Lillard, who taught here several years ago.

Roxie Jordan received a letter from her mother. Her uncle will move further south.

This school will give an exhibition in December when the Teacher's Association meets.

Now since Thanksgiving is a thing of the past, we will now talk about Christmas.

Minnie Clemons received a letter from her friend, Miss Ida Fridding, who expects to visit her soon.

In one of Alice Carlton's letters from her mother, she told her of the sudden death of her half niece.

The small boys have been making a miniature sail-boat and seem to be having great fun with it.

We hear that Fred Pollock is anxious to come back to school but we do not know if he will or not.

Miss Rhyne has been on the sick list for some time, but is now up and about. All are glad she is better.

Nettalen Vanderpoel went over to Jacksonville where she visited her parents a week and took in the Carnival.

The enrollment at the Louisiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is 146, the largest in the history of the School.

Ada Campbell's sister was married in October. Ada has not come back to school but we hope to see her before long.

Civil Government and English Literature have been added to the course of study in Mr. Walker's class for this year.

While in Jacksonville, Nettalen Vanderpoel met Grace Hudson's father and sister who were there attending the carnival.

Sarah Johnson was taken by surprise when her mother came to see her a short time ago. Mrs. Johnson stayed several days.

The manager of the Opera House in the city has kindly furnished the pupils and teachers with passes to see the moving pictures.

Several of the older girls have received letters from Martha Boylston, who was here last year. She expects to visit the school in December.

Mrs. Dale's sister, Miss Kittie Adams, was married the 21st of this month to Mr. Wheeler. The girls received invitations but it was impossible for them to attend.

We wonder who is to have the first ride in the new row-boat. Messrs. Hendricks and Boggs seem to be in a big hurry to get it finished as they are working day and night.

We have Mr. Flagler to thank this year for a most bounteous repast on Thanksgiving Day. For a number of years Mr. Flagler has provided the school with a feast on Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Hendricks received a box of oranges from Paul Blount and he treated every one in the school with one. He has the promise of one from Fred Pollock. Hurrah for Paul and Fred!

Our Nettalen Vanderpoel was almost unrecognizable when she returned from Jacksonville, where she had gone to attend the carnival. She returned with a fine new rain coat and a "sporty little hat."

Some time ago we had a pleasant visit from Senator McCreary's wife and daughter who expressed themselves as pleased with the work at the school. Mrs. McCreary is a cousin of Tommy Anderson.

Thursday night we all had a party in the chapel. Misses Walker and Engleman and Mr. Hendricks were on the entertainment committee for the deaf while Misses Guthrie, Shirley and Ferguson were on for the amusement of the blind children.

A crowd from the school visited Mr. Hildreth's one day last week where they discovered to their surprise, that they could buy tangerines for only a cent a piece. Mr. Hildreth has been very kind in giving away his beautiful flowers. He takes great pride in his garden and well he might!

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year.

Rates of advertisement made known on application.

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ALBERT H. WALKER
ERNEST J. HENDRICKS

Editor.
Business Manager.

Vol. 7. NOVEMBER, 1906 No. 2.

There are only three schools for the deaf and blind for both races in the United States under one management.—the Alabama, South Carolina and Florida schools.

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Since our friend, Supt. S. T. Walker, assumed control over the Louisiana School for the Deaf the school has made wonderful progress. He is a man of long experience, full of enthusiasm in his work, and capable in every way. The school has at present an enrollment of over 135,—the largest in its history.

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Messrs. Edwards and Walter, architects for the State Board of Control, visited the School lately for the purpose of looking over the ground preparatory to drawing plans and specifications for our proposed new building, and also to confer with the President as to the general arrangement of the building.

They expressed themselves as delighted with the new site and we have no doubt but that their efforts will show plans for one of the best and most modern buildings of its kind in the country.

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The next meeting of Instructors of the Deaf will be held at Ogden, Utah, during the summer of 1908, instead of next year. At the Morganton, N. C. Convention, Supt. Driggs, of the Utah school, extended an invitation to the Convention to meet at his school, which was accepted and the year named was 1907. It is said that this postponement of one year is due to the fact that there will be a meeting of the Convention of the Deaf at Jamestown next summer and rather than have so many conventions coming in one year, it was decided to postpone the Convention of Instructors of the Deaf one year.

Thanksgiving day passed off very pleasantly at the school. The pupils were allowed to spend the day as their fancy dictated. The day was an ideal Florida day, the incomparable kind, and the pupils spent most of it out of doors.

The main feature of the day was the sumptuous dinner given the school by their friend, Mr. Henry M. Flagler. Mr. Flagler always remembers our school on this day and, with his vast business interests pressing heavily upon him, such a remembrance is, if possible, the more appreciated.

"The heart benevolent and kind,
The most resembles God."

The evening was passed very pleasantly with Misses Ferguson, Guthrie and Shirley in charge of the entertainment for the blind children, and Misses Walker, Engleman and Mr. Hendricks had charge of the deaf children.

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The following is taken from the Calhoun Democrat, the editor of which is Hon. A. Max Wilson, father of little Lalla, one of our pupils. Mr. Wilson also represents his county in the legislature:

"The attendance of the deaf and blind school at the present time is taxing that institution to its utmost capacity.

That an appropriation for new buildings will be made by the next legislature is a foregone conclusion. The present buildings will no doubt be equipped with modern conveniences and used either for the colored department or for new industrial enterprises."—St. Augustine Record.

"It was our pleasure to visit the above mentioned school in the early part of October and must say that we were somewhat disappointed in the buildings which are all wood, and which coupled together with the use of ordinary wood-burning heaters, puts the lives of our unfortunate little ones in jeopardy. This heating business struck us very forcibly as being extremely dangerous is why we mention it.

The next legislature by all means should make an appropriation sufficiently large to remedy this evil.

We think we can promise the vote of Calhoun's representative on this question without fear of being called down by the gentlemen.

We will have more to say on this subject later."

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The school has lately been honored by a visit from Superintendent N. F. Walker, of the South Carolina school for the Deaf and Blind. The writer has known this Superintendent for many years,—in fact, his earliest boyhood recollections are entwined around him as a central figure, especially at times when Solomon's injunction in regard to raising children seemed applicable to our case.

His visit was short, but the pleasant memory of

it still lingers with us.

We sought his counsel and advice in the future management of the school and feel that not only we, but the school, should feel grateful that we have one of such long years of experience to help us onward in the up-building of our school.



The profession owes much to the noble womanhood fighting under its banner. In the make up of the sum total of our achievements in educating the deaf, our lady teachers figure largely in the equation. This is especially true of the oral work. And we would be the last one to even try to take away one jot or tittle of the success that is so pre-eminently due them. We shall enter on no encomium of her work; she needs none.

Occasionally it is, however, our fortune, or misfortune rather, to run across a rara avis and we have in mind at present one to whom we wish to present to the profession. All who have had any experience in the education of the deaf will readily recognize her or know her counterpart.

Her name, the school from where she received "the training," the school wherein she taught one year and whither she has flown will be withheld for obvious reasons. We will only try to relate the facts in the case as we know them.

This young lady had one year's preparation for oral work, was especially bright and had every qualification which goes in the making up of a first class teacher, which she subsequently proved to be when engaged in a combined method school to take charge of a class of beginners. Her work was of the highest order and with two or three of the brightest pupils in her class, her work was par excellence. She received praise from all sides and deserved it. A hard worker, almost to the detriment of her health, and with an ardent fondness and love for her pupils, success in its fullest measure was her reward. At the close of her first year's experience she left the school and accepted a position in another school.

During the summer vacation, she wrote to the parents of two of her brightest congenitally deaf pupils, informing them of her resignation, but assuring them that if she could have had these particular children for four years longer that, (to quote her own words), "No one could tell they were deaf."

No educator of the deaf would stop to challenge such an absurd statement. But let us follow the consequences of this statement into the homes of these parents. Their afflicted children are "dearer to them than the ruddy drops that visit their sad hearts" and to have their deafness eliminated by the oral method in four more years is joy enough for them. Never a doubt enters their minds but that it will be as this teacher says, and to strengthen their belief they see the remarkable progress in their children during their

first year of school and they reason that at the same ratio of progress, four years more will restore their children to them. This teacher who did such wonders is gone from the school, 'tis true, but her place can be filled with one just as competent, so they think.

The seed of discontent has been sown and these parent's lives will ever be saddened at the non-realization of their fondest hopes and they will naturally ascribe the reason therefore to the general tendency of the school to retrogression and to the employment of inferior teachers, whereas the school may stand in the front rank and have in its employ the ablest corps of teachers to be found engaged in the work; but no argument, however persuasive, can satisfy the minds of these heart-broken parents. Their case is pitiable. We cannot blame them. The children may finally be taken away from school, and the loss of an education their lot.

Who is to blame?

We have just received a letter from an oral teacher of many years' experience and who for the past five or six has been employed by wealthy parents of a little deaf boy to give her whole time to his instruction. He is a remarkably bright child and has had every advantage that wealth could give him. He has been under instruction since he was three years old. Here is the ideal case. His teacher writes a letter full of enthusiasm as to his progress, but makes no exaggerated statements as to his oral attainments. The above is not an isolated case, but is here mentioned as one recently coming to our notice.

If one teacher cannot "restore a deaf child to society," giving him her undivided time and attention, how far short will the same teacher fail with a class of ten for five hours, five days in the week, and nine months in the year?

Some remedial steps, if possible, should be taken to suppress such fanatical and hurtful assertions and we suggest that at the next meeting of instructors of the deaf that a set of resolutions, fair to each method, be passed, but in unmistakable terms denouncing this policy of a few oral teachers vaunting in our very faces what *can* be done when the *proof* is lacking.



In his address before the last Conference of Charities and Corrections Dr. Cronter says that the feeble-minded deaf and the hearing mute constitute about live per cent of the deaf population of the country, and that in their instruction "the language of signs should be freely used and the teachers and officers responsible for their education should be masters of sign-language communication."

So even the President of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech emphatically advocates the use of signs (not merely natural gestures) under certain conditions, and considers that in these cases "masters of sign-language communication" are necessary to the accomplishment of

the best results.

As long as the foremost champion and leader of the oralists does not believe in the doom of the sign language, nor advocate its total extinction as an instrument of education, there seems to be hope for it, in spite of the Hoosier prophesy to the contrary.—Tillinghast, in the Oregon Outlook.



The Silent Hoosier of November 22nd issues a sign creed. Among other sections one reads thus:

We do not believe that a hearing person (or a deaf one) can talk in signs with perfect freedom and do his thinking in English."

If this be laid down as a rule, it is one to which there may be exceptions. Take some of the ready signers among hearing people, Dr. Gillett as a good example; (he is gone, to be sure, but there are numbers left—Gallandet, Swiler, Argo, Burt, the Reads, Walkers, and plenty more)—put them on the platform to address an audience, and we have the assurance that they are not worrying about what sign is coming, but are keeping track of their thoughts and letting the signs take care of themselves. If that is not perfect freedom, then the noted Gillett was "all his lifetime subject to bondage!"

It is true, of course, that such a freedom calls for a good working knowledge of the sign language, but when the Hoosier puts out its creed, we take that amount of knowledge for granted.

The above is from the pen of our good friend, Superintendent Hammond, of the Kansas school. He generally manages to hit the nail pretty squarely on the head; but in this instance we must confess that he is all wrong. Those hearing persons who have used signs from childhood up, generally use it as it should be used, that is, as an ideographic language and it wont mix with the English language a little bit.

To think in English and express one's self in the sign-language, is not using signs with perfect freedom. One must think in ideas, the sign-language, before he can express himself in that language correctly.

We think the gentlemen referred to above follow our plan in expressing themselves in the sign-language and not Supt. Hammond's.

We stand by this portion of the Silent Hoosier's creed.



Below we give a few of the signs used by deaf-mutes, taken from the Ohio Chronicle. Parents and others interested in the deaf can easily learn them, and will find them useful in communicating with a deaf child at home:

For "good," kiss the hand toward the object.

For "bad," bring the hand to the lips and then throw it from you, palm downward.

For "glad," pat the heart rapidly with a pleased look.

For "sorry," rub the clenched hand over the heart with a sad look.

For "black," draw the end of the forefinger along the eyebrow.

For "red," touch the lip with the forefinger.

For "blue," form the letter "b," and turn the hand rapidly in and out.

For "green," form the letter "g," and move the hand the same way.

For "white," place the tips of the extended fingers upon the breast and move the hand away, gradually closing the fingers.

For "love," cross the hands press them over the heart.

For "hate," push both hands, the palms out, from the heart as if repelling something.

For "lie," move the forefinger across the mouth horizontally.

For "true," place the forefinger perpendicularly across the lips and thrust it forward in a straight line.

For "I like," point of yourself and move the palm of the hand over the heart with a pleased expression.

For "I want," point to yourself and move the fingers of your extended hands quickly several times.

For "think," place the end of the forefinger upon the forehead with an expression of thoughtfulness.

For "forget," draw the palm of the hand across the forehead.

For "know," pat the forehead two or three times with the ends of the fingers.

For any word expressive of an action, imitate the action as, for "sleep," imitate the act of sleeping; for "eat," the act of eating; for "swim," the act of swimming, etc.

The sign for "God" is made by raising the extended right hand slowly reverently toward the heavens.

Man. All civilized men wear hats, and the majority in bowing remove their hats. Therefore in signifying a man, the mutes generally motion the removal of the hat, then place their hand high or low, according to the person's height.

Boys. Is the same, but is always represented as shorter in stature.

Woman. In the old times bonnets and caps were tied under the chin. Hence in representing a woman a thumb is passed along the edge of the cheek to the chin, the hand as in man held higher or lower.

Girls. The same, but shorter of stature.

Dress. Pass the hand downward from the neck.

Chickens. Placing finger and thumb together near the lips, open and close them as fowls do their bills; next, with thumb and two fingers scratch the palm of the other hand, thus representing one of their habits.

These written signs will suggest many others to one anxious to communicate with a deaf child.

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

A certain paper laments the fact that the deaf teacher of the deaf is passing out of the profession. We have no fears. Better ones are also coming in. It is evidently a case of the survival of the fittest.—N. D. Banner.

The new School for the Deaf at Boise, Idaho, has started with about sixty pupils, under the management of Mr. Watson, formerly Superintendent of the Washington State School. Many of these children had formerly been sent to the Utah School.—Virginia Gazette.

There is great probability that when we meet at Jamestown, the uneducated deaf and little deaf children will get the notion that Dr. Smith was the builder and sustaining spirit of that historic settlement, and that it collapsed upon his removal to Minnesota.—Kansas Star.

Prof. William H. Weeks, teacher in the American School, Hartford, Conn., celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday on the 1st of November. He has been teaching the deaf, continuously, for fifty-seven years. He is a graduate of the Farwood School, New York City.—Kansas Star.

The new school for the deaf to be opened in Idaho, surpasses all others in the United States in its heating apparatus. Hot water, not only that but from the interior of earth, Nature's own laboratory, no coal to shovel, no gas to turn on, no nothing, but get the water into the pipes and "let it discover." Here's wishing we had the same.—Kansas Star.

Down at the Mississippi School they have a pleasant little custom of keeping track of the children's birthdays, and showing each a little special attention on them. The pupil has a holiday which he or she is privileged to spend practically as they please, and at dinner some dainties are served at their tables. The Louisiana School has adopted the plan and others might do so with profit.—Ky. Standard.

The Deaf American announces that with the new year the paper will be enlarged and otherwise improved. Though an "independent" paper—that is free of the control of any school, it has avoided the mistake of so many of its predecessors and has not antagonized the educational interests of the deaf. The paper has been clean and conservative in its methods, and forceful in its advocacy of measures that it has attempted to advance. We are glad to note this evidence of prosperity.—Ky. Standard.

GENERAL LOCALS.

Dry and dusty for seven weeks!

It is time Jupiter Pluvius paid us a visit.

Mrs. Walker was on the sick list during the last of the month.

Thanksgiving has come and gone, but Mr. Flagler is not forgotten.

Indian Summer is still keeping us company, and later than last year.

The parents of several of our children paid them and the school a visit during this month.

Miss Martha Boylston, one of last year's pupils, is dated to spend Christmas with us.

Nettallen Vanderpoel enjoyed a visit from her sisters, Emma and Sadie, during Thanksgiving week.

Miss Shirley visited friends in Jacksonville Friday, the thirtieth inst., and returned Sunday night.

Quite a number of the girls have been recipients of pretty postals from Miss Abbie Goff with scenes of Washington City and Gallaudet College.

The school enjoyed a visit from Mr. N. F. Walker, father of our President, and superintendent of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind, during Thanksgiving week.

Mr. Dale's launch has been at last towed out here, and Messrs. Hendricks and Boggs are busy putting it in order. We hope we will not hear an explosion out on the bay.

Mr. Hendricks' diploma from Gallaudet College, and picture of his graduation class at the same College, were received a few days ago from his home. Both are nicely mounted and framed.

Mr. H. M. Flagler again remembered our school on Thanksgiving with a sumptuous dinner. He has the thanks of the entire school; and Mr. and Mrs. Walker have the thanks of the pupils for the nice way they fixed up the tables.

Messrs. Hendricks and Boggs made a nice 14 foot row boat, and enjoy rowing during leisure hours. They are waiting for a chance to go marsh-hen hunting. The dry weather is keeping the tides low and marsh-hens can be hunted only when the tide comes over the tops of the grass.

The last of this month Messrs. Edwards and Walter, architects from Columbia, S. C., were sent over by the Board of Control to look over the property recently donated by the city, and to draw up plans for our new buildings, which will be turned over to the Board to recommend to the next legislature for an appropriation.



CHILDREN'S PAGE


CRADLE HYMN.

Away in a manger, no crib for a bed
 The little Lord Jesus laid down his sweet head.
 The stars in the bright sky looked down where
 he lay.
 The little Lord Jesus asleep on the hay.
 The cattle are lowing, the baby awakes,
 But little Lord Jesus, no crying he makes.
 I love thee Lord: look down from the sky,
 And stay by my cradle till morning is nigh.
 —Martin Luther.

“Santa Claus is coming”
 So the children say
 “Wouldn't it be awful
 If he should lose his way!”

CHRISTMAS HYMN.

While shepherds watched their flocks by night,
 All seated on the ground,
 The angel of the Lord came down,
 And glory shone around.
 “Fear not,” said he,—for mighty dread
 Had seized their troubled mind,—
 “Glad tidings of great joy I bring,
 To you and all mankind.
 “To you, in David's town, this day,
 Is born of David's line,
 The Saviour, who is Christ, the Lord,
 And this shall be the sign;—
 “The heavenly babe you there shall find,
 To human view displayed.
 All meanly wrapped in swathing bands,
 And in a manger laid.”
 Thus spake the seraph—and forthwith
 Appeared a shining throng
 Of angels, praising God, who thus
 Addressed their joyful song:—
 “All glory to God on high,
 And to the earth be peace;
 Good-will henceforth from heaven to men
 Begin, and never cease!”

JACK AND JILL

(A True Story)

Jack and Jill were kittens small,
 Dearly loved by one and all.
 Jack was gray, both dark and light,
 Jill was marked with black and white.
 In youthful days these kittens wee
 Were just as cute as they could be;
 They'd run and jump and scratch and bite
 From early morn till late at night.
 And of those kits, one thing was true,
 What Jackie did Jill too would do;
 Let Jackie run and catch a fall
 Jill would roll after like a ball
 One day, when Jack was looking round,
 He thought he'd climb up off the ground
 And take a look, if he were able,
 Into the pail upon the table.
 He jumped up quick, but oh dear me,
 How sad that such a thing should be!
 The pail was full of water bright,
 And Jackie went way out of sight.
 Now Jill had always followed Jack,
 So had no thought of turning back,
 But in the pail went with a bound,
 And there next day they both were found.
 —Mrs. George Grey.

THE NAUGHTY BOY.

One day a little boy was naughty and his mamma
 punished him. He did not like that so he slipped out
 of the front gate and ran away.
 He ran very far and lost his way. He saw a big
 cow standing in a field and she shook her head at him
 and said “Moo.”
 The little boy was frightened and began to cry.
 He ran very fast to get away.
 Pretty soon he came to a big house and a girl
 came out and said “Who are you?”
 Then she said “Oh I know,” and she took his
 hand and led him right home to his mamma. He did
 not run away again soon.—Index.

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by Mr. W. A. Caldwell.

PUPILS' NOTES.

Thanksgiving Day November 29.

All in this department are enjoying excellent health.

October 22, our teacher gave us an excellent talk on "Fools." He begged us not to run away from them.

On November 13, a cold wave came unexpectedly and found us unprepared for it. The thermometer fell very low.

On the eleventh inst., Pres. Walker came over and read a fine sermon to the blind children. It was highly enjoyed. They thanked him standing. It is hoped that he will appear before the deaf soon.

Little Page White, who has been considered an "Impossibility," has at last asserted his powers. He is beginning to learn. He can write several words which he retains. He is surprising the teachers daily.

Four T's.

There are four T's too apt to run,
'Tis best to set a watch upon:

Our Thoughts:
Oft when alone they take them wings,
And light upon forbidden things.

Our Temper:
Who in family guards it best
Soon has control of all the rest.

Our Tongue:
Know when to speak, yet be content
When silence is most eloquent.

Our Time:
Once lost, ne'er found; yet, who can say
He's overtaken yesterday?—Selected.

The Teacher's Output.

Teaching is essentially a giving of oneself for others, a daily dying that others may live, and yet renewing one's life again that there may be more to bestow the next day. No matter how obscure and modest the place may be where one is at work, if its opportunities are only utilized in the right spirit it may be a center from which the mankind of the future draws strength and health. The joy of the teacher is that his ideas, his plans, his dreams, live on in his pupils. Others may jealously guard their possessions. The teacher takes pride in the abundance of his gifts. He does not talk about patents and copyrights. It pleases him to see his pupils give body to his thoughts

and derive pleasure and profit from them. Teachers, as a rule, are of the right spirit. It would be a sad day for our country if they were not. They give freely and grow richer the more they give. —School Journal.

How Nice 'Twould Be.

How nice 'twould be if knowledge grew
On bushes as the berries do;
Then we could plant our spelling seed,
And gather all the words we need,
The sums from off our slates we'd wipe,
And wait for figures to be ripe,
And go into the fields and pick
Whole bushels of arithmetic.
Or, if we wished to learn Chinese,
We'd just go out and shake the trees,
And grammar then, in all the towns,
Would grow with proper verbs and nouns;
And in the gardens there would be
Great bunches of geography;
And all the passers-by would stop
And marvel at the knowledge crop.—Selected.

The Law of Growth.

There comes a time when the chestnut burr opens up intuitively and the nut rolls out—there is a time when an apple gets so luscious and ripe it can hang no longer on the tree and falls—there comes a time when the chicken gets too big for its shell and picks its way out and manifests his larger form of life. There comes a time when every justified soul that keeps in harmony with God will walk into the experience of holiness. —T. H. Nelson.

The Great Weaver.

Life is a great shuttle. But the pattern grows, the web is wrought. It takes both dark threads and golden to work out God's design. You cannot judge the purpose of the Weaver by the thrust of the shuttle or the weave of one thread, whether it is dark or bright. "All things work together for good to them that love God." We are yet on the loom. The shuttles are not yet empty. Give God time to put this and that, dark threads and bright, together, and complete the purpose of His Providence.

A convict in an Oregon prison who showed skill in a certain kind of handicraft was asked if he could work like that before he went there. "No," he said, "or I should never have been here."

This is a problem that appeals to every person. An industrial education will be the means of saving the race from prison. The ignorant and unemployed without any visible means of support have reached a high water mark. This should not be.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB.

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Florida School for Blind, Deaf and Dumb.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, blind, or dumb, in sound mind and body, and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. Our boarding room and teaching force are both limited, and the best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

Tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made, with the limited instructors at command, to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, shoe-making, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the School is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but if they intend to make a protracted visit, should not expect to board at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

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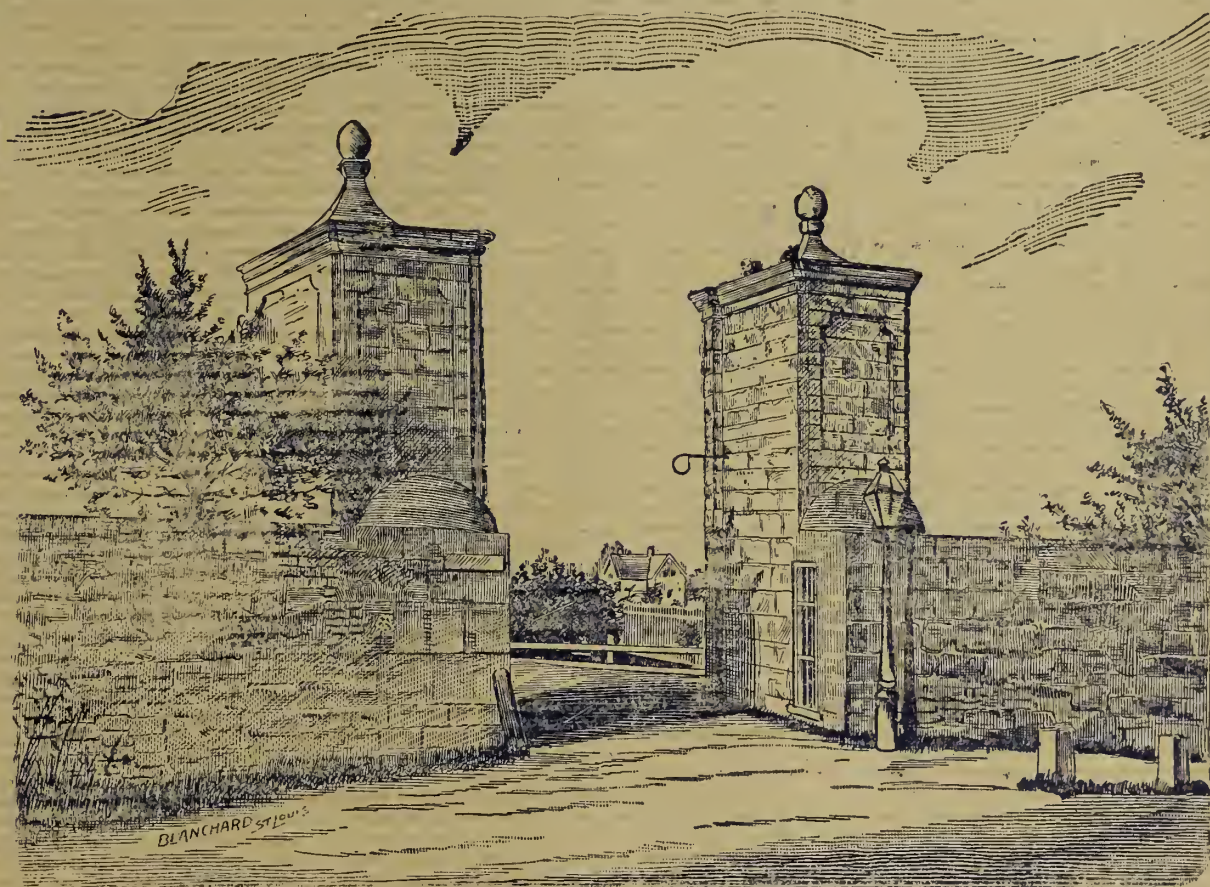
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THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD



THE PUBLIC STREET NORTH THROUGH THE "CITY GATE" LEADS TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

DECEMBER 1906

PRINTED BY THE DEAF PUPILS OF
THE FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.



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MANUAL ALPHABET.

WHITE AND CLEAN IS THE NEW YEAR.

White and clean is the new year
 When it is ushered in.
 What shall it be in a twelvemonth —
 Darkened and soiled by sin?
 If we could keep it always white,
 How the world would be filled with light!

Bright and sweet is the new day
 When on the hills 'tis born;
 Cleansed in the fires of sunrise.
 Washed by the dews of morn.
 If it were sweet till the coming eve,
 What a glory on earth 'twould leave!

Fair and pure is a new life
 Seen at the gates of birth.
 What will it be at the ending —
 Soiled with the dross of earth?
 If from taint it were ever free,
 What a joy to the world 'twould be!

All God's years are stainless;
 All His days are white;
 All His numberless eons.
 Spotless as is the light.
 Fair are His words as they wheel and run,
 Bathed in the light of their central sun.

Only man in delusion,
 Hatred and wrong and pain,
 Sees with an evil vision;
 Being divided in twain,
 Look on a life misunderstood,
 Makes it evil that erst was good.

Center the thought on the noble,
 Whiteness of mind and soul;
 See the world as God made it,
 Virgin and clean and whole;
 Look on Him with a single eye,
 So let evil and error die.

Then shall the year be beauteous
 As when it came to earth;
 Then shall the eve be stainless
 As was the day at birth;
 Then shall life on its brighter side
 Unto the end seem glorified.

—J. A. Edgerton.

THE FIRST NEW YEAR'S DAY.

NEW England may have seen the first Thanksgiving celebration, and Philadelphia may have inaugurated the Fourth of July racket; but the initial New Year's day observed by white men on American soil was celebrated on the island of Haiti Jan. 1, 1493. Just what there was to that celebration will never be known. Columbus, for he was master of ceremonies, was so busy with other matters that he failed to leave a record. But it is impossible that Eu-

ropeans should have let their first New Year's day in a new world pass by without some observance.

It was on the 1st day of January, 1492, by the way, that Columbus met the sovereigns of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella, and concluded with them the contract for his voyage of exploration and discovery. That might be called the initial New Year's day, though it was not spent in America. It was a sort of prophecy, as it were, of the day that was to be spent in the then undiscovered country one year later.

It was not until August that the three ships got under way. Then they sailed into new seas in search of a continent that had been hidden from the knowledge of man all through the ancient and middle ages. But Columbus did not know that he was to find such a continent. He was seeking a western route to India and died in the belief that the land he found was a part of Asia. He accomplished more than he knew. The "divinity that shapes our ends" was kinder to him than his own prevision.

Across the unknown ocean he sailed until, almost becalmed in the tropic seas, each of his vessels was "like a painted ship upon a painted ocean." It was then that the crews well nigh mutinied. Only the indomitable will and courage of Columbus kept them upon their way. At last floating seaweed and flying birds told of approaching land. By following the flight of the birds the new shore was sighted. America was discovered, and a new era was opened in the history of humanity.

It was October that the landing was made. The thing was accomplished, or Columbus thought it accomplished, of which he had dreamed from youth. Through poverty, neglect, ridicule and rebuffs he had sought all through the intervening years for people of means who would take interest in his dream. So great was the stress of his soul that he had gone white headed at thirty, and now he was far past forty. But he had been faithful to his vision, and his reward had come.

From island to island the voyagers passed until Cuba was reached and then Haiti, where the discoverer's flagship was wrecked. The natives, who were delighted with the visit of the white men, helped him to save his wreckage and cared for him and his crews until he was ready for the return voyage. It was Christmas morning when Columbus landed at Guarico, and it was January 4, 1493, when he sailed away for Spain. So the New Year's day was spent among the hospitable Haitian natives.

The birth of 1906 marks the four hundred and

thirteenth anniversary of the day since then, a very brief time in the life of the world but a very long time in the annals of progress. The Spain from which Christopher Columbus sailed has passed into eclipse, while the lands he discovered support nations that are in the morning splendors of a better age.

Whatever the formal ceremonies attending the first New Year's day in the western hemisphere, its notability is not lessened. That Columbus and his men took some note of its passage goes without saying. Even in a time so crowded with other emotions the fact that he was greeting another year on the shore that he had seen so long in vision must have filled the heart of the daring discoverer with quickened joy and thanksgiving. His mind would naturally travel back a twelvemonth to the day that he had completed with his sovereigns the negotiations for the voyage that had culminated in success.

Just as naturally he would look forward to another year, picturing the enthusiasm at his home coming, the fitting out of other expeditions and the colonizing of the new land. Happily then he knew naught of the chains and indignities that awaited him. The future was all roseate. He had discovered the western way to the Indies; he would return and find gold, and henceforth fame and fortune should be his.

The feast which the Spaniards had that New Year's day in Guarico was something novel for European palates. First there was bread made of Indian maize, or corn, over which Columbus grew so enthusiastic that he carried a quantity of the grain back to Spain. Another form of Indians' bread was made from a tuber called manioc. The white men were also introduced to the West Indian "pepper pot," which is still highly esteemed. Then they were asked to try a condiment called "aje," which proved too strong even for the seasoned stomach of a Spaniard. There were meats as well made from a sort of rabbit, a "dumb dog," a lizard, or iguana, to say nothing of boiled parrots. There were also fruits and vegetables in such quantities that Columbus wrote in his journal it was the most protracted feast he had ever enjoyed.

It is also narrated that after the feast the Indians smoked the delicious West Indian tobacco and invited the whites to do likewise, but this was too heathenish a custom for the dons. So tobacco was a luxury unknown in Europe till Raleigh started it on its way to make incense around the world.

Columbus left part of his crew, but they treated the trusting natives in so Spaniardly a fashion, if the term may be used, that the red men turned about and murdered the entire outfit. It was here in the West Indies, by the way, that the great discoverer was afterward placed in chains by some titled nobody who was sent over to represent the Spanish king. It is not alone republics that are ungrateful.

But the memory of that initial New Year's day, which was also the first day of a new epoch in the

history of mankind, will be cherished along with the fame of him who drew the veil from two continents and made it possible for the weary world to look into a later golden age in another Atlantic.—J. A. Edgerton.

Our Great River.

How many Americans appreciate the grandeur of their country's geography?

How many know that there is no river system on earth which even distantly compares with that of the Mississippi and its tributaries?

The census tells us that these rivers, all flowing through one channel into the Gulf of Mexico, aggregate more than 100,000 miles in length. The Amazon, the Nile, the Ganges, and all the rest of the great river systems on earth put together scarcely approach this magnificent showing.

Think of it! A steamboat leaving Pittsburg can visit twenty-three States without passing through any artificial channel. It can go up the Alleghany and Monongahela, the Big Sandy, the Kentucky, the Wabash, the Tennessee, and the Cumberland—clear into Alabama—before reaching the mouth of the Ohio.

Below Cairo it can traverse not only Mississippi, but the St. Francis, the Arkansas, the White, the Red, the Yazoo, the Tallahatchie, the Yalabusha, the Ouachita, the great bayous, and all the tributaries of these streams.

Above Cairo lie the Upper Mississippi, the Illinois, the Missouri, the Yellowstone, the Platte, the Big Horn, and a score of tributaries to all these. The suppositious steamboat can land at 1,050 towns on its way.

These rivers drain an area of 1,683,303 square miles, occupied by a population of 24,298,332 in 1890.

The commerce of this great river system was carried on in 1889 by 7,453 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,393,379 and a value of \$15,535,006. And so rich is that commerce that its annual gross earnings exceed the value total of the craft engaged in it by nearly 33,000,000 tons of freight per year.

And this is only one of the great river systems of our country—one of many that include such mighty systems as that of the Yukon, that of the Columbia, that of the Colorado, and of the Alabama at Tombigbee.

And from one end to the other of all these rivers there is no custom house to stop traffic or levy one cent of tribute upon it!

It is worth every American's while to reflect upon the greatness of our land and to rejoice in it.

It is worth while to remember also that the resources of this marvelous country are far less than half developed.—New York World.

True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others just as you love to be treated yourself.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

The members of the Christian Endeavor Society held their regular meeting in the chapel at the usual hour on the ninth of December and it was opened with a prayer signed by Mary Fraser. The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting. "There is a Green Hill Far Away," was signed by Eugenia Wilson. The topic for the meeting was "Lessons of the Seven Words from the Cross." Alice Carlton, who was the leader, gave a talk on the subject and explained it nicely. Stories were told by Roxie Jordan, Grace Hudson, Lorena Sawyer, Norris Holland and Julius Horowitz. "More Love to Thee, O, Christ," was signed by Minnie Clemons and Sarah Johnson. Three girls and three boys who had memorized each a verse, recited them nicely. A nice talk was given by Mr. Hendricks. The program for the next meeting was read by the program reporter. There was no business brought before the Society. Alice Scott then took up the regular collection and reported twenty-four cents collected. The meeting was then closed with a prayer signed by Nettalien Vanderpoel.

The regular meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society was held in the chapel on the evening of December the sixteenth. It was opened with a prayer signed by Mr. Hendricks. The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting and they were adopted. "We Lift Our Songs to Thee," was signed by Julius Horowitz and George Hay. The topic for the meeting was "What truth has chiefly appealed to you from our year's Sunday-School Lesson?" Eugenia Wilson, who was the leader, gave a talk on the subject and explained it nicely. Stories were told by Nettalien Vanderpoel, Lorena Sawyer, Sarah Johnson, Raymond Ron, Emory Sizemore, Norris Holland and Frankie Hawley. "Jesus' Unceasing Love," was nicely signed by Amalia Lorenz and Virginia Fulwood. Four girls and four boys recited verses. There were no talks given the Society. The program for the next meeting was read by the program reporter. A few items of business were brought before the Society. The meeting was then closed with a prayer signed by Alice Scott.

Frankie Hawley, Sec'y

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The members of the Hendricks Story Telling and Debating Club held another regular meeting on the evening of December the eighth. The secretary called the roll and found all present, and then read the minutes of the last meeting. An essay was given by Nettalien Vanderpoel. A nice story was given by Mr.

Hendricks. The debating then began on the subject of "Resolved, That winter is more pleasant than summer." Minnie Clemons and George Hay were on the affirmative side while Roxie Jordan and Julius Horowitz upheld the negative side. The judges were Frankie Hawley, Eugenia Wilson and Alice Carlton and they decided in favor of the negative side. Some humorous stories were given by some of the members. News in brief was given by Eugenia Wilson. A declamation, "Young Lochinvar," was nicely signed by Alice Scott. A nice dialogue was given by Frankie Hawley, Lorena Sawyer and Sarah Johnson. Mr. Hendricks, the critic, then gave his report. The Society then stood adjourned.

Alice Carlton, Sec'y.

Point LaVista, Florida.

R. E. Kelly writes again as follows:

My uncle, R. Flemining Bowden, was elected sheriff of Duval County last summer. On the thirteenth day of November he began his work in the sheriff's office at the county Court House in Jacksonville, Florida. He will serve for two years. Lately he bought a very fine horse which attracts much attention in the city, and also a new buggy. They are for the sheriff's use.

My cousin, Mose Bowden, went to El Paso, Texas, from Jacksonville, for the benefit of his health last summer. He was in poor health, and his doctor advised him to go direct to Texas. He is now there with his family.

A short time ago my cousin, Mose Brown, died in Hendersonville, North Carolina, where he had spent a few weeks for his health. He left a son, Gus, ex-sheriff of Duval County, who is in Jacksonville, and a daughter in Connecticut. Mr. Brown was one of the school commissioners of Duval County.

Here is a "hello" to all my former school friends.

Yours truly,

R. E. Kelly.

How The Eskimo Count.

The Eskimo count by their fingers—one, two, three, four, five. Above five and up to ten they use the second hand; thus, six is "the first finger of the other hand." Above ten, they employ the toes. Thirteen, for instance is "three toes upon the one foot," and eighteen, "three toes up, on the second foot." Twenty, describe "a whole man." They seldom go further than this, but they can do so if necessary; for example, they express twenty-two by saying: "two on the second man," thirty-seven by "two toes on the second man's second foot;" forty is "the whole of a second man." According to Dr. Nansen, they cannot, or do not, count beyond one hundred, which is "the whole of the fifth man."

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

PUPILS' NOTES.

Mrs. Terry sent the teachers a fine box of oranges.

Lilian Orchard, Bessie Sikes and Ida Fussel received Christmas boxes.

Mrs. Bigelow spent one Sunday of last month with her son, Willard.

Mr. Barksdale came and took his daughter, Anna Lee, home for Christmas.

Reverend Mr. Scott called in our school rooms while visiting his daughter, Alice.

Preston Holly, Lucius Emerson, Willard Bigelow, and Ayerigg Hodge spent Christmas at home.

Some Familiar Sayings.

Shakespeare gives us more pithy sayings than any other author. From him we cull: "Count their chickens before they hatch." "Make doubly sure." "Christmas comes but once a year." "Look before you leap." Washington Irving gives us the "Almighty Dollar." Thomas Norton queried long ago, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" While Goldsmith answers, "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no fibs." Thomas Tusser, a writer of the 16th century, gives us "It's an ill wind that turns no good," "Better late than never," "Look ere you leap," and "The stone that is rolling will gather no moss."

The Months.

First January all in white,
Then February short and bright,
Next March blows in with all his might,
April brings sunshine and quick showers,
May brings a pole bound with flowers,
June scatters roses through the bowers,
Hot July with fun is beaming,
August with ripe fruit is teeming,
September brings full golden sheaves,
October waves bright colored leaves,
November says, "All thankful be,"
December brings the Christmas tree.

New Year Resolutions.

Our moments are capital, capital which yields compound interest too. Each one well spent, not only brings a sure reward, but leads to future well doing. Suppose we should live our strongest life during each moment of the new year, what a harvest of golden fruit we would lay up for time to come. Behold the possibilities of 1907. More than three million two hundred thousand waking minutes, each

one bearing some good thing for us, if we will only receive it.

We all make resolutions at the beginning of the year. We march out in the battle of life, afresh in brand new uniforms, with beating drums and flying colors. But men do not judge soldiers by their bearing on dress parade. It is their fighting qualities that count; their courage, their devotion to duty, their powers of endurance, and above all their fortitude, with which they meet defeat, and by which they triumph after many failures.

New Year's day is a splendid time to make a fresh start; to inaugurate a campaign against besetting sins; to renew with fresh vigor striving after an ideal life. But every day is this. If after a while we find our ardor cooling, and the grip of purpose laxing, we may strengthen our hearts with the words of the poet:

"Every day is a fresh beginning,

Every day is the world made new.

Ye, who are weary of sorrow and sinning,

This is a beautiful thought for you

A thought for me and a thought for you."

The Chambered Nautilus.

This is the ship of pearl, which, poets feign

Sails the unshadowed main,

The venturous mark that flings

On the sweet summer wind its purpled wings.

In gulfs enchanted, where the siren sings,

And coral reefs lie bare,

Where the cold seamaiads rise to sun their streaming hair.

Its webs of living gauze no more unfurled,

Wrecked is the ship of pearl!

And every chambered cell,

Where its dim dreamy life was wont to dwell

As the frail tenant shaped his growing shell,

Before thee lies revealed,

Its irised ceiling rent, its sunless crypt unsealed!

Year after year beheld the silent toil

That spread his lustrous coil,

Still, as the spiral grew,

He left the past years dwelling for the new,

Stole with soft step its shining archway through

Built up its idle door,

Stretched in his last found home, and knew the old no more.

Thanks for the heavenly message brought by thee
Child of the wandering sea,

Cast from her lap, forlorn!

From thy dead lips a clearer note is born

Than ever Triton blew from wreathed horn!

While on my ear it rings,

Through the deep caves of thought I hear a voice that
sings!

Build thee more stately mansions, O, my soul,

As the swift seasons roll!

Leave thy low vaulted past!

Let each new temple, nobler than the past!

Shut thee from Heaven with dome more vast,

Till thou at length art free,

Leaving thine out grown shell by lifes unresting sea!

—Holmes

PUPILS' NOTES

Mr. Boggs has a new hat!

George Hay has a new watch.

Now for New Year Resolutions.

What did Santa Claus bring you?

Sarah Johnson owns a brand new watch.

We think we are having too much Jack Frost!

Next Friday Alice Rogers will visit the School.

The boys are working at the wood pile hard these days.

All are happy to see Mrs. Walker down and well again.

Mrs. Bigelow presented the pupils with a barrel of apples.

It is rumored that two of our ex-pupils will marry soon.

Jean and Lilah Walker are the proud possessors of two big dolls.

Professor Holloway and Mr. Kellum were visitors at the school last week.

We have Mrs. Bigelow to thank for the generosity she showed us Christmas.

Miss McLane took four of the girls out riding with her last Saturday afternoon.

Robert Terry's mother kindly remembered the teachers with a box of oranges.

The parents of little Fanny Varnes spent a few days at the school before Christmas.

Alice Scott's father, Rev. Scott, of Brooksville, Florida, was a pleasant visitor lately.

The pupils will now begin to talk about their next holiday—the May picnic at the beach.

Mr. Parks and his wife left on the 27th of this month to spend a few days at Mrs. Parks' home.

The trains are passing more frequently now but on the new track which is further away from us.

Christmas was a season of good cheer with us this year. One and all, big and small, were kindly remembered.

Little Herbert Wright's mother and a number of her friends presented the pupils with eight crates of oranges at Christmas time.

Nettallen Vanderpoel and Eugenia Wilson went to Jacksonville for the holidays. We think they went to see how the turkeys taste up there.

Miss Helen Rogers, of Miami, one of the teachers

attending the Association meeting visited the School. She knows Lorena and Fanny Sawyer.

St. Augustine is filled to overflowing with teachers from all parts of the State. They are here for the purpose of attending the Convention.

Bright and happy faces were seen at the tree Christmas night and a beautiful sight it was illuminated with "baby electric lights" of every color.

Nettallen Vanderpoel and Eugenia Wilson have just returned from Jacksonville where they spent the holidays and where they report having had the best time of their lives.

The stoves are beginning to draw crowds and to seem more in favor than ever. Especially was this the case one day last week when the thermometer went down to 24 degrees above zero.

We were all saddened by the loss of our friend and neighbor, Mrs. Hildreth. She had had a prolonged illness and her death proved a great shock to her many friends in St. Augustine.

Mr. Boggs had his first glimpse of the ocean last Saturday, and together with Julius Horowitz, took in the Light House where by mounting the many steps he became verily "monarch of all he surveyed!"

Those who went home to partake of the festivities were Lucius Emerson, DeWitt Lightsey, Robert Terry, Acrigg Hodge, Dovie King, Annie Barksdale, George Hay, Nettallen Vanderpoel and Eugenia Wilson.

Martha Boylston numbered herself with the visitors at the school this month. Martha is one of our last year's pupils and it seemed good to have her with us again. She expects to make her home in South Carolina.

The Florida School for the Blind and Deaf should feel that she is making a good showing along educational lines. We judge this from the many teachers that thronged the buildings last week and the favorable remarks heard everywhere.

Christmas eve the little children gathered in the chapel where they played games which furnished them a world of fun. None of them cared to stay late however for they were afraid old Santa Claus might come and find them gone!

The night after Christmas the whole school turned out in busses to the Presbyterian church where some of the deaf and blind children took part in the program. Eight of the deaf girls signed a hymn, "Christmas Joybells." Those who signed were Alice Carlton, Alice Scott, Minnie Clemons, Grace Hudson, Lorena Sawyer, Roxie Jordan, Sarah Johnson and Frankie Hawley. Our Dr. Webb, who is Superintendent of the Sunday School, delivered an excellent address.

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida.

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year.

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ALBERT H. WALKER
ERNEST J. HENDRICKS

Editor.
Business Manager.

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Christmas passed off very pleasantly at the school and all enjoyed the two holidays very much—Monday, the 24th and Tuesday, the 25th. Christmas eve the pupils had their usual Christmas tree. It was a beautiful holly, beautifully decorated with the accessories usually used on such occasions and lighted by a hundred small electric lights of various colors. Each child was remembered and all went to bed happy. Tuesday night the pupils enjoyed mingling together and playing games.

The names of the friends of the School who remembered the pupils on Christmas are:

Mrs. A. J. Bigelow, of Jacksonville, a barrel of apples and a box of toys.

Mrs. Myrtelle Terry, Anburndale, Fla., box of oranges.

Mr. Frank J. Wiggin, Homestead, box of oranges.

Messrs. Barlow and Young, Lemon City, box of oranges.

Mr. J. W. Branam, Lemon City, box of oranges.

Mr. J. D. Mallon, Miami, box of oranges.

Mr. A. Correll, " " "

Mr. H. A. Chesley " " "

Mr. J. S. Frederick " " "

Mrs. J. J. Wright, Alapattah, box of oranges.

Mr. A. H. Emerson, Tacoma, two boxes oranges.

Presbyterian Sunday School, boxes of mixed candy.

Methodist Sunday School, box of fruit.

The following pupils received boxes from home:

Solan Gill Lola Ashley

Thomas Anderson Howard Johnson

Charlie Manice Lillian Orchard

Dora Horne Mabel Bates

Frankie Hawley Pearl Brown

Lorena Sawyer Bessie Sikes

Minnie Clemons Lula Barfield

Sarah Johnson
Virginia Fulwood
Luther Albritton
Gibb Palmer
Arthur Lightbody
Herbert Wright
Otto Orchard
Willard Kirby
Elmer Manuel
Willie Barrow
Leon Morris
Ben Lorenz
The following spent the holidays at home:
Aycrigg Hodge
Willard Bigelow
Lucius Emerson
George Hay

Roxie Jordan
Lucile Carter
Alice Carlton
Amalia Lorenz
Alice Scott
Eugenia Wilson
Grace Hudson
Mary Fraser
Ida Fussel
Oswaldo Cano
Raymond Rou
Max Wetlerby
Annie Lee Barksdale
DeWitt Lightsey
Preston Holly
Dovie King

Nettalien Vanderpoel

Eugenia Wilson went home with Nettalien Vanderpoel.

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Can the deaf become linemen putting up electric and telephone wires?—Question in the American Industrial Journal.

The one at this end of the pen had experience in doing both for a pastime one summer, and as he is still alive to answer this question, he emphatically answers it in the affirmative. He was cautioned against which wires to avoid while up a pole, and taught the simple code of signals which they use. Most of the communication way by signals, and the deaf, because of their aptness to understand signals and their dexterity in the use of them, should make steady linemen.—E. J. H.

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Within the last fiscal year, the Philadelphia school enrolled 570 pupils; the Ohio school, 567; the New York school, 510; and the Texas school, 455. In ten years from now we predict the Texas school will be at the top.

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Blind Girl is a Lawyer.

Miss Christine La Baraque, now 28 years old, who has been blind since she was a baby, is a lawyer. She was graduated at the head of a law class in a California law school, and has been admitted to the bar in that state.

Miss La Baraque is a remarkable young woman. She is a graduate of the University of California, a finished linguist, an accomplished equestrienne and a musician. She is now in this city completing her musical education.

Getting her degree, she announced that her ambition was to become a lawyer. The professors told her it was absurd, but she insisted and became a night school teacher to earn enough money to carry her through the law school. There were seventy-five men

in the class, and at the end only thirty-nine remained. In the final examination Miss La Barraque led them all.

"Of course, I realize that a blind woman could hardly practice law successfully, so I decided to take up music as my livelihood," she declared, "and I know I shall succeed." Ex.

The First Number Almost in Sight.

Mr. W. G. Holmes, the Manager of the new magazine writes me that he expects to bring out the first number toward the end of January. He has experienced the usual difficulty in getting together the appliances on short notice for the making of a magazine, but thinks he will have all things in readiness in a few weeks.

He further advises me that there are several ladies of the style of "Mrs. William Ziegler," and that in order to identify our benevolent patroness more perfectly with her beautiful liberality, it has been decided to issue the magazine under the title "The Mathilda Magazine for the Blind." There is a particular and sweetly personal simplicity and charm about the idea that finds its way very pleasantly to my heart as well as to my ear. I have some hope that at an early day I shall have a clipping possibly in the nature of a sketch of Mrs. Ziegler, and also the promised letter of Miss Helen Keller, on the subject with permission to publish. What a beautiful Christmas gift this will be, this new magazine, to the sightless readers of the United States; and what a joyful anthem of grateful praise and appreciation will swell the hearts of thousands at the memory of what she is doing!—H. H. Johnson, in the Tablet.

Helen Keller's Testimony.

Most people measure their happiness in terms of physical pleasure and material possession. Could they win some invisible goal which they have set on the horizon, how happy they would be! Lacking this gift or that circumstance, they would be miserable. If happiness is to be so measured, I who cannot see or hear have every reason to sit in a corner with folded hands and weep. If I am happy in spite of my deprivations, if my happiness is so deep that it is a faith, so thoughtful that it becomes a philosophy of life; if in short, I am an optimist, my testimony to the creed of optimism is worth hearing. Once I knew the depth where no hope was, and darkness lay on the face of all things. Then love came, and set my soul free. Once I knew only darkness and stillness. Now I know hope and joy. Once I fretted and beat myself against the wall that shut me in. Now I rejoice in the consciousness that I can think, act, and attain heaven. My life was without past or future; death, the pessimist would say, "a consummation devoutly to be wished." But a little word from the fingers of

another fell into my hand that clutched at emptiness, and my heart leaped to the rapture of living. Night fled before the day of thought, and love and joy and hope came up in a passion of obedience to knowledge. Can anyone who has escaped such captivity, who has felt the thrill and glory of freedom, be a pessimist?

A poet once said I must be happy because I did not see the bare, cold present, but lived in a beautiful dream. I do live in a beautiful dream; but that dream is the actual, the present—not cold but warm; not bare, but furnished with a thousand blessings. The very evil which the poet supposed would be a cruel disillusionment is necessary to the fullest knowledge of joy. Only by contact with evil could I have learned to feel by contrast the beauty of truth and love and goodness.—Great Thoughts.

Industrial Training for the Deaf.

Industrial training in a school for the Deaf has rarely had the proper share of attention.

Of course, the primary object of such a school is to teach the children language sufficient to express their thoughts, and secondarily to go a step further in the proper cultivation of the mind, enabling higher thinking and sounder reasoning.

Then industrial training should play an important part with the deaf child that his knowledge might be utilized—applied; but the mind and hand combined, could work in harmony and thus reaching more nearly a normal man or woman in fulfilling the demands of a self-supporting and producing individual.

We admit that all reasonable training of hand, muscle or mind is educative, but we must not lose sight of the practicability of training for future application and utilization.

There is great demand for applied training and it is as true of the deaf as of his hearing brother.

A superintendent of one of the larger schools said the ideal class in a school for the deaf would be a teacher for each pupil. What a great failure this arrangement would be, if that teacher were not just the right one for that particular pupil. The question of assignment of classes is one difficult proposition that confronts superintendents and principals, and in a corps of a dozen or more teachers, there is always one or more classes less desirable than many others. The question who shall have these classes, must be decided and usually has to be done without consulting the individuals who are to take them. The question to be decided is what assignment is best for the entire school; and when that question is settled, there should be no other influence brought to bear upon the subject. The question that stands out above all others is: The school was created for the deaf children and not to furnish places for those who need a place, or who for some reason want to teach.—The Deaf Carolinian.

The Teacher and Character.

The whole world is aware that intellect and highly personal integrity do not always go hand in hand. There are poets whose intellects soar among the stars and whose deeds rival the satyrs in iniquity; philosophers, who, like the sign posts, do not travel the straight and narrow paths of rectitude, but only point the way; statesman, whose eloquence breathes of the highest patriotism, yet who are subsidized by the enemies of their country.

Among no class is high moral character and the strictest integrity more valuable than among teachers and professors whose lives are spent among young girls and boys, at the most impressionable period of their lives. Children and youths are as imitative as monkeys and are very prone, like the chameleon, to take on the color-tone of their surroundings. The teacher, who is slovenly in his or her habits, will see his or her lapses in dress or decorum soon reproduced among the pupils. The teacher without discipline will have an insubordinate class. The teacher who is prone to talk of love affairs will find many cases of budding tender passion among the pupils. The teacher who flies into a passion of anger will soon be afflicted with pupils who will "answer" with slight respect.

The successful teacher should be a person of calm temper, just judgments, strict integrity, not given to gossip or back biting; and his or her conduct all the time and every day should be an object lesson to the pupils in right living and right thinking.

Thus the moral atmosphere of the school will be pure and clean, and the virtues of these teachers will soon become epidemic among the pupils, who behold daily an ideal worthy of imitation; an ideal that appeals to the noble and elevated side of the character of the children.

Children are natural hero worshippers and we have all known schools where some especial teacher was adored and wielded a wonderful influence for good. Such a one has never been a person of bad manners, light character or low moral tone. A teacher's character should be as valuable an asset as knowledge, or experience in teaching, for his or her influence for good or for evil will permeate many innocent characters and leave indelible marks for life.—The People.

The Question Of Happiness.

This being the season when every one is wishing every one else "A Happy New Year," it occurred to us that it would be a fitting time to present some of our thoughts and beliefs concerning happiness in its relation to the deaf.

The great aim of the education of the deaf, by whatever method it is conducted, should be their moral, intellectual, and social happiness. That method is the best, then, which most successfully accomplishes this end.

We offer the following classification of relative degrees of happiness among the educated deaf.

I. The highest degree of happiness among the deaf is where they have the ability to associate with the hearing by means of speech, and with the deaf by means of the manual alphabet and the sign-language. We could present a long list of names of deaf men and women of this class, who are well and widely known.

II. Next to the above we place those of the deaf who have not learned to speak, but who have a good command of written language, and can communicate with hearing people freely and pleasurably by that means. With the deaf they communicate by means of the manual alphabet and the sign-language. We could also present a long list of these who are known and honored throughout the country.

III. Those deaf men and women who have been educated solely by means of speech, lip-reading, and writing, and who are sent forth into the world with no knowledge of the manual alphabet or sign-language. These can communicate more or less freely with the hearing, but are awkward and ill at ease among the deaf who are not similarly educated.

IV. Those deaf men and women who, from lack of mental, or any other cause, have not learned to speak, and who have failed to acquire an intelligible command of the written English language. There is only one form of social happiness left to them, and that is communication with their deaf fellow-beings by means of the sign-language.

The highest happiness of which the deaf are capable is experienced in the society of their own kind, where communication by means of the sign-language is free and natural.

All of the deaf, "irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," will be happier after leaving school with a knowledge of the sign-language and manual alphabet, than without.

Those good men and women who are faithfully and conscientiously striving to do away with the sign-language and manual alphabet in our schools, are thereby working to take away from the deaf a certain amount of happiness which they might otherwise hope to enjoy in this life.

We say these things in all seriousness, all earnestness. Our beliefs are based on our experience, and the experience of many others among the deaf situated as we are. We have used speech among the hearing all our life; it has been a source of much pleasure to us, and we value it highly. But our highest pleasure is in the society of bright and intelligent deaf people, where the conversation is carried on by the manual alphabet and the sign-language. There alone do we experience perfect freedom of expression, and perfect comprehension without effort. And there alone do we forget the disadvantage of deafness, and the rebuffs that even the best educated deaf frequently meet with from the unthinking in the world of hearing people.—The Minnesota Companion.

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

A son of Secretary of State Root who is hard of hearing has been taking lip reading lessons at Gallaudet college under Prof. Hall. — W. Va., Tablet.

Superintendent E. McK. Goodwin of the North Carolina School, like Supt. Jones of Ohio, was investigated and vindicated of charges brought against him. — Congratulations.

The Illinois Advance, the North Dakota Banner and the Carolinian came out in holiday dress for Christmas. They were fine specimens of ornamental printing and reflect credit upon the printers of the schools.

Douglas Tilden is soon to have a rival in the person of Roy Carpenter, a graduate of the Michigan school and Gallaudet college, who is studying sculpture in Paris, France. He was doing very well according to the latest reports.

Rollo Eastman and Thomas Hermann, pupils of the Kansas school, were drowned Christmas afternoon while skating. They had gone to the rescue of a companion who had broken through the ice. The companion was dragged out by a passer by, but the other two disappeared before they could be reached.

Mr. Wyand, a deaf teacher in the Maryland school, is a Knight of Pythias. He has taken all the degrees such as riding the goat, swallowing "bitters," wallowing in the tub, etc. I believe that secret order has deaf members elsewhere. — Exchange.

We know of two who are members of an Elks Lodge.

The next meeting of the National Association of the Deaf will be at Norfolk, Virginia, July 4th, 5th and 6th. This place was selected by an almost unanimous vote of the members, on account of its proximity to Jamestown where an exposition, national in its scope, will be held commemorating the first settlement of Virginia three hundred years ago.

Mr. J. W. Michaels, principal of the Arkansas School for the Deaf, at Little Rock, has tendered his resignation in order to take up religious work among the deaf of the Southern states. He was a successful teacher and principal, a man who had the respect of his associates and the love of his pupils in an unusual degree. For several years he has been doing missionary work among the deaf of his state as far as he could find time to do so, and has found this field for usefulness so inviting that he has finally determined to give his entire time to it. He will work under the auspices of the Southern Baptist Association. — Kentucky Standard.

GENERAL LOCALS.

Good health prevails.

Broken resolutions were soon in evidence after New Year's day.

DeWitt Lightsey returned from his Christmas vacation the possessor of a fine Elgin gold watch.

Mr. Kellum, secretary of our Board, was among the visitors to our school during the Teachers' Convention.

Very few realized that it was New Year's Day when it came, because we all were doing our regular grind on that day.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Myrtelle Terry, of Auburndale, Fla., by the teachers for a crate of oranges sent them.

According to the indicators of the girls the number of teachers who visited our school during the Convention in this city was 110.

Eugenia Wilson did not return from Jacksonville this year minus her suit case, but she came plus half a dozen articles for her "drug store."

A new blind pupil, Robert Lee Tedder, of Green Cove Springs, Fla., was the latest addition to our roster of pupils. He came the 3rd of January.

The pupils received more fruit this year than ever before. The number of boxes of oranges received at the express office would, if all hauled at once, make a very large load.

One of our teachers in making up her New Year's resolutions made one to be down to breakfast punctually when the bell rings, but, alas! she was late as usual on New Year's morning.

The St. Augustine Meat and Produce Co. wished the children a Happy New Year by treating them to ice-cream. In return for it they presented them with a note on the Bank of Prosperity for 365 happy days.

Our school was mentioned several times before the Teachers' Association which met in this city during the latter part of this month, and does not this go to show that our school is doing well and is warmly supported?

We had been enjoying Indian summer all the time along until the 23 of December when the thermometer suddenly fell to 24 degrees above zero. The cold spell continued for a week, and now the weather is as before.

On account of much business our tree was had on the night of the 25th instead of the 24th. It was lighted up with tiny electric lights of all colors and it is believed that there never was a prettier one in the history of the school.



CHILDREN'S PAGE



A BRIGHT AND HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU, DEAR.

Not a friend must be forgotten
At this Season of the year,
So we gaily wish each other,
All good luck and right good cheer.
—H. M. Burnside.

A New Year's Wish.

There are days that we remember,
When they long have passed away,
For the blessings that they bring us,
For some joy that marks the day.
Of the days we love to cherish,
When its moments fleet is done,
For the blessings that it brings you,
May this New Year's day be one."—Sel.

FORGETFUL CHARLIE.

Charlie went to town with his father. They saw two white rabbits for sale in a store window. Charlie wanted the rabbits. So his father bought them.

Charlie was very happy. He made a nice little house for the rabbits. He took good care of them and fed them every day.

One day he was in a hurry. He wanted to go fishing with the other boys. He fed the rabbits. Then he ran off. He forgot to shut the door of the house.

The rabbits got out. A dog saw them and killed them.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

Are you almost disgusted with life, little man?
I'll tell you a wonderful trick
That will bring you contentment if anything can—
Do something for somebody quick.
Are you awfully tired with play, little girl?
Weary, discouraged and sick?
I'll tell you the loveliest game in the world—
Do something for somebody quick.
Though it rains, like the rain of the flood, little man—
And the clouds are forbidding and thick,

You can make the sun shine in your soul, little man—

Do something for somebody quick.
Though the stars are like brass over head little girl,
And the walks like a well heated brick,
And our earthly affairs in a terrible whirl—
Do something for somebody quick.

THE DUEL.

The gingham dog and the calico cat
Side by side on the table sat
'Twas half past twelve, and (what do you think!)
Not one nor t'other had slept a wink!
The old Dutch clock and the Chinese plate
Appeared to know as sure as fate
There was going to be a terrible spat.
I wasn't there I simply state
What was told to me by the Chinese plate.
The gingham dog went "bow-wow-wow"
And the calico cat went "mee-ow, mee-ow"
The air was littered an hour or so
With bits of gingham and calico,
While the old Dutch clock in the chimney place
Up with its hands before its face
For it always dreaded a family row.
Now mind! I'm only telling you
What the old Dutch clock declares is true.
The Chinese plate looked very blue
And wailed "Oh! dear! what shall we do!"
But the gingham dog and the calico cat
Wallowed this way and tumbled that,
Employing every tooth and claw
In the awfulest way you ever saw.
And, Oh! how the gingham and calico flew!
Don't fancy I exaggerate,
I got my news from the Chinese plate.
Next morning where the two had sat
They found no trace of dog or cat
And some folks think unto this day
That burglars stole that pair away
But the truth about that cat and pup
Is this, they ate each other up!
Now what do you really think of that!
The old Dutch clock it told me so,
And that is how I came to know.

—Eugene Field.

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by Mr. W. A. Caldwell.

Give me a great thought that I may refresh myself with it.

There is no royal road to anything. One thing at a time and all things in succession. That which grows slowly endures.

Man carries under his hat a private theater, wherein a greater drama is acted than is ever performed on the mimic stage, beginning and ending in eternity.—Carlyle.

Good Advice to Parents.

For the sake of your children strive to know something about everything.

Teach your children the law of kindness. That is needed all thro' life and everywhere.

Don't neglect your children till they are grown and then complain because they neglect you.

Give your children good books and plenty of them and then help them understand what they read.

Habits formed in youth are very apt to stick to you in your after life. Young people who now spend every dollar they can raise are not apt to be thrifty in after life. Those who go in rude company and use rude language will naturally associate with the ruder class in years to come. Many parents never seem to think of those things, but allow their children to drift along just as it may happen.

The School Room.

Justice may sometimes be kinder than generosity.

What a boy is, is of far more importance than what he knows.

Obedience is the soil out of which grows every other virtue.

A grade, or school, properly and wisely seated is already half-governed.

Look after the little breaches of discipline, and there will be no large ones to look after.

The moral quality of every deed is determined by the motive that prompted it.

If "Conduct is three-fourths of life," discipline is three-fourths of education.

The biggest and best part of education is the formation of right habit through the directing impulse of right motives.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a boy appreciates a "square deal" even when it is against him.

Hold your pupils steadily to the highest ideals of conduct and character; but keep in mind that the

growth towards them must, at best, be slow and intermittent.—School Exponent.

Brooker T. Washington said: If by some miraculous power a law were passed, prohibiting the black people of New York from wearing shoes not made or sold by black people, what would follow? Every black man and woman in the city would be barefooted. Yet, I could tell you of a colored shoe store—a prosperous one, which I saw in Memphis the other day. Let us be creators of that kind of opportunity. We over-emphasize our difficulties. If a colored man is refused a sandwich at a lunch counter, it takes up more space in the average colored newspaper than if he had started a bank. Our boy must begin where the Italian immigrant begins. He learns the word apple or peanut and sets up a stand. He saves, he works, and in time he becomes a master in these great cities.

All Done in a Hurry.

Man's business requires haste. The average business man and professional man eats in a hurry and gets dyspepsia. He walks in a hurry and gets apoplexy. He talks in a hurry and gets the lie. He does business in a hurry and becomes a bankrupt. He votes in a hurry and produces corruption. He marries in a hurry and gets a divorce. He trains his children in a hurry and develops spendthrifts and criminals. He makes his will in a hurry and leaves a legal contest. He gets religion in a hurry and forgets it in a hurry. He dies in a hurry and goes to the devil. And his tribe stealthily increases.—Selected.

Everything Counts.

Everything leaves its impress. It is one of the immutable laws of the universe. The workman strengthens his arm by exercise, he weakens it by disuse. The student gains the power of concentration by concentrating, he loses it by habitually allowing his thoughts to wander from the thing in hand.

The danger lies in drifting without the effort necessary to set one's bark aright. Idly drift and you will become less a man, less a woman; less able to meet the next obstacle that rears its head. The opportunity for added strength comes with the obstacle. As you meet it so will be your power to meet the next "lion in the way."—Spare Moments.

United States Senator Pettus, of Alabama, who is 86 years of age, when asked what vocation he would choose if he were again beginning active life replied: "The high calling of a farmer. I would purchase a nicely located farm and settle down to farming as my lifework, thus guaranteeing to my loved ones and myself the highest and happiest of hours, with a full crib, a full smokehouse and a full measure of usefulness."

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB.

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Florida School for Blind, Deaf and Dumb.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, blind, or dumb, in sound mind and body, and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. Our boarding room and teaching force are both limited, and the best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

Tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, not an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made, with the limited instructors at command, to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, shoe-making, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the School is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but if they intend to make a protracted visit, should not expect to board at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

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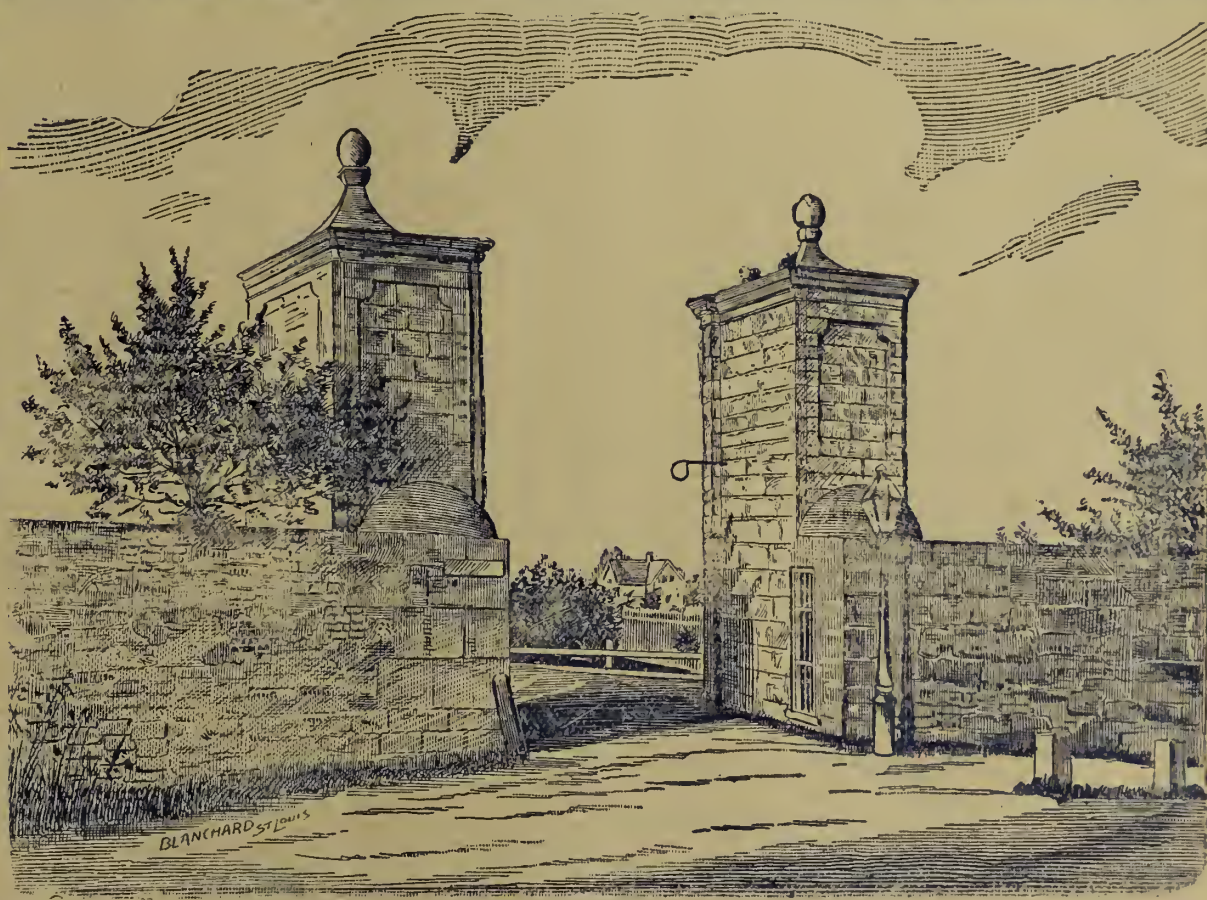
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THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD



THE PUBLIC STREET NORTH THROUGH THE "CITY GATE" LEADS TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

JANUARY 1907

PRINTED BY THE DEAF PUPILS OF
THE FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.



MANUAL ALPHABET.

LOVING WORK AND ITS REWARD.

THEY were building a cathedral
 In the old and classic town;
 There gathered from all quarters
 Were the masters of renown.
 Working at the wondrous windows—
 Windows stately in design,
 Through which, o'er the inner grandeur,
 Multicoloured lights should shine.
 And it chanced that as the masters
 Wrought intently day by day,
 Carelessly they tossed the fragments
 Of the bright-hued glass away.
 Few to note their latent splendour,
 Few to feel their hidden flame—
 All so busy were the workers,
 Working for reward or fame.
 But one day the master workman
 Saw the fragments with surprise;
 And a look of poignant sorrow
 Fell across his earnest eyes.
 One there was—a poor apprentice—
 Loved the master well and true,
 Saw the look and read its meaning
 And a fond hope sprang anew.
 He had loved with rare devotion,
 He had hungered long to share
 In the quiet praises given
 To the workmen gathered there.
 Ah! if he might form a window
 That the master would approve!
 Some might toil with greater deftness—
 None should toil with greater love.
 He would fashion him a window
 For a dark, neglected spot,
 Which he knew, and which the other
 Busy workers had forgot.
 Half he feared his own presumption
 As he daily wrought and planned,
 Using but rejected fragments—
 Would the master understand?
 * * * * *

Came a day when all was finished,
 Vaulted roof and lofty spires,
 And the marvellous windows flashing
 Radiant with a hundred fires,
 And, oh, wondrous! floods of splendour
 Swept the altar wave on wave
 From a miracle of beauty
 In the centre of the nave.
 Lifted high where all could see it
 By the master's own command,
 Was the window planned and fashioned
 By the lowly workman's hand.
 And, throughout the vast cathedral
 None so fair below, above,
 As the one of many fragments
 Made by willing hands for love.

—Miss Cora A. Thomas.

MY CHAMELEON.

OF all the pets with which time has made me acquainted, the oddest was Jim, my chameleon, a Floridian by birth, who traveled to New York in a mail bag.

A chameleon is a kind of lizard. Mine was about four inches long. When he first came, he was a puzzle to me; for I knew not what he was, how he lived, or on what he fed. But a letter told me to keep him warm, and that was all that was needed.

A florist provided me with a bushy geranium, and on this Jim made his home. He would stretch himself along the boughs where the sun shone upon him. When he became tired of that, he would rest himself by twining his tail around a branch and hanging downward.

Generally he made no sound; but once, when a visitor was annoying him, he made a slight hissing noise. He was no fighter, and his expressing pleasure or displeasure aloud was strange to me. When he seemed to be feeling a state of lizard content, his body emitted a faint, peculiar odor.

What did he feed on? Flies and bugs. It being the winter, flies were few, and I haunted the kitchen and market places for them. An offer to a small boy of a cent for every fly brought a small supply, which Jim welcomed. The tongue of a chameleon is sticky on the end. It is very long, and generally curled up in his mouth; but when a fly comes in sight, this long tongue uncurls in a twinkling and hits the fly. It sticks to the tip of the tongue, and that is the last of the fly. The rapidity of the tongue's movements is wonderful.

The peculiarity of the chameleon is its change of color. It does not turn all colors, only those of plants—leaves and boughs. I often placed it on red objects, but its change would not be red, nearer black. The reason for its changing is probably this: it is a very weak, defenseless creature, and is given this power as a means of biding itself from its enemies. It was exceedingly difficult to find Jim even on that small plant, his color would be so like the leaves.

There was nothing repulsive about him. He grew very tame, and would curl up in the palm of my hand and stay there all the evening. He liked the warmth—perhaps he was homesick for Florida.

Poor Jim came to an untimely end! His mistress went away, the maid let the fire go out, and the cold killed little Jim.—Youth.

How Some of Longfellow's Best Known Poems Were Written.

I once wrote to the poet Longfellow, asking him to give me some account of the circumstances under which he wrote "The Bridge" ("I stood on the bridge at midnight"), a poem which an eminent English critic has called "the most sympathetic in the language." I received in return a cordial note from the poet, in which he said: "If you will come over and pass an evening with me, it will give me pleasure to tell you the history of the poem, and also of any of my poems that may interest you."

A few evenings later found me at the poet's door at his Cambridge home. He was then verging on seventy years, in the fullness of his experience and the ripeness of his fame. I paused at the door before ringing the bell. I rang, and was shown into a long, hall-like room, dimly lighted, in which were a broad table, antique furniture, and a tall colonial clock. The poet was there alone. He rose to meet me, and formed a striking and statuesque figure, with his kindly smile and long white hair and beard.

"And so you would like to know something about the first inspiration of some of my poems—what led me to write them?" he said when we were seated. "Well, you are very, very, kind."

"I will tell you first how I came to write the 'Psalm of Life.' I was a young man then. I recall the time. It was a bright day and the trees were blooming, and I felt an impulse to write out my aim and purpose in the world. I wrote it for myself; I did not intend it for publication. Some months afterwards I was asked for a poem by a popular magazine. I recalled my 'Psalm of Life.' I copied it and sent it to the periodical. It saw the light, took wings, and flew over the world. There you may see it written on a Japanese screen." He pointed to a high, richly ornamented screen which stood before a great fire place. He added an anecdote which I have always regarded a true picture of his soul: "When I was in England I was honored by receiving an invitation from the Queen. As I was leaving the palace yard my carriage was hindered by the crowd of vehicles. There came to the door of the coach a noble-looking English workingman. 'Are you Professor Longfellow?' he said. I bowed. 'May I ask if you wrote the "Psalm of Life"?' I answered that I did. 'Would you be willing, sir, to take a workingman by the hand?' I extended my hand to him, he clasped it, and never in my life have I received a compliment which gave me so much satisfaction."

"I wrote 'Excelsior,'" he continued, "after receiving a letter full of lofty sentiments from Charles Sumner, at Washington. In one of the sentences occurred the word 'Excelsior.' As I dropped the letter that word again caught my eye. I turned over the letter and wrote my poem. I wrote the 'Wreck of

Hesperus' because, after reading an account of the loss of a part of the Gloucester fishing fleet in an autumn storm, I met the words, 'Normon's Woe.' I retired for the night after reading the report of the disaster, but the scene haunted me. I arose to write, and the poem came to me in whole stanzas.

"My poem entitled 'The Bridge,' he said in effect, "was written in sorrow, which made me feel for the loneliness of others. I was a widower at the time and used sometimes to go over the bridge to Boston evenings to meet friends, and to return near midnight by the same way. The way was silent, save here and there a belated footstep. The sea rose and fell among the wooden piers, and there was a great furnace on the Brighton Hills whose red light was reflected by waves. It was on such a late, solitary walk that the spirit of the poem came upon me. The bridge has greatly altered, but the place of it is the same.—Hezekiah Butterworth.

No Rest for John.

A farm hand was working in a field by the roadside one cold day when a clergyman came along the road and stopped to speak to him.

"Plenty of work for you this weather, John?" he called out.

"Ah!" said John, "I don't know when I don't have to work, no matter what weather comes."

"That's bard, John," said the clergyman, "but wait till you get to the place of rest, then you will have no work to do."

"Humph!" grumbled John, "you needn't tell me! They'll find a job for John, never fear! It will be: 'Now, John, polish up the sun!' 'John, you might hang out the stars!' 'John, be quick, now, and light up the moon!' No, parson, there ain't no place of rest for John."—*Ram's Horn.*

There are people whom we often meet whose first impulse seems to bid them to say something unkind or unpleasant, and as a rule they are avoided as much as possible by all; this in turn only adds more to their natural bitterness of spirit, and sarcastic speech gets to be the rule. How much pleasanter it is to meet those dear friends who always have a kind word and a pleasant smile, and who never seem to see that our "nose is crooked," or that we are "dreadfully tanned," or that those wrinkles are "growing deeper every day." There is no reason why every one should not be loved and esteemed, instead of being thought of with dread. Simply cultivate the habit of saying pleasant things, of being blind to the peculiarities of others, of making unkind remarks, and people will be glad to meet you, and you will be certain of a welcome anywhere.—*Western Pennsylvanian.*

Our lives make the sweetest music when we are living at our best.—*Ex.*

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society was held in the chapel on the evening of January the sixth. It was opened with a prayer signed by Alice Carlton. The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting and they were adopted. "Listen to the Voice of the Saviour," was the opening hymn signed by Max Wetherby and Luther Holland. Bible stories were told by ten members instead of stories from the Christian Endeavor paper. There were no talks given to the Society. The program for the next meeting was read by the program reporter. A few items of business were brought before the Society. The question of how we should dispose of the money in the Society treasury was brought before the society by Mr. Walker and after putting it to a vote it was decided to spend it in buying books for the Society Library. The meeting was then closed with a prayer signed by Mr. Hendricks.

The members of the Christian Endeavor Society held its regular meeting on the evening of January the thirteenth. It was opened with a prayer signed by Mary Fraser. The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting and they were adopted. "Holy Spirit, Faithful Guide," was the opening hymn signed by Grace Hudson and Frankie Hawley. The topic for the meeting was "How God's Image Is Preserved For Us or Lost." Lorena Sawyer, who was the leader, gave a short talk on the subject. Stories from the Christian Endeavor paper were told by Nettalien Vanderpoel, Eugenia Wilson, Alice Scott, George Hay, and Julius Horowitz. "Hear Me Blessed Jesus," was signed by Oswaldo Cano and Charlie Manire. Three girls and three boys recited verses. A nice talk was given by Mr. Hendricks. The program for the next meeting was read by the program reporter. A few items of business were brought before the Society. Alice Scott then took up the regular collection and reported sixty-four cents collected. The meeting was then closed with a prayer signed by Minnie Clemons.

The members of the Christian Endeavor Society held their regular meeting in the chapel at the usual hour on the twentieth of January and it was opened with a prayer signed by Mr. Hendricks. The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting. "O Holy Spirit, Come," was the opening hymn signed by Julius Horowitz and Gibbs Palmer. The topic for the meeting was "More Than Conquerors: The Victory over Temptation." Frankie Hawley, who was the leader, gave a short talk on the subject. Stories were told by Alice Carlton, Roxie Jordan, Sarah Johnson, Mary Fraser, George Hay and Norris Holland. "Ask the

Saviour to Help You," was nicely signed by Lalla Wilson and Lily Holland. Three girls and three boys recited verses. Nice talks were given by Mr. Hendricks, Eugenia Wilson and Roxie Jordan. The program for the next meeting was read by the program reporter. A few items of business were brought before the Society. The meeting was then closed with a prayer signed by Emory Sizemore.

Frankie Hawley, Sec'y.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The members of the Hendricks Story Telling and Debating Club held a meeting to tell stories. The roll was called and found all the members present. The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting which were adopted. Stories were then given by Eugenia Wilson, Grace Hudson, Sarah Johnson, Roxie Jordan, Lorena Sawyer and Alice Carlton, and Raymond Rou, Ardine Holland, George Hay and Charlie Manire. A nice talk was made by Mr. Hendricks. The critic then gave his report. There was no business to discuss so the members adjourned to meet again two weeks hence.

The regular meeting of the Hendricks Story Telling and Debating Club was held in the chapel on the evening of January the nineteenth. The roll was called and found all the members present. The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting and they were adopted. An essay on the life of President Roosevelt was given by Alice Carlton. A story called "A Brave Boy" was told by Alice Scott. The debating then began on the subject "Resolved, That traveling is more profitable than reading." Lorena Sawyer and Grace Hudson were on the affirmative side while Eugenia Wilson and Mary Fraser were on the negative side. The judges were Alice Scott, Minnie Clemons and Alice Carlton and they decided in favor of the negative side. Humorous stories were given by Roxie Jordan, Frankie Hawley, Sarah Johnson, Gibbs Palmer, Norris Holland and Raymond Rou. A declamation, "Curfew Shall not Ring Tonight," was beautifully signed by Nettalien Vanderpoel. A funny dialogue was given by Emory Sizemore and George Hay. Mr. Hendricks, the critic, then gave his report. The program for the next meeting was read by the president. A nice talk was given to the members by Mr. Walker. No business was brought before the society so the society adjourned to meet again two weeks hence for a short story telling meeting and to elect new officers.

Alice Carlton, Sec'y.

Remember now and always that life is no idle dream, but a solemn reality based upon eternity and encompassed by eternity. Find out your task; stand to it; the night cometh when no man can work.—Carlyle.

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

AMONG THE PUPILS.

Who is on the Honor Roll?

Last week Lucins Emerson received a box of oranges.

Lucy Kilbee received a box from home soon after Christmas.

Mrs. House visited our school for a short time one morning.

We hope the boys will continue their Saturday night serenades.

Anna Lee Barksdale returned soon after Christmas, accompanied by her sister and father.

Mr. Emerson brought his son, Lucins, to school the first of the month.

Mr. Estes and Miss Green visited our school for a short time one morning.

We hope to attend some of the concert at the Ponce de Leon this season.

Miss Langley, one of our teachers of last year, was married before Christmas.

DeWitt Lightsey brought back some pretty post cards of Bartow and the surrounding country.

Leaders for the Christian Endeavor this month are Preston Holly, Dora Horn and Dovie King.

We have a new boy in our department, Robert Lee Tedder. This gives us a total of twenty-eight.

Mr. Cox is becoming quite a society man. The city seems to hold some strong attraction for him.

Mr. Walker has lately gotten us several more new desks, required by the increase in our department.

Mrs. Bigelow, and her niece, Miss Cleveland, spent a few days in St. Augustine and brought Willard back to school.

Lucins Emerson was detained at home on account of the illness of his father. He returned to school about two weeks after Christmas.

A Valentine.

You's mighty fine, my Valentine,

The best I ever see.

All dressed in green, you looks a queen,

My Susie Jubilee.

Your teeth they shines like diamond mines,

Your lips like violets smell,

My sweet cologne, my very own,

My black eyed frisky gel.

You's just so sweet, you's good to eat,

My juicy suga' cane.

Now just one bite, oh, dont you fight!

I'll try it once again.

You's stylish, too, my pooty Sue,

You holds yo' head up gran.'

An' us po' boys, yo'tinks us toys,

Within yo' little han.'

You's pow'ful proud, I guess you 'lowed

As I could neveh see

You'd give your life, to be my wife.

My Susie Jubilee!

Candy and the Flag.

A few years ago while watching a parade in Boston in which the Stars and Stripes were conspicuously featured, it being the national encampment of the G. A. R., a fair Canadian with strong British proclivities, turned to a companion, and, commenting on the merits of the display, pettishly remarked:

"That American flag makes me sick. It looks just like a piece of checkerberry candy."

Senator Hoar, who was standing near the visiting critic, overheard the remark, and turning to the young lady, said:

"Yes, miss, it does. And it makes every one sick who tries to lick it."—Boston Herald.

Saint-Seans in America.

Camille Saint-Seans, by some considered "the finest, sanest, soundest, and most versatile French musician of the nineteenth century" has been greeted within the past few weeks in various American cities with much enthusiasm. This is his first visit to America though for 25 years or more he has been known to the music-loving public of this country. Saint-Seans does not follow the lead of Strauss and others of new schools of music, but adheres to the older ideals of music in striving to compose for beauty, clearness and good modulation. He is now 71 years old but still composes, writes on musical subjects, and when at home in Paris is organist at the Madeleine.

Of Saint-Seans the New York Evening Post says that "the American public indorses the opinion that he, with his abundant, fresh melody, his clear structure, his elegant polish, his sparkling rhythms, his use of dissonance as a means and not as an end, is the true representative of French music." His music, it says, has a "charm, clearness, and elegance without being in the least cold; and when he plays his own pieces there is the superadded charm of being in direct communion with one of the greatest masters of our time."

Among his most important compositions are "Sampson an Delila," a sacred drama, "Henry VIII," and "Ascanius." His symphonies, concerts, and chamber music show great mastery, by some called genius.

PUPILS' NOTES.

Indian Summer continues.

Can you guess who is the strongest girl here?

"I enjoyed the dance very much"—No response.

Ayrigg Hodge has been on the sick list for a few days.

Minnie Clemons had a friend from Jacksonville visit her a few days ago.

Mr. A. H. Emerson spent several days at the school visiting his son, Lucius.

We are daily expecting little Gracie Griffin, who it is remembered was with us last year.

Miss Langley, a former teacher in the Blind department, was married during the holidays.

Roxie Jordan was much rejoiced to hear of the arrival of a baby brother on the 17th of this month.

The railroad track on San Marco Avenue is now a thing of the past as the rails have been all torn up.

Several weeks ago some of the girls had pictures taken. Some others expect to have theirs taken soon.

Little Lilah, Mr. Walker's younger daughter, has her hair bobbed. It gives her a more youthful appearance.

The Casino is now opened and several from the school were onlookers at the water sports a short time ago.

One night this week the girls took advantage of the beautiful moon-light to play hide and seek in the front yard.

Pearl Brown, Lucius Emerson, Willie Barrow, Frankie Hawley and Alice Scott all were happy recipients of boxes this month.

President Walker promised a prize to the best runner among the girls. They ran their race and Roxie Jordan came out ahead.

Mary Fraser's brother has moved from Sumter to Columbia, South Carolina. He wrote to her that his health was not good in Sumter.

Last Sunday Nettalien Vanderpoel was taken by surprise when her two sisters dropped in to see her. They left for home the same evening.

Alice Carlton recently received a letter from her sister, Annis, telling her that her mother is going to Live Oak to attend a Baptist Association.

The dormitories will now assume a different aspect, thanks to our friend and neighbor, Mr. Hildreth, who presented to the school one day last week a number of beautiful pictures.

Lalla Wilson got her Christmas box a few days

ago. It was late in coming, but she had plenty to eat while all the good things the other girls got for Christmas were all gone.

Eugenia Wilson was the recipient of a nice long letter from Anita Morris who for several years attended school here. She is at present in Talladega, Alabama, going to school. The girls miss Anita very much.

W. E. Pope, a former pupil here, on his way to West Palm Beach, stopped over and visited the school. He is a printer by trade and has been working at Live Oak. Mr. Pope's father, who is also deaf, is living at West Palm Beach.

If you were to ask why Frankie Hawley is looking so happy you would soon find out it is because of a pleasant visit from a brother she had not seen for over two years. He was on his way home and did not stay very long.

Long walks seem to be much in favor at this school. Two of our teachers took a walk of five miles on the Horn-Road while Messrs. Boggs and Cox broke all records by taking in South Beach on foot a distance of not less than seven miles.

Last Saturday Eugenia Wilson busied herself making fudge, and afterwards her generosity showed itself by the young lady's sending a box to each member of her home folks, and also to Miss Daphnie Lewis, her chum, and Alice Rogers, of Jacksonville.

"All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me. St. Matthews 4:9" was the text of Mr. Walker's sermon Sunday afternoon, the 20th inst. It was a very appropriate one for the topic of the Christian Endeavor Society that night was about temptation.

Not long ago on Saturday Miss McLane with the girls took a walk over to Burtons' Island where they saw a pretty young deer that ran and pranced and played with them, and ate the peanuts they fed to him from their hands. They all came home very tired, but it was an excursion long to be remembered.

Ask any of the girls about their trip to the Zoo and they will tell you of the four hundred pound turtle they saw, of the owl with a face like a monkey, of the bear that could dance, of the crane that snapped at them and last but not least, they will tell you that this crane actually talked and said "good-night" to them!

In the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind a deaf girl got for Christmas what she thought was a money order for three dollars and sixty-five cents. She was ready to go to the office to have it cashed when another girl asked her to show it to her and found that it was for three hundred and sixty-five happy days. She was disappointed, but she got some money from her brother later.

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida.

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year.

Rates of advertisement made known on application.

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St. Augustine, Florida

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ALBERT H. WALKER
ERNEST J. HENDRICKS

Editor.
Business Manager.

Vol. 7

JANUARY, 1907

No. 4

When some time ago the school papers took up the subject of how to conduct recitations, we indulged the hope that some bene it would be ours from the discussion. The ever-ready Companion, News, and Palmetto Leaf had something to say and as these editors are practical school-room men, their views are always given consideration. A large majority of the papers, however, did not take up the subject at all. We do not to think that all the pedagogical wisdom is centered in this grand triumvirate, so do now call for some more practical suggestions from the other schools.

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According to a tabulated statement in the last number of the Annals there were enrolled within the last fiscal year 10,832 deaf pupils in 58 public or state schools. Included in this number were 1,072 pupils who were taught in six pure oral schools. Fifty-two of the schools out of the fifty-eight use the combined method.

Over 75 per cent. of those in the exclusively oral schools were from the Mt. Airy school and the Institution for Improved Instruction, leaving the remainder 253, from the other six oral schools or less than an average of 43 pupils in each of these schools.

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We have no patience to listen to the man who talks and talks and then does more talking about the merits of this method or that method who has never done a day's work in the school-room. It is so easy for any one with a modicum of common sense to collect literature pertaining to our profession and after a cursory reading, set himself up as an oracle in the work. Last summer in a distant state we unfortunately ran amuck one of these "I-know-it-all" characters and after listening to a lengthy dissertation from him, we had to politely, but in unmistakable terms, tell him

he was not in our "class" and any discussion with him was out of the question.

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Our work needs to be continually spiritualized if it is to be saved from drudgery. The drudge, 'tis true, has conscience and devotion, but lacks insight, freshness, power, joy, and the ability to grow. All professions are full of painstaking, overburdened people; what is needed is more enthusiastic workers, full of the contagion of the spirit of joy in work.

In the great army of drudges there are many whom conditions have fixed in their places, and who cannot escape into the freedom of intelligent and spontaneous work; but there are many who are drudges simply from lack of intelligence in regard to their work, who need to be emancipated, not by being set free from the necessity of work, but by gaining a true idea of what our work stands for in human education.

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How to give frequent and constant repetition of language to the deaf is a problem that has not been solved. The hearing child gets this without conscious effort in the main, while the deaf child can learn almost nothing of language without the strain of attention. The hearing child can listen and converse while at work or play; whether he chooses to listen or not, his ears receive words and expressions and in this way a large part of his vocabulary is practically forced upon him. If the deaf child converses work or play must stop; he gets little or nothing of the general conversation, and he is deprived of the pleasure of sitting in the dark and listening to a story. It is very doubtful if a hearing child with no greater opportunities could use English any better than the half educated deaf child does.—Mt. Airy World.

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We are in receipt of the Twenty sixth Biennial Report of the Missouri School for the Deaf. The report was printed at the school and reflects much credit upon the work of the pupils in the printing-office and their instructor, Mr. Brent Williams. The school is in a flourishing condition, but appears to be hampered somewhat by a lack of funds. Supt. McKee asks for nearly \$300,000 for the next biennium for maintenance and improvements and we hope he will get every cent asked for.

The results of the experiment alluded to in the body of the following, taken from the report, will be of much interest and value to the profession:

"In our classrooms we employ both the oral and the manual methods of instruction. The oral work has gradually increased until now we have nine purely oral classes, and one in which the two methods are used. This is somewhat of an experiment. We can not expect from it the best results in speech and speech reading, but something may be accomplished

in that particular, and the general development of pupils will be watched with a view to comparison with the attainment of pupils in other classes. In the oral department, probably one teacher for each of the five advanced grades is sufficient, but we should increase the corps until there are two teachers for each of the five lower grades. This is desirable for two reasons: It would enable us to give all the new pupils a trial in the oral department, which is their right, and we could make a better classification of pupils."

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After a visit to several of the oral schools in the northern states, Messrs. J. C. Harris and Wm. Bradford, members of the Board of Trustees of the Georgia School for the Deaf, recommend that, "The Superintendent should be upheld in his efforts to bring the Georgia School, as rapidly as is consistent with its condition and resources, to an exclusively oral method of teaching, or as nearly so as the good of the pupils may require.

We congratulate the Board and Superintendent Connor upon this obvious desire to do more and better oral work and to finally place the school upon an exclusively oral method basis.

The change from a combined-method school to an oral school is a hard task at best and cannot be done in a day, a year, or a score of years, and although a young man, we could hardly hope to see the day when the Georgia School would reach the pinnacle of its long-desired desideratum.

It is almost next to an impossibility to eradicate signs from a school where once used, and to substitute only the manual-alphabet method. This is exemplified in the case of the Western New York School where Dr. Westervelt, the superintendent of the school, undertook this transition thirty years ago; and from recent public expressions from him, he has finally brought into use the full and complete disuse of the sign-language and his school stands today as a manual-alphabet school, or in other words a school where no signs are used as a medium for the transmission of thought. Only the English language is used *digitally*, written and spoken.

It has taken years of hard work and an indomitable amount of energy to accomplish this task. Yet he has failed to impress any great number of those engaged in the work that a manual-alphabet method, combined with the oral method, is the most satisfactory method by which deaf children can be educated.

The Georgia School now undertakes to accomplish a still harder task. It will try not only to abolish the sign-language, but will also taboo the finger-spelling.

This change is possible. Such a change has been brought about in the Mt. Airy school. What the Mt. Airy school has done can undoubtedly be duplicated by the Georgia School—if the legislature will make

the necessary large appropriation for the carrying on of this system of education of the deaf.

Yet, a large majority of educators of the deaf do not approve of the Mt. Airy system—an exclusively oral school.

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Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.

January 25, 1907.

Mr. A. H. Walker, President,

St. Augustine, Fla.

Dear Sir:-

On several occasions within the last three or four years at meetings of teachers of the deaf and heads of schools I have called attention to the fact that the standard of admission to this college was not as advanced as it ought to be. The requirements are substantially the same as they were twenty years ago. During this period the high schools and colleges of the country have very materially raised their standards and a comparison of the requirements of this college with those of other colleges in the country discloses a condition here which is far from satisfactory.

The faculty of the college are disposed to feel that an advance in the requirements for admission ought to be made at as early a day as practicable. We believe that it will not be difficult for the schools for the deaf in this country generally to add a year's work to their preparation of applicants for admission to college, and I write now to ask if we may have the co-operation of your school in this very desirable change. We would not expect it to go into effect before September, 1908. I shall be glad to learn whether you think you can have such of your pupils as may then be seeking admission to college prepared to sustain examinations on the new basis in May of that year.

The proposed change would make it necessary for applicants for admission to what would then be our preparatory class to sustain the examinations now required for admission to the freshman class.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) E. M. Gallaudet, President.

St. Augustine, Fla.

January 29, 1907.

Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, President.

Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.

My dear Doctor:—I am in receipt of your valued favor of the 25th inst. The contents of same were no surprise to me as I have heard you express yourself previously along the line indicated in your letter.

I beg to assure you and the faculty of your college that I think the raising of the standard of the college in the right direction and that I will put forth my best efforts to make the course of study of the Florida School lead up to the new requirements necessary for admission into the college.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) A. H. Walker, President.

ROLL OF HONOR

For the four weeks ending January 26, 1907. Based upon Deportment, Neatness and Punctuality.

DEAF DEPARTMENT.

Eugenia Wilson.

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

Bessie Sikes
Lula Barfield
Ola Dicks
Pearl Brown

We favor a compulsory law for the education of the deaf and blind children of our state. There are many children in the state today who are entitled to an education but are not here.

In other states where the operations of this law have been tested, good results have followed.

To those unacquainted with the heart-rending scenes of parents bringing their afflicted little ones to school and leaving them in the hands of strangers for the first time, the wisdom of such a statute does not conform to the logic of the situation. They reason that the state has generously supplied the funds for a free education and there her duty ends, and if parents do not elect to send their children, no blame can attach to the state—she has furnished the “water,” but does not care to force them to “drink.”

We have not the space to follow up the arguments for and against compulsory education for the deaf and blind children, but will say that the above reasoning is faulty in that it takes into consideration the parent and not the child. And that is just the intent of the law—to lay down conditions when a child is eligible, and when eligible, enforce his attendance, and not leave the decision to the whim or fancy of parents whose affection for their deaf or blind child is often of such a character as to preclude the idea of being separated from him.

In a recent issue of the North Dakota Banner

the editor describes the uneducated person as follows:

For such life holds nothing and death comes as a welcome relief. Morally and legally irresponsible such live merely to work at the most menial of drudgery and work merely to live the life of bondage but little better than slavery. On the other hand every educated deaf person is a desirable citizen gained, while those who have been sent to school three or four months for a couple of years or so are neither one thing or the other and if anything their lot is as bad as those with no education, for with the little they have they realize what they have not. It is only when too late that parents realize the error made while the punishment and suffering fall on the innocent—not on the guilty. The efforts made by those interested in the education of the deaf to bring all the deaf under educational influences ought to have the hearty support of all legislative bodies to the end that effective laws may be placed on the statute books, and that helpless children, unable to do for themselves, may not be deprived of the greatest blessing possible—an education. The indifference of those clothed with the authority of enforcing existing laws of this nature we believe is the chief cause of their ineffectiveness. A law which places the enforcement of attendance in the hands of the heads of schools for the deaf we believe would go far toward making such laws effective.

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Notice to the Rocky Mountain Leader: Is not the name of our paper bold enough? Do not get us mixed up with our neighbor, The Georgia School Helper.

It is only a waste of time, words and labor for the school papers to talk about the decrease of the deaf teacher. The latest census proved an increase.

The Virginia School will have one hundred square feet of floor space for its exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition. The School appreciates the honor and responsibility, and will bend every effort to make a creditable display.—Tablet.

James Moore a former pupil of the Illinois school but now demised, has bequeathed to that institution the amount of \$2,063.06 which is to be invested by the Trustees and the interest thereof be annually expended for the purchase of books for the pupils' library.—Wisconsin Times.

A portrait of Principal C. W. Ely, of the Maryland school, the gift of friends, teachers and pupils, was unveiled in the institution parlor with appropriate exercises a short time ago. Principal Ely has rounded out thirty-six years of continuous service at that institution.—Wisconsin Times.

A high wind, sometimes reaching the velocity of sixty miles an hour, did about \$1,500 worth of damage at the Utah School in the latter part of October. Its smoke stack was blown down, putting its heating apparatus out of commission for a few days. The damage was soon repaired and the pupils were discommoded for a short time only.—Mirror.

The South Dakota School for the Deaf has endowment lands to the extent of hundreds of acres from which it received rentals amounting to \$2156.30 during the past year. These lands are constantly increasing in value and will in the future make a magnificent endowment fund. All educational institutions in South Dakota are well supplied with endowment lands and there are still 25,000 acres unappropriated.—South Dakota Advocate.

Supt. Dobyns of the Mississippi School has introduced into the calendar of his school a feature peculiar to that excellent and progressive institution. On each of the days which are celebrated at the school as anniversaries of illustrious Americans, he arranges for an address to be delivered before the school by some one versed in the sign language. To this occasion he invites also guests from the city, and, for their benefit, a written version of the address is read, accompanying its delivery in signs.—Ex.

GENERAL LOCALS.

Mr. Cox has social ambitions.

Mr. Boggs says it is cheaper to keep a horse than a bicycle.

"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

Mr. Boggs does not believe in sparing the rod and spoiling the pig.

More tourists in the city, but less visitors to our school than last year.

Nettalien Vanderpoel enjoyed a visit from her sisters, Alice and Emma, on the 20th inst.

DeWitt Lightsey began the study of Latin this month and says it is to him just what it is.

Music Instructor Parks' father and little brother are spending the winter with him at his home.

Mr. Hildreth kindly gave the school a lot of pictures and paintings. They now decorate the dormitories.

It was "snow weather" on the 28th, and it would have been a rare treat for the the children to have seen snow.

The blind children were given free tickets for the St. Cecilia concert given by the Hospital Association Tuesday the 29th inst. at the Casino.

Lucius Emerson's father brought him back to school after the holidays and spent a few days here. He is a prosperous farmer of Alachua County.

Can any two young ladies beat this? Misses Engleman and Shirley rowed from here as far as the city a distance of two miles one day last week.

The other column of this page was set up entirely by Masters Luther Holland, Max Wetherby and Oswaldo Cano, all beginners of only four months' experience.

Father Foley gave the deaf children free admission to a moving picture exhibition Tuesday the 29th, given at Bishop's Hall. They enjoyed it and he was showered with their thanks at the close of the exhibition.

Miss Clyde Langley, for a while assistant teacher of the blind last year, was married to a Mr. Tuggle, of Georgia, at her home in Jacksonville, sometime before Christmas. Miss Langley has the congratulations of all her friends here.

Mr. W. E. Pope pleasantly surprised us on the 14th inst. by a visit. He was on his way to West Palm Beach from Live Oak, to work in a printing office there. He spent only an hour going through the school and hurried off to catch the south bound.



CHILDREN'S PAGE


HELEN'S KITTEN.

Helen with her kitten,
 Sitting on her knee,
 "Pussy, dear, now won't you
 Try to talk to me?
 Yes, you pretty darling,
 I am sure you could
 Say a little something
 If you only would.
 Now, I'll ask a question,
 Answer pussy, do!
 Whom do you love the very best?"
 And pussy said, "M-you!"

ONLY ME.

"When I was at the party,"
 Said Betty (aged just four),
 "A little girl fell off her chair,
 Right down upon the floor;
 And all the other little girls
 Began to laugh, but me—
 I didn't laugh a single bit,"
 Said Betty, seriously.
 "Why not?" her mother asked her,
 Full of delight to find
 That Betty—bless her little heart!—
 Had been so sweetly kind.
 "Why didn't you laugh, darling?
 Or don't you like to tell?"
 "I didn't laugh," said Betty,
 "'Cause it was me that fell!"

WHY VALENTINE DAY IS CELEBRATED

We celebrate the Fourteenth Day of February because it was the birthday of a very good priest who lived many years ago, far across the sea.

This priest was very fond of flowers and of birds.

The birds loved him too and were not afraid of him.

Valentine had a beautiful garden and raised many flowers which he often picked and gave to the poor, and the sick. He was very kind to all who were sick and to little children.

When Valentine died, every one mourned for him and said "We will remember his birthday and each year we will send pretty tokens of love to our friends. This priest died many years ago but the practice of sending gifts to friends is still continued.

Sometimes the gifts are useful but more often are only pretty.

The first fancy valentine which was made in this country was made by Miss Howland in 1850.

Miss Howland lived in Worcester, Massachusetts.

This fancy valentine began an industry which made the originator of it very rich.

The sending of Valentines is a very pretty custom and one which gives pleasure to many people.

LITTLE BOY-BLUE.

Mr. and Mrs. Blue lived in a small house near the woods. They had one little boy and one little girl. The girl's name was Daisy. The boy's name was Boy-Blue.

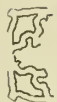
Mr. Blue had some cows and sheep. He gave Boy-Blue a horn. The horn was painted red, blue and green. Boy-Blue went out in the fields. He took care of the cows and sheep. When he blew his horn, the cows and sheep would come to him.

One morning Boy-Blue was cross. He would not eat his breakfast. His mother made some cookies and put them in a basket. She gave the basket to Boy-Blue. He took his horn with him. The cows and sheep did not act good that day. He threw sticks and stones at them. He was very warm and tired. He sat down and ate the cookies.

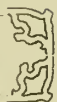
He was sleepy. In a little while Boy-Blue was fast asleep. The sheep went into a man's meadow. They walked on the grass.

The cows went into a cornfield. They ate the corn. Mr. Blue saw the cows. He did not hear Boy-Blue blow the horn. He thought Boy-Blue was hurt. He called him. Boy-Blue was asleep. He did not hear his father.

Mr. Blue looked for Boy-Blue. He found him asleep on the hay. He was angry. Boy-Blue awoke. He was ashamed. He drove the cows and sheep home.
 —Selected.



COLORED DEPARTMENT.



Conducted by W. A. Caldwell.

PUPILS' NOTES.

A Happy New year to all.

Now for another straight shoot for twelve months.
Do the best you can and all will be well.

Write your name in kindness, love, and mercy on the hearts of those you come in contact with, and you will never be forgotten.

The most wonderful thing in the world is the brain of man. The trained mind is more remarkable than machinery or anything material. When the brain of the deaf or the blind is tapped, and the mind awakened there is a steady flow of thought, a manipulation of words, and a mastery of language that is both surprising and wonderful. It is the triumph of mind over matter.

The 19th annual report of the Texas School for the Colored Deaf and the Blind is on our table. The future of this school is very promising. With Prof. Holland as superintendent, and Prof. Debnam as principal, the Texas School is branching out in all directions. In the Industrial Department the following trades are taught with satisfactory results: shoe-making, sewing, broom and mattress making, blacksmithing and cooking. In the broom and mattress factory are three blind girls. A considerable quantity of the products of this department is sold upon the open market. The Texas school is certainly a beehive of industry. This is as it should be.

Educated deaf and blind children will not amount to much without an industrial training.

No Monopoly On Thought.

"What does he know about science? He's a shoemaker." This was said about a man who had advanced an original theory. It was intended as a disparagement of that theory. The man who uttered it never originated a theory of his own,—was incapable of actual thought. He was not even well-read. He believed that a man must have an A. M., a Ph. D., or an LL. D., after his name to qualify him for scientific research. He would have been impressed by the most inane theory with an array of titles attached to it. He would have lent an attentive ear to Professor Jones while he discoursed in dignified assinity but would have scoffed at the discovery of Mr. Smith.

No one has ever been able to circumscribe thought. No caste or clique or clan can monopolize it. Thought is as boundless as space itself. It is a subtle something that may refuse to abide under the hatband on a

reputed sage and choose to take up its abode with the humblest beggar or the most obscure artisan that God has ever created. Don't scoff at a man's ideas because of his calling. There is no connection between what necessity forces us to do in order to live and what aspiration permits us to dwell upon in thought. The lowliest position may hold the loftiest thinker. Necessity may enthrall bone and tendon and muscle, but it cannot circumscribe thought; it can not fix the mental horizon. It is possible to think the most noble thoughts and perform the most menial service.

It is a paradox that the aristocracy of brains is the most democratic institution known to man. Don't disparage a man's ideals because he is a blacksmith or a digger of ditches. Look at the great steel industry which was born of the blacksmith's forge, and think of the great canals, which are, after all, simply big ditches. And don't become discouraged because your calling may at present hamper your freedom of action. Freedom of thought is yours and after all it is thoughts that make history.

The Value of Parental Control.

We were "raised" under the good old fashioned school that required the obedience of child to parent. We were not permitted to dispute the matter. The parent laid down the law and the child obeyed. We knew no better than to do just that from infancy, and as we grew older we followed that law of right out of regard for the mother who bore us and man whose name we bear.

We are glad today that this habit was formed early in life, to be followed as a matter of course. And we never see a too indulgent parent or a wilful, unruly child who beats out the parent that we do not pity the one and tremble for the other.

The fault with the no-account children, where ever they are, is first with the parent. That's where the difficulty lies in the irresponsible clerk and the crooked business man. A free reign at home from babyhood has made them creatures without discipline or restraint. That's where the trouble comes in at school. That's the secret of numerous rascalities that will not bear the light of day. That's the reason for the brothel and its attendant evils. That's largely the reason for the jail and the suicide.

This is not preaching—It is only common, hard, unanswerable sense.

If any man or woman has anything to be thankful for it is the restraint and the training he or she received back there in childhood that finally placed them down on a straight track and bade them put on steam and run. And that parent who sends his child out into life without these preparatory qualities is criminally negligent and generally rues it before he dies, as he certainly would if he should live long enough to witness the finality of his work.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB.

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A. H. WALKER, A. B., President.

Florida School for Blind, Deaf and Dumb.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, blind, or dumb, in sound mind and body, and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. Our boarding room and teaching force are both limited, and the best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

Tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, not an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made, with the limited instructors at command, to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, shoe-making, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the School is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but if they intend to make a protracted visit, should not expect to board at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President

DR. DeWITT WEBB, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

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Extends a cordial invitation to you and your friends to make this GREAT STORE your HEADQUARTERS.

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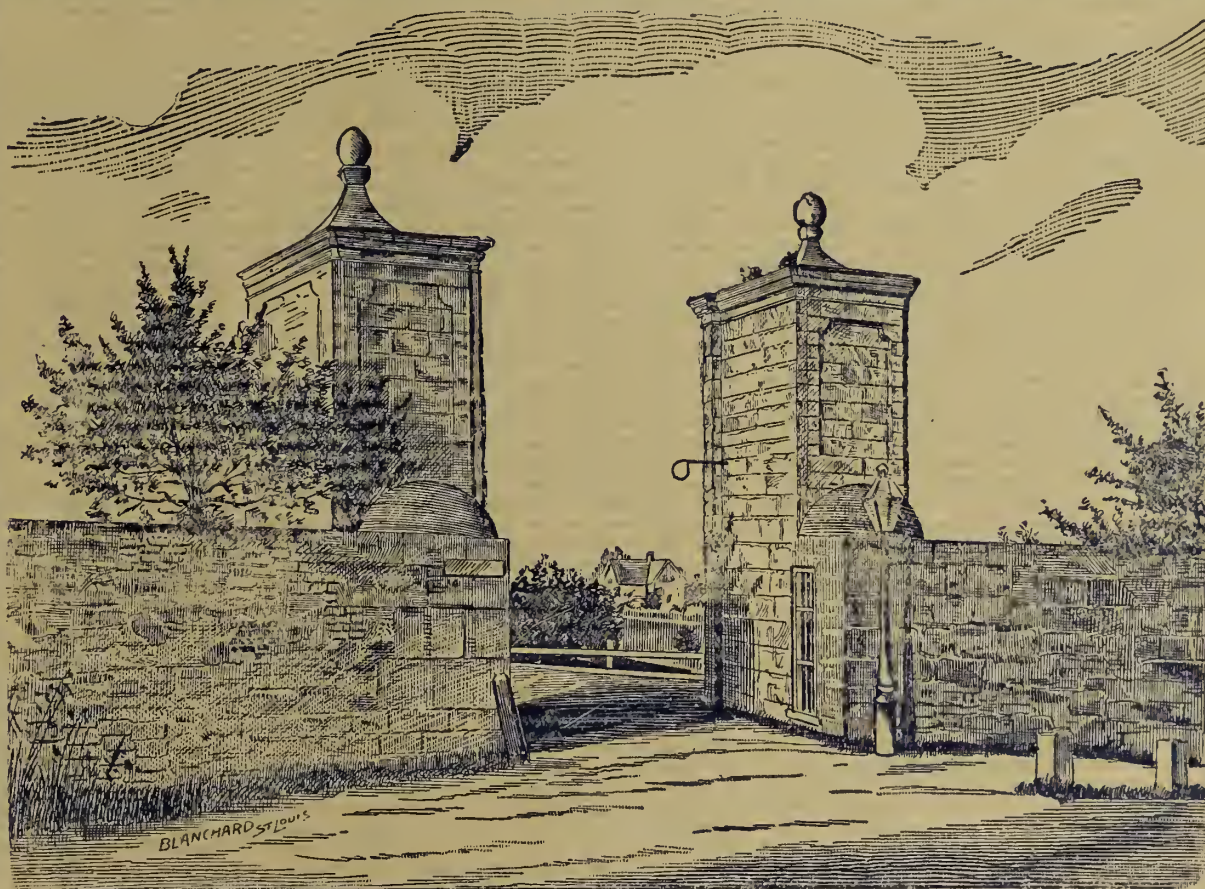
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THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD



THE PUBLIC STREET NORTH THROUGH THE "CITY GATE" LEADS TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

FEBRUARY 1907

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THE FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.



MANUAL ALPHABET.

JUDGE NOT.

Too much we judge our fellow-men
 By what their actions are;
 But we should deeper look to see
 The motives they inspire:
 For actions oft conceal the heart
 And are a veil to hide;
 Deep down into the heart then look
 To see the wish inside.

Quite different there we find some things
 From what they may appear;
 To understand another's soul
 We must draw very near.
 And let sweet sympathy e'er guide
 To show the heart concealed.
 For through the bond of loving hearts
 Will all things be revealed.

To stand afar and criticise
 Shows not the heart within.
 Thus, what is done with good intent
 We, erring, may think sin.
 Let Charity's sweet mantle be
 Thrown over lives not understood;
 Instead of criticising them.
 Just try to see the good.

—Martha Shepard Lippincott.

Moorestown, N. J.

CAN "FEEL" A SOUND.

LIVING, with his wife and child, in a lonely cabin in the region of Lake Mimmiska, Ont., lives one of the queerest hunters in Canada. Although he has been deaf and dumb since birth, there is no better hunter and trapper in the province of Ontario, where he has lived for the last 32 years. This man, Hans Farret, has been so successful, financially, that he expects to retire from the forest soon, and live a life of ease. It is now 30 years since he met a young woman, who undertook to teach him to read and write. However, while in the midst of the teaching, they fell in love and were married, and Mr. and Mrs. Farret, with their one child, a boy of 18, still live contentedly in the Canadian wilds.

Farret is about 50 years old. He is erect, well-built and muscular and is a great student of animal life. He is an expert at setting traps and can put a ball through the eye of a chickadee at 200 yards five times out of six. He doesn't know what the word excitement means, and to this he owes the fact that he is still alive, for many times he has been attacked by wild beasts. These have now and then taken him unawares, as he could not hear them approach.

One naturally supposes the hunter is forced to depend wholly upon his eyes to detect both game and

warnings of danger. Farret declares, through his son, who acts as his interpreter, that he has developed a sense which is undefinable, but which hinges upon vibration. It appears that as a result of being continually on the alert while in the forests the vibration caused by sounds reach his sensitive brain through the medium of nerves in the ear passages and warn him out of danger. He "feels" a lynx cry, a bear howl, a gun explode, but the voice of his wife has no effect at all.

So acute has this sense become that Farret is sometimes aware of the approach of deer or moose as they crash through the timber. He is, therefore, in little danger from beasts that attack him openly and make a noise about it. His great peril lies in lynx, wildcats and fishers, which lie in wait for their prey along the branches of trees. In daylight Farret can detect these where an ordinary hunter would miss them, but at night he is at their mercy, unless his keen sense of smell gives him warning.

His wife is responsible for the story that her husband was once hunting, two miles from camp, when he smelled doughnuts she was frying in a kettle over a bonfire. Being exceedingly fond of the cakes, he threw his gun over his shoulder and headed for home. At another time the odor of baked potatoes reached him a mile distant. Farret himself says that his nose is almost as good as a hound's, and that when snow is on the ground or the leaves are wet he can tell which way a deer is going by smelling of four or five tracks. He has been blindfolded to prove this and has never failed.

Although he has shot hundreds of bears, lynx, deer and other animals, Farret, like other hunters in the district, relies for his supply of games on traps. He has scores of these set within a radius of six miles from his cabin, and derives a substantial income from the sale of furs, which, every spring, are taken to the most convenient post of the Hudson Bay company or sold to collectors, who make the round of the camps at given intervals. A large percentage of the returns go for provisions and ammunition, but a little has been saved each year, and this fund will eventually be used to buy a small farm.

Beauties of Editorial Gentleness.

The office boy had pied the first page by dropping the form down two flights of stairs.

"I wish," murmured the gentle editor, "that you had broken the news more gently." Judge.

The Unique River Jordan.

Considering that unique stream, River Jordan, a writer says; "Perhaps the strangest thing about this famous river is what none of the ancients ever guessed—that its course was mostly below the level of the sea. They journeyed up and down the valley since before the days of Abraham; they climbed down the roads from Jerusalem to Jericho and up into Moab and Edom; they built roads, bridges and cities far below the level of the Mediterranean and yet never seem to have suspected that this stream differed from most of the rivers of the globe in this respect. Greeks, Russians and Mohammedans, Jews, Christians, crusaders knew every nook and cranny of its winding course, but failed to realize that while its head and source rested high on noble Hermon's side its mouth in the Dead Sea was far below the surface of the habitable world and all the surrounding oceans."—Sel.

The Beautiful In School Life.

The environments that confront the average pupil in the school life necessarily make a lasting impression for good or for evil as conditions may exist. It is therefore important that we guard with extreme care all that influences the young mind in its school life and work.

The beautiful should exist in the school life of the child. The school building and grounds should portray the artistic and beautiful. Those things which adorn the tasty home should embellish the school property, the lawn, terraces, walks, trees and flowers. Within should be neatness and refinement. A neglected school house is a terrible demoralizer. Place a child at a mutilated desk, put in his hands torn and soiled books and we find an almost irresistible temptation to continue the destruction with knife and pencil. Place the same child in a neat, clean room with suitable and beautiful furniture and we immediately remove the temptation for destruction.

Animal Life.

What becomes of most of the insects in the winter time? (Most of them die out altogether in the autumn, like the annual plants; their eggs are left to renew their species.) What about the other lower animals? (They simply cease activity.) Where do the earthworms make their winter home? (They bury themselves in the muddy bottoms of ponds and streams.)

Do you know about the water spiders? They take down a bubble of air entangled in the long hairs of their bodies and legs and sleep in it. Do we ever see the land spiders abroad in the cold season? For the most part, where do they hide? Did you ever find a land snail? What is the position of his shell? (The "mouth" is uppermost) How is it closed? (With a membrane.) How did this membrane come there? Do you know about the locusts, the grasshoppers,

and the crickets? Are there any butterflies hardy enough to survive the cold months? Do you know how the bees, the wasps, and the ants live? (They exist in a semi-torpid state in well-built community-houses or in burrows where they have stored provisions.) This is a good season to gather acorns; where shall we look for them? (They will be found in all sorts of snug corners, or glued to the bark of trees, or on the sheltered sides of stones, logs, fence-rails, etc., or else hung like cradles to the stems of their favorite plants.) Where shall we look for beetle chrysalids? (Among rotten stumps and logs or beneath loose bark of trees.)—Nature Study.

Good Advice.

Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets if you have any. When you speak to a person look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else. Your character can not be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speaks ill of you, let your life be so that none will believe him. Ever live, misfortune excepted, within your income. When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind. Avoid temptation through fear that you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run in debt unless you see a way to get out again. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak ill of any one.—Ex.

Chinese Perversity.

The Chinaman shakes his own hand instead of yours.

He keeps out of step when walking with you.

He puts his hat on in salutation.

He whitens his boots instead of blackening them.

He rides with his heels in his stirrups instead of his toes.

His women folks are often seen in trousers, accompanied by men in gowns.

His compass points south.

Often he throws away the fruit of the melon and eats the seeds.

He laughs on receiving bad news. (This is to deceive evil spirits.)

His left hand is the place of honor.

He says westnorth, instead of northwest, and sixths four instead of four-sixths.

His favorite present to a parent is a coffin.

He faces the bow when rowing a boat.—Ex.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society was held in the chapel on the evening of January the twenty-seventh. It was opened with a prayer signed by Frankie Hawley. The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting and they were adopted. "O! What Shall I Do to Be Saved," was the opening hymn signed by Minnie Clemons and Roxie Jordan. Nettalien Vanderpoel, who was the leader, gave a short talk. Stories from the Christian Endeavor-paper were told by Alice Scott, Lorena Sawyer, Alice Carlton, Sarah Johnson, Julius Horowitz and Emory Sizemore. "Jesus Lover of my Soul," was nicely signed by Lily Holland and Lalla Wilson. Nice talks were given by Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Boggs. The program for the next meeting was given out. Alice Scott then took up the regular collection and reported fifty-one cents collected. The election resulted as follows: Julius Horowitz, president; Alice Scott, vice-president; Minnie Clemons, secretary and Eugenia Wilson, treasurer. A few items of business were brought before the Society. The meeting was then closed with a prayer signed by Eugenia Wilson.

Frankie Hawley, Sec'y.

The members of the Christian Endeavor Society held their regular meeting in the chapel at the usual hour on the tenth of February and it was opened with a prayer signed by Alice Scott. "Nearer My God to Thee, Nearer to Thee" was gracefully signed by Nettalien Vanderpoel and Lorena Sawyer. The topic for the meeting was "Lessons from the Patriarchs. I Noah. Alice Carlton, who was the leader gave a short talk on the subject and explained it nicely. Stories were told by Grace Hudson, Frankie Hawley, Minnie Clemons, Julius Horowitz and Norris Holland. "Jesus Who is Our Saviour," was nicely signed by Oswaldo Cano and Luther Holland. Three girls and three boys, who had memorized each a verse recited them. Nettalien Vanderpoel and Mr. Hendricks gave talk to the society. The program for the next meeting was read by Frankie Hawley. There was no business brought before the society. The meeting was then closed with a prayer signed by Roxie Jordan.

Minnie Clemons, Sec'y.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The members of the Hendricks Story Telling and Debating Club held their regular meeting on the evening of February the second. The roll was called and found all members present except Norris Holland. The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting. Some stories were given by Nettalien Vanderpoel, Eugenia Wilson, Frankie Hawley, Minnie

Clemons, Alice Scott. The election of new officers resulted as follows: Alice Carlton, president; Lorena Sawyer, secretary and Nettalien Vanderpoel, critic. Messrs. Hendricks and Walker gave the members nice talks. The meeting was then adjourned to meet again two weeks hence as usual for a debate.

Alice Carlton, Sec'y.

In the Dining-Room.

Don't keep other people waiting; be there in time.

Don't lie back in your chair or place your elbows on the table.

Don't seat yourself until all the ladies are seated.

Don't sit sideways, but sit straight to the table.

Don't use your napkin as a bib. Let it fall across your lap.

Don't bend your head for each mouthful. Sit erect.

Don't cut your bread. Break it off.

Don't use your knife to carry food to your mouth.

Don't introduce your spoon point first, but sideways, into your mouth.

Don't make any noise with your mouth when eating.

Don't speak with your mouth full or even half full.

Don't begin a sentence before you have finished swallowing.

Don't drink a glassful at one gulp.

Don't bring your glass higher than your lips; then incline it gradually.

Don't have your elbows away from your body when eating or drinking.

Don't ever spit a bone or other substance upon your plate or the floor.

Don't use anything but your fork to bring or to take away any solid food.

Don't wipe your face with your napkin; it is for the lips and fingers only.

Don't forget to see that all the ladies are served before you.

Don't look worried if any small accident should happen.

Don't use toothpicks, except behind your napkin, and sparingly.

Don't leave your fork and knife on your plate when sent for a second supply.

Don't pile up all the side dishes upon your plate when it is to be removed.

Don't come to the table half-dressed, half-washed, half-combed.

Don't over-eat. Don't leave the table before the others.—Exchange.

Choose always the way that seems the best, however rough it may be; custom will soon render it easy and agreeable. —Pythagoras.

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

She'll Welcome Her Pilgrim Tonight.

Angel of beauty, dressed all in white,
Singing to welcome her Pilgrim tonight.
Radiantly happy, in necklace bedight,
Ready to welcome her Pilgrim tonight.
Cheeks are like roses, eyes like stars bright,
How she will welcome her Pilgrim tonight!
Sweet voice exultant, glad heart so light,
Oh, joy to welcome her Pilgrim tonight.
Sing on, sweet angel, sing with thy might,
Thou shalt sure welcome thy Pilgrim tonight.

PUPILS' NOTES.

Lola Ashley is trying to be a water nymph.

Lilah Walker received a beautiful valentine.

Mr. Parks has offered a prize for the best singer.

Lucius Emerson now serenades us with his cornet.

The girls enjoyed a walk to the fort one Sunday afternoon.

Lula Barfield had received the sad news of her uncle's death.

Charles Johnson, of Georgia, is enrolled among our students.

Robert Tedder spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in the city.

Mr. Walker is conducting examinations in the Blind Department now.

Mrs. Clark, with several friends, visited our school rooms one morning.

Mr. Jeffards, of Kissimmee, called to see DeWitt Lightsey one morning.

Mr. Walker has been on the sick list, but we are glad to say, is well again.

Among our latest visitors were Mr. Estes, Miss Estes, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. and Miss Appleby.

Leaders for the Christian Endeavor this month were Lucy Kilbee, Dovie King, Harry Libby, and DeWitt Lightsey.

We are looking forward with interest to the appearance of Mr. Parks's latest composition, "The Ponce de Leon March."

DeWitt Lightsey and Robert Terry started on the walk around the "Horn" one Sunday, but decided to come back, and try it at some future time.

We have quite a number of visitors this month, some of whom have shown marked interest in our school. It is always pleasant to have our work appreciated.

The "St Cecilia Club" very kindly gave us complimentary tickets for their Concert. The music was of the highest order, and enjoyed by all. St. Augustine is to be congratulated upon her home talent.

Your Fortune According to the Month of Your Birth.

JANUARY

By her who in this month was born
No gem save garnets should be worn.
They will insure her constancy,
True friendship and fidelity.

FEBRUARY

The February-born will find
Sincerity and peace of mind,
Freedom from passion and from care,
It they the amethyst will wear.

MARCH

Who in this world of ours their eyes
In March first open shall be wise,
In days of peril firm and brave,
And wear a bloodstone to their grave.

APRIL

She who from April dates her years
Diamonds shall wear, lest bitter tears
For vain repentance flow; this stone
Emblem of innocence is known.

MAY

Who first beholds the light of day
In Spring's sweet flowery month of May,
And wears an emerald all her life,
Shall be a loved and happy wife.

JUNE

Who comes with summer to the earth
And owes to June her day of birth,
With ring of agate on her hand
Can health, wealth, and long life command.

JULY

The glowing ruby should adorn
Those who in warm July are born,
Then they will be exempt and free,
From love's doubts and anxiety.

AUGUST

Wear a sardonix or for thee
No conjugal felicity.
The August-born without the stone
'Tis said must live unloved and lone.

SEPTEMBER

A maiden born when autumn leaves
Are rustlin' in September breeze
A sapphire on her brow should bind—
'Twill cure diseases of the mind.

OCTOBER

October's child is born for woe,
And life's vicissitudes must know,
But lay an opal on her breast,
And hope will lull those woes to rest.

NOVEMBER

Who first comes to this world below
With drear November's fog and snow,
Should prize the topaz's amber hue—
Emblems of friends and lovers true.

DECEMBER

If cold December gave you birth,
The month of snow and ice and mirth
Place on your hand a turquoise blue,
Success will bless what'er you do.—Ex.

PUPLIS' NOTES.

We are glad to see Spring coming.

Last week we had visitors every day.

One of Lula Barfield's friends has moved to Baltimore.

We wonder why we haven't heard from our friend, Abbie Goff.

Mr. Walker is examining the classes in the Blind Department. Our turn next!

In April St. Augustine will have a celebration of the landing of Ponce de Leon.

Lorena got a package from her mother containing some goods in it sometime ago.

Last Wednesday was Grace Hudson's brother's birthday. He is fifteen years old.

The girls are thinking of going to see some of the girls at the St. Joseph's Academy.

Mr. Boggs will get some catalogues for tools very soon from the northern states.

Two weeks ago the girls of the most advanced class attended the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Walker's class treated themselves to an "ambrosia party" one night last week.

President Walker's class presented their picture to him and Mrs. Walker for a Valentine.

A deaf lady and gentleman visited the school not long ago. They were from Colorado.

Nearly every day the girls play parcheesi. We believe that of all the games we like it best.

Sarah Johnson received a box from her mother last week. In it was a beautiful sacred scroll.

Mr. Walker gave us a lecture last Sunday as usual. The topic was "This is my beloved Son."

The girls have received a nice picture of Abbie Goff and her college mates at Galladuet College.

Nettalien Vanderpoel is looking for her mother next Sunday. She hopes she will not disappoint her.

Lorena Sawyer and her little sister, Fanny, received a box of oranges from their mother a few days ago.

Frankie Hawley has received a photograph of her brother. He will perhaps go back to Norfolk, Va. this year.

One day last week one of our visitors brought with her a little dog which performed many tricks for us.

Eugenia Wilson says that her father is as busy as can be as there are many people sick on account of the drought.

Nettalien Vanderpoel received a letter from her mother saying that her sister was married to a Mr. Johnson.

Through the kindness of Father Foley all of the deaf boys and girls were given tickets to see the moving pictures.

Nettalien Vanderpoel got a box of oranges from her father this month. She divided them among her friends here.

A new blind boy is the latest pupil. He came to school two weeks ago from Georgia where he had been attending school.

Last Wednesday, the fourteenth, was St. Valentine's Day. Some of the girls got pretty Valentines from their friends.

Herman Morris wrote a letter to Julius Horowitz last week. He told him that he and Anita will come back here next Fall.

Mr. Parks, the music-teacher for the blind here, will take all of the blind pupils to North Beach to spend next Saturday.

On Saturday afternoon some of the girls went to the Ponce de Leon Hotel. They were shown all through the building.

Norris Holland had quite a painful accident not long ago when an axe mistook his foot for a piece of wood. He is better now.

Sometime ago the Holland children were taken by surprise when their father appeared at the school. He made himself at home for three days and then left for Waycross, Georgia.

Ola Dicks, Mabel Bates, Pearl Brown, Dora Horn and Miss McLane have received nice letters from Annie Snyder who could not be with us this year because of sickness. The girls miss Annie very much.

Eugenia Wilson noticed in the Bartow papers that her cousin, Mrs. Swearingen, who has been in Tucson, Arizona, Atlanta, Ga., and many points in the north, is going to Cuba in a few weeks with her husband.

Virginia Fulwood got a letter from her father saying that he has moved his family to Georgia. When school closes she will go there and will probably go to school in Georgia next year. We will miss her.

Lorena Sawyer, Lula Barfield, Alice Scott, Alice Carlton, Pearl Brown, Bessie Sikes, Ida Fussel, Eugenia Wilson, Lucile Carter, Sarah Johnson and Grace Hudson were those of the big ones who received Valentines, while those of the little girls were Fanny Sawyer, Fanny Varnes, Lily Holland, Amalia Lorenz, Lillian Orchard, Gertrude Wyche and Virginia Fulwood.

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida.

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year

Rates of advertisement made known on application.

Address all communications and subscriptions to the

FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

School for the Deaf and the Blind,

St. Augustine, Florida

Entered at the Post Office at St. Augustine, Florida, as Second-class matter

ALBERT H. WALKER
ERNEST J. HENDRICKS

Editor.
Business Manager.

Vol. 7 FEBRUARY, 1907 No. 5

We believe that without correct moral training, the discipline of the mental powers may only result in disaster and it is our constant aim to develop character, to direct our pupils to a high and lofty aim, and to aid them in the journey upward.

❖ ❖ ❖

The latest addition to our roster of pupils is little Walter Lawrence Dean, of Auburndale, a bright little deaf fellow. Mrs. Myrtelle H. Terry interested herself in him and made arrangements to have him admitted, even to personally bringing him to school. He is congenitally deaf and has a deaf uncle, 30 years old, but we are sorry to chronicle the fact that the uncle is uneducated.

This state needs a law to enforce the constitutional rights of every child to an education.

❖ ❖ ❖

The enrollment of the school has reached the figure 90. This too when no efforts at all have been made by the management to increase the attendance. There are at least fifteen or twenty children throughout the state who are admissible and ought to be at school, but our crowded condition will not admit of enrolling many above ninety. The legislature meets shortly and it is confidently expected that all the recommendations for appropriations made by the State Board of Control for our school will be given us. The Board will recommend an appropriation for new buildings.

❖ ❖ ❖

Mr. William Wade, of Oakmont, Pa., the benefactor of the deaf-blind of the country takes the stand that the sign-language is beneficial in the education of the deaf-blind and arguing from this premise he says that the sign-language, rather than a stumbling-block, ought to be an aid in helping the deaf acquire a proper use of the English language. We think Mr.

Wade is right in regard to the use of the sign-language as a great aid to the deaf-blind in acquiring language, but his deduction is not a proper one. The sign-language to a deaf-blind child is a word language, to a deaf child it is an ideographic language. Make this language a word language and its use does not retard a proper use and understanding of the English language: make it an ideographic language and it is a stumbling-block.

❖ ❖ ❖

First one and then another of the school papers have been bold enough to proclaim their superior location over sister schools. The Michigan Mirror, in its last issue, told of the beauties of its location. We have visited quite a number of schools for the deaf and have a fair idea, gathered from others, as to the location of almost all the schools in the country. With only a few exceptions, all are well located. But we unhesitatingly claim a superiority of location over all and we don't have to explain either—all who know anything about St. Augustine and our location, know it.

❖ ❖ ❖

We are in receipt of the 14th biennial report of the Minnesota School for the Deaf and extend thanks to Dr. J. N. Tate, the superintendent, for the same. The school is in a flourishing condition, but could hardly be otherwise with such a man as Dr. Tate at its head. The report was printed at the school by the pupils and is neatly and artistically gotten up.

One interesting item in the report under the head of "Maintenance" is this: "In a list of forty-nine schools of the United States similar to this one, some of them it's true have the blind as well as the deaf, we find the per capita for the year just passed was \$257.02."

This is especially interesting to us as we have just submitted a report to the Board of Control, asking for a \$200 per capita, which we hope to get.

❖ ❖ ❖

The Deaf American, published at Omaha, Nebraska, and under the editorship of Russel Smith, comes to us in an enlarged shape. The publication contains newsy articles from various towns throughout the country relating to the deaf and should have the hearty support of all deaf people. An independent paper for the deaf has been launched time and again, only to succumb after a short interval, supposedly from a lack of support from those for whose benefit it is published. We would respectfully suggest to Brother Smith that he change his subscription price and make it one dollar instead of the present price; and we would also urge upon all the deaf to give it their support, not alone in writing for it, but with the necessary "wherewithal." This done, Bro. Smith could do away with the outside patent and make the paper what we know he wants to make it, a first class independent paper for the deaf of the United States.

Sometimes fate brings men of the same name into the same particular calling in many different parts of the country. Probably there has never been a more singular demonstration of this fact than that of the chance superintendency of five different state institutions by officials of the same name.

Over the Wisconsin School for the Deaf located at Delavan presides E. W. Walker.

A similar state institution at St. Augustine, Fla., is governed by A. H. Walker.

At Baton Rouge, La., the deaf pupils are instructed by a faculty at the head of which is S. T. Walker.

Cedar Springs, S. C., the state deaf institution is presided over by N. F. Walker.

At Trenton, N. J., John P. Walker has charge of the state school.

Whether or not the name of the superintendent has much to do with the efficiency of such institutions, these instructors have had great success in teaching the unfortunate the ways of the world.—The Wisconsin Times.



"Douglas Tilden is soon to have a rival in the person of Roy Carpenter, a graduate of the Michigan school and Gallaudet college, who is studying sculpture in Paris, France. He was doing very well according to the latest reports."

I came across the above in the Florida School Herald.

Poor Tilden!

A mere student in sculpture is going to be his rival.

You cannot always tell.

Not long ago an artist was showing me some of his creations, and one, having no particular merit impelled me to ask if he had executed it.

I was unprepared for the indignant reply. Drawing himself up to his full height he asked, "Of course I did it, why do you ask me such a question, don't you know I studied in Paris?"—A. L. Pacin, in The Silent Worker.

Mirabile Dictu. But because Mr. Carpenter is "studying in Paris" is not what will make him a rival of Mr. Tilden, but the writer of that piece happens to know Mr. Carpenter well and has seen some of his executions.—H.



We publish in this issue a remarkable report by two members of the board of the Georgia school, Messrs. Harris and Bradford. It is a report of a visit by these gentlemen to other schools, especially such as pursue the oral method exclusively, and it presents their conclusions. From the statements, we inferred at the time of reading the article that as individuals they were very much impressed with the results they observed in these oral schools and, out of their enthusiasm, overstated the facts in regard to their own

school. Or, if we might put it more plainly, their statements would leave the impression upon the casual reader that our old friend, Mr. W. O. Connor, the superintendent of the school, was an oralist. Knowing him as we do, we smiled and laid the paper away. But now comes the Florida Herald with this article:

"We congratulate the Board and Superintendent Connor upon this obvious desire to do more and better oral work and to finally place the school upon an exclusively oral method basis. The change from a combined-method school is a hard task at best and cannot be done in a day, a year, or a score of years, and although a young man, we could hardly hope to see the day when the Georgia school would reach the pinnacle of its long-desired desideratum. It is almost next to an impossibility to eradicate signs from a school where once used, and to substitute only the manual-alphabet method. This is exemplified in the case of the Western New York school, where Dr. Westervelt, the superintendent of the school, undertook this transition thirty years ago; and from recent public expressions from him, he has finally brought into use the full and complete disuse of the sign-language and his school stands today as a manual-alphabet school, or in other words a school where no signs are used as a medium for the transmission of thought. Only the English language is used digitally, written and spoken.

It has taken years of hard work and an indomitable amount of energy to accomplish this task. Yet he has failed to impress any great number of those engaged in the work that a manual-alphabet method, combined with the oral method, is the most satisfactory method, by which deaf children can be educated. The Georgia school now undertakes to accomplish a still harder task. It will try not only to abolish the sign-language, but will also taboo the finger-spelling. This change is possible. Such a change has been brought about in the Mt. Airy school. What the Mt. Airy school has done can undoubtedly be duplicated by the Georgia school if the legislature will make the necessary large appropriation for the carrying on of this system of education of the deaf. Yet, a large majority of educators of the deaf do not approve of the Mt. Airy system—an exclusively oral school."

This sort of takes our breath away. Has Colonel Connor really gone over to the oralists? If so, then the adage that you cannot teach an old dog new tricks is one of the exploded theories of the past. Mr. Walker, did you write the above article simply on the strength of what those trustees said in their report, or have you had word direct from Mr. Connor as to what he proposes to do? We are all anxious to know whether such a radical change as is indicated by the above and by the report of those two gentlemen is really taking place at the Georgia school. How about this, Brother Connor? While we do not go to the ex-

tent of claiming that practically all deaf children can be taught to speak the English language clearly and read the bps with facility, as the language of this report seems to imply. We have long been of the opinion that the oral and manual departments of our schools should be separated in order to secure the best possible results in speech. As long as the atmosphere of a school is manual, efforts at teaching a portion of the people speech will be up-hill business. We had almost said that such efforts are futile. Now, if it is the plan of the authorities of the Georgia school to get rid of this manual atmosphere, as far as the oral pupils are concerned, by separating the two classes they are on the right track. But such a move will cost money, more perhaps than the ordinary State legislature will stand for. If it is the purpose of our Georgia friends to convert their school into a pure oral school and have no other sort in the State, they have certainly, as the Herald suggests, undertaken a big job.—J. W. Blattner, in The Lone Star.

We have had no word direct from Supt. Connor. From a careful reading of the report of the committee, sent by the executive committee of the school to visit and carefully inspect the work done in the leading schools for the deaf, we did not take it that any word from the superintendent was necessary. While the report in itself shows many misconceptions on the part of the committee, still as a whole there is

no mistaking the fact that the gentlemen were greatly impressed with the work of the oral schools visited. Their recommendations are strongly put and it is clearly evident that they desire to put into practice as far as possible the oral method. It is only reasonable to suppose that Colonel Connor will carry out the wishes of his board.

After this visit to the several schools, the committee says. "It is the serious and deliberate conclusion of your committee that our superintendent should be upheld in his efforts to bring the Georgia School, as rapidly as is consistent with its condition and resources, to an exclusively oral method of teaching, or as nearly so as the good of its pupils may require."

As we understand the English language, this means that Supt. Connor is trying to bring his school to an exclusively pure oral method and that his board is strongly supporting him. If the above declaration does not mean that, then we give up and declare our inability to properly understand English as she "is writ."

No, Brother Blattner, we had no word direct from Supt. Connor.

'Tis true, we were surprised at the report, knowing the genial Superintendent's views in regard to methods; but here were the facts, printed in the School Helper, and there was no conclusion to draw other than that he has gone over to the oral camp.

ROLL OF HONOR

For the four weeks ending Feb. 23, 1907. Based upon Deportment, Neatness and Punctuality.

DEAF DEPARTMENT.

Alice Scott
Lucile Carter
Lalla Wilson
Roxie Jordan
Alice Carlton
Lorena Sawyer
Sarah Johnson
Minnie Clemons
Eugenia Wilson
Nettalien Vanderpoel

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

Mabel Bates
Lula Barfield
DeWitt Lightsey
Annie Lee Barksdale

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

The Virginia School has just had a \$4,500 barn erected. Wonder if the animals feel the luxury.

The United States Civil Service Commission is making arrangements to establish schools for the deaf in the Phillipine Islands.—Ex.

The Georgia School has a glee club composed of teachers. They say that people wanting glee clubs will know where to look for one. Give them a trial.

The authorities of the Oregon School will again ask the legislature to remove the School for the Deaf from its present location to a more suitable place nearer to the town of Salem.—Ex.

Superintendents Jones and Clarke had their birthdays last month. The former treated his pupils to candy as usual, and the latter to oranges. They were happy days with both superintendents and pupils.—Tablet.

Superintendent Cronter was down in Florida recently looking after his orange grove, which seems to have become profitable. He certainly has something for his old age.—W. Va. Tablet.

And to think that he forgot us!

Heroes are to be found at the Kansas School, one recently rescued with the help of others three hearing girls, who were out skating, from watery graves. This hero's name is George Pinto, and true to his name he held on to the struggling girls.—Ex.

Up in Illinois a restriction was passed by the Legislature making the civil service commission select home people for appointments in the state institutions, but now efforts are being made to remove the restriction in the case of the Illinois School for the Deaf.

The new picture library of the Wisconsin School was recently the recipient of a thousand pictures from Supt. Walker. They will be used as means of illustrating what things the children see in their lessons and also as subjects for language work.—Ex.

The school papers have been giving such glowing accounts of the visits of Rev. J. W. Michaels to their schools that they have made us anxious to have him honor us. Our hearts were gladdened when we heard he was coming our way, and when he was in Georgia we were sure of a visit, but the news that he had gone home from there was a source of much regret.

GENERAL LOCALS.

The 22nd passed off unobserved here.

The deaf pupils had a party on the evening of the 22nd.

A. J. Holland stopped off here to see his children while on his way to Georgia.

Hadn't the fish-hook broke Eugenia Wilson would have landed—yon had better ask her what.

The first few days of the month Pres. Walker had company, which he did not appreciate—La Grippe.

Pres. Walker had as his guest Wednesday evening, the 20th, Mr. Robert McDowell, an old college friend.

We hope that an orchestra will be formed among the blind boys in the near future. Several already have cornets.

Mrs. Myrtelle Terry brought a new deaf boy the 23rd. His name is Walter Lawrence Dean and he is from Auburndale, Fla.

The blind pupils were guests all day the 23rd of Mr. and Mrs. Parks and Misses Guthrie and Ferguson on a delightful trip to North Beach.

Miss Shirley was so carnivorous (?) when out on a fishing trip with her friends that they had to tie her to one end of the boat and keep the bait at the other end.

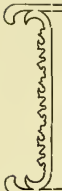
Little Misses Jean and Lilah Walker entertained all day the ninth Masters Hindry and Seagers, children of Dr. Seagers and Rev. Fitz James Hindry of the city.

Mr. H. C. Oliver and his wife, both deaf, of Arvada, Colorado, paid the school a visit in the early part of the month. They are traveling for a publishing company of Chicago.

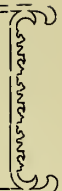
Some of the boys wanted Mr. Boggs to buy some cocoa for them and he bought a piece of bacon! We were unable to decide who was to blame but the groceryman apparently snuffered the most.

It is a rare treat to run across a friend in a place nearly across the continent from home, but such has been the privilege on several occasions of Misses Engleman and Shirley. After all it is a pleasure to parade the town eyeing the tourists.

Enormous preparations are being made in the city for the celebration of the landing of Ponce de Leon which will come off April 2nd, 3rd and 4th. It will be a sight of a life time for many of our pupils and it is hoped that all of them will be allowed to see part of it.



CHILDREN'S PAGE


THE DAYS.

How many days has baby to play?
 Saturday, Sunday, Monday,
 Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.
 Saturday, Sunday, Monday.

- Do not look for wrong and evil
 You will find them if you do.
 As you measure for your neighbor
 He will measure back to you.

There's a Friend for little children
 Above the bright blue sky.
 A Friend who never changes
 Whose love will never die.

SOMEBODY ELSE.

There's always somebody else, my dears,
 Who grieves, when a child is bad.
 Somebody watches the smiles or tears
 Of each little lass or lad;
 If your foreheads frown but a little while,
 Somebody else is sad!
 And whenever your sunny faces smile
 Somebody else is glad!—Sel.

FEEDING THE BIRDS.

The little winter birds have a hard time. They eat crumbs and bugs.

Sometimes the ground is covered with snow. The birds can not find food. The little things become very hungry. Some kind people feed the birds. They scatter crumbs and seed in a dry place. Many birds will come every day to be fed. They become very gentle.—Arkansas Optic.

MISS SARAH'S BROWN HEN.

Miss Sarah has a brown hen. She missed her one day and looked for her and called her but she did not come. Miss Sarah asked Edward if he knew where the hen was but he said that he did not know.

Miss Sarah walked around the back yard yesterday and saw a large box up side down and heard something scratching under the box and Miss Sarah turned the box over and the brown hen ran out. She was

hungry and thirsty. She stayed under the box eight days. Miss Sarah thinks that the wind blew the box over the hen.—Deaf Carolinian.

EMMA AND THE SPIDER.

Emma went to walk. She saw some flowers near the road.

She stopped to pick the flowers. She wanted to take them home to her mama.

She picked a few flowers.

Then she saw a large spider on a bush.

The spider crawled near Emma.

She was afraid. She dropped the flowers and ran home.

She told her mama about the spider. Her mama told her that the spider would not hurt her.

JENNIE'S PET.

Jennie lived out on a farm. She had a pet. It was a little red and white spotted calf. She was very fond of it. Every day she would go to the barn yard where it was. She would take a large lump of salt with her. She would give it to the little calf.

It soon learned to know Jennie, and when it saw her coming would run to meet her.

One day Jennie put her arms around the calf's neck. She whispered in its ear. She said, "I love you."

Do you think the little calf understood what Jennie said?

CHOW-CHOW.

Esther had a funny little chicken. It made a noise which sounded like "chow-chow." So Esther named him chow-chow.

Chow-chow liked to jump on his mother's back and keep his feet warm in her soft feathers.

One chilly day Esther carried him into the kitchen and held him near the oven. She gave his feet a good toasting.

The next day was very cold. Chow-chow tapped on the window with his beak. Esther let him in. He wanted his feet warmed. Esther was busy just then. He flew on top of the stove. It was red hot. He squawed very loudly and flew on the table. He did not try to warm his feet himself again.

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by W. A. Caldwell.

AMONG THE PUPILS.

All of the blind pupils can now write the New York Point. We are very proud.

The thermometer continues to vary between 70 and 80 in the shade. Ideal Weather.

The Health flag run up at the opening of school has not been lowered for any serious case of sickness. This is gratifying to all concerned.

Signs of a Bright Future.

Some of these days all skies will be brighter,
Some of these days all the burdens will be lighter,
Hearts will be happier, souls will be whiter,
Some of these days.
Some of these days: Let us bear with our sorrow,
Faith in the future—its light we may borrow,
There will be joy in the golden tomorrow
Some of these days.—Rev. F. J. Grimke, D. D.

Knew something, know it well. Do something, do it well. And be somebody.—Si. X. Floyd.

I feel a profounder reverence for a boy than a man. I never meet a ragged boy on the street without feeling that I owe him a salute, for I know not what possibilities may be buttoned up under his ragged coat.—Jas. A. Garfield.

Here is the human biography in a nutshell: Born, welcomed, caressed, cried, fed, grew, amused, reared, studied, examined, graduated, in love, engaged, married, quarreled, reconciled, suffered, deserted, sick, dead, mourned, buried and forgotten.

"It is a grander thing to be nobly remembered than nobly born.

Every man stamps his own value upon the coin of his character in his own mint and he can not expect it to pass for more than its face value."—Success.

"If intelligence would be safe let it give ignorance the light.

If virtue would be safe let it lift vice to its own level.

If wealth would be safe let it treat poverty with justice."

Thoughts.

"I feel in myself the future life. I am like a tree once cut down; the new shoots are stronger and livelier than ever. I am rising, I know, towards the sky.

The sunshine is on my head. The earth gives me its generous sap, but heaven lights me with the reflection of unknown worlds. You say the soul is nothing but the resultant of the bodily powers. Why, then, is my soul more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fail? Winter is on my head, but eternal spring is in my heart. There I breathe at this hour the fragrance of the lilacs, the violets and the roses, as at twenty years. The nearer I approach the end, the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which invite me. It is marvellous, yet simple. It is a fairy tale, and it is history. For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose and in verse; history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode and song. I have tried all. But I feel I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave I can say, like so many others, 'I have finished my day's work.' But I cannot say, 'I have finished my life.' My day's work will begin again in the morning. The tomb is not a blind alley; it is a thoroughfare. It closes on the twilight; it opens with the dawn."—Victor Hugo.

Greatness.

The roads to greatness are still open. The avenue to human preferment have never closed; no obstruction is there today that has not always existed. But not all those who seem to reach the summit may be considered truly great. All greatness that lacks the element of greatness must be false. The man who rides over the just rights of others in order to secure his own advancement, is lacking in all that constitutes true greatness.

Wisdom, zeal, courage, perseverance, knowledge, are some of the traits of character that push one to the front. But above all things it takes industry to make advancement.

We must begin young. Time must not be wasted; it is too precious to those who expect to succeed. Idleness must not be tolerated. The men who reach notoriety are busy men. There are idlers in school; as a rule they are never heard of beyond the school-room. There are street-corner loafers who spend days in whittling boxes and tie posts; but who ever heard of them as being noted for anything else? These are people who are fascinated by cards, or billiards, or baseball, or croquet; but there are few fascinated by their life history.

There will be great men yet, but they will be workers. God pity the man who has time to spare; on whose hands the day drags; who has to invent ways in which to amuse themselves. While they are doing this they will find that somebody has gone on ahead. While they are idling someone has worked; while they have been but drones in the hive, others have gone out and laboriously gathered the sweet stores.—Gainesville Sun.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

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* A. H. WALKER, A. B., President.

Florida School for Blind, Deaf and Dumb.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children, too deaf or blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, blind, or dumb, in sound mind and body, and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. Our boarding room and teaching force are both limited, and the best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

Tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, not an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made, with the limited instructors at command, to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, shoe-making, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the School is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but if they intend to make a protracted visit, should not expect to board at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

DR. DeWITT WEBB, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

85 King Street

St. Augustine, Fla.

Simon Pure Fertilizers

are Time-Tried and Crop-Tested!

Manufactured especially to suit all the requirements of the
GROVE, GARDEN and FIELD.

If you are raising Tomatoes, Egg-plants, Celery, Strawberries, Lettuce or Cabbage we can supply you with a fertilizer made especially for them, that has been thoroughly tested. Our Simon Pure No. 1 has the best fruit producing record of any fertilizer sold in the state. We have had 22 years practical experience and have spent more time and money in crop experimenting than all the manufacturers in the state. Besides special brands for special crops we carry in stock all kinds of FERTILIZING MATERIALS and CHEMICALS. We were the first dealers to put the different fertilizing materials within the reach of growers, a fact they should bear in mind when ordering.

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JOS. T. PACETTI & CO.,

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In the "Oldest House"
in the United States.

Florida and Ancient City Souvenirs.

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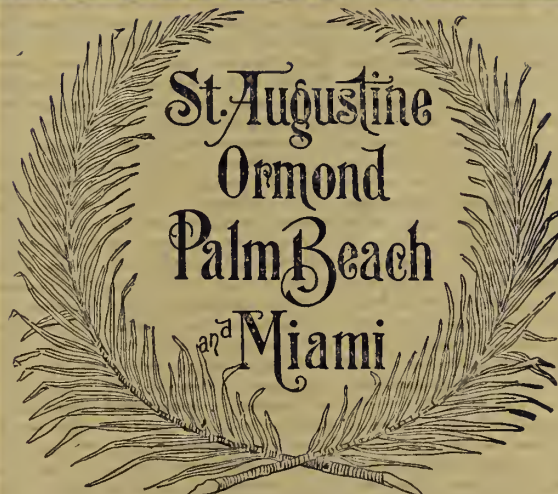
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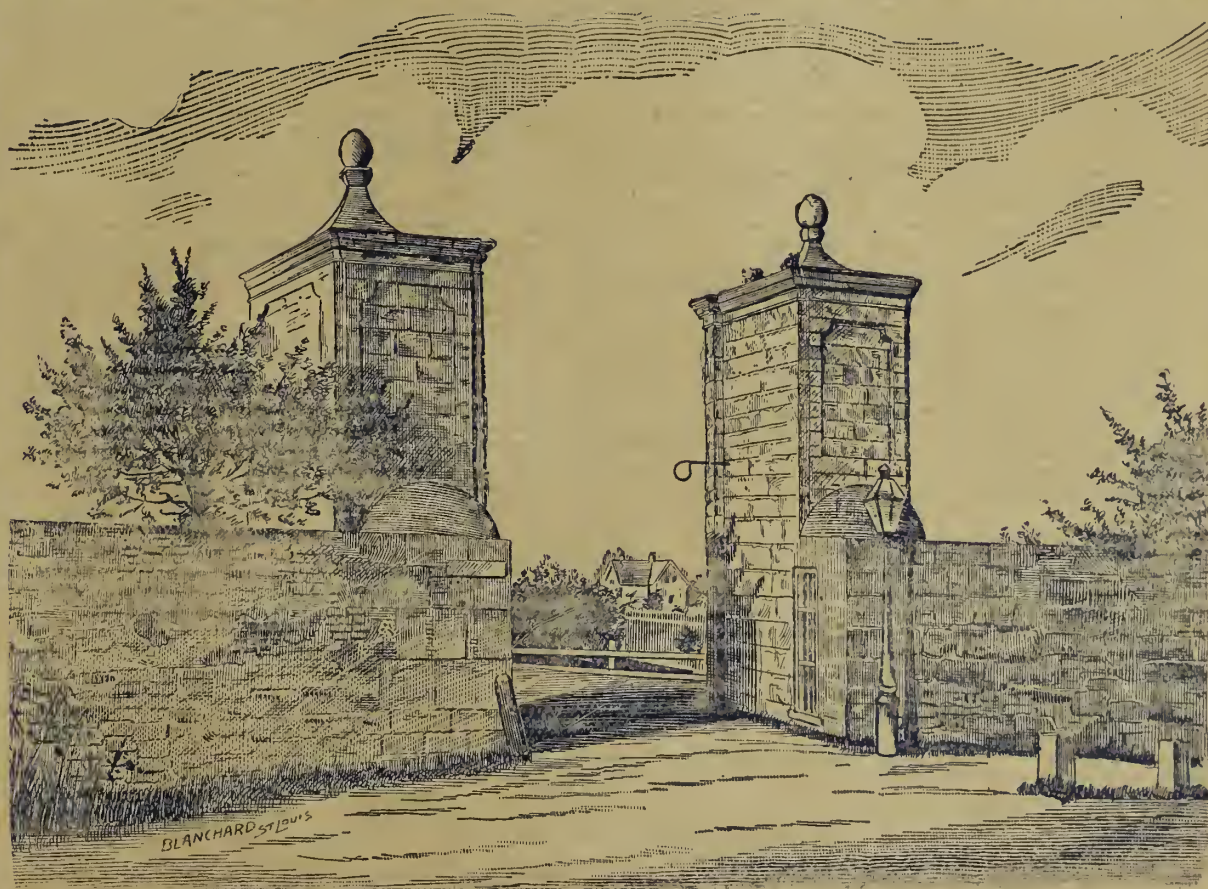
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P

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD



THE PUBLIC STREET NORTH THROUGH THE "CITY GATE" LEADS TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

MARCH 1907

PRINTED BY THE DEAF PUPILS OF
THE FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.



MANUAL ALPHABET.

TO THE PARENTS OF SEEING CHILDREN AND OF BLIND CHILDREN.

I.

WHAT SHALL PARENTS DO TO KEEP THEIR SEEING CHILDREN FROM BECOMING BLIND.

IF your children have their eye sight, thank God and take every care to preserve it, giving special heed to the following suggestions:

1. As soon as a child is born, insist that the nurse shall cleanse its eyes properly, as laid down in the regulations. You should yourself examine your child's eyes daily for the first week; and if the slightest redness or matter discharge appears on the lids, summon your physician at once and follow his directions to the letter. Should you be unable to get him immediately, cleanse the child's eyes as often as a trace of matter appears in them, using for the purpose a clean linen rag or an absolutely clean bit of sponge. Wash from the nose outward over the place where the lids separate. Besides doing this, you should keep on the eye a fine linen rag, which must be kept cold either by dipping it in ice water or by laying it upon pieces of ice. This rag should not be too wet, and must be exchanged for a cold one just as soon as it becomes warm. In case one eye only is inflamed, take the greatest care not to touch the well eye with the rag, the sponge, or the water used upon the affected eye. This inflammation of the eye of the newly born is a very dangerous thing. Unless the proper means be immediately employed, the inflammation generally destroys the eyesight wholly. Out of every one hundred blind children in Germany, twenty-five have lost their sight from this disease. But if you call in the physician at once and follow out his advice, you may confidently hope that your child will retain its eyesight.

2. Never suffer your children to play with, or even to handle, objects such as nails, awls, forks, bits of glass, toy pistols, crossbows and explosives, with which they can easily injure their sight. Nine per cent of all blind youth have lost their eyesight through injuries inflicted by means of such articles. Even if one eye only is wounded, there is still great danger that the other will become affected through sympathetic inflammation. Hence in all cases of injury to the eyes, consult the physician at once.

3. If your children are sick with measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, inflammation of the brain, or typhus fever, you must follow carefully the directions of the physician, even when the sickness is

nearly over, for any neglect may bring on blindness. Out of every one hundred blind children, nine have lost their sight through sickness of this kind. Should you notice during the sickness that the eyes are affected, call the physician's attention to the fact.

4. If your children are not strong physically and have scrofula or scrofulous tendencies, there is always danger of eye trouble, or even of blindness. Eight per cent of all blind youth have become blind in this way. Look to it, therefore, that your feeble and scrofulous children are well taken care of; that they eat good and easily digestible food, like milk, eggs and meat; and that they play much in the fresh air. If you follow this advice your children may grow up strong and well.

5. Never permit your children to strain their eyes in the twilight, or in any insufficient light, by reading, knitting, sewing, or by any like occupation. If you do, they are liable to have weak eyes, to become near-sighted, or, indeed, to lose their eyesight.

6. Do not suffer your children to wear glasses until the physician has examined their eyes and ascertained whether they need glasses, and, if so, what kind they need.

Finally, whatever may be the trouble with your child's eyes, you are most urgently advised to consult the physician at once.

II.

HOW SHALL PARENTS MANAGE THEIR BLIND CHILDREN IN THEIR EARLY YEARS AT HOME, AND HOW BRING THEM UP?

If you have a blind child, consider that God has given it to you to be tended with unusual love and care. If you give it proper care and it lives to grow up, it will be a capable and happy human being, who will fill its place in life and will bring comfort to you; but if, on the contrary, you neglect or spoil your child, it will then be a poor bit of humanity, a burden both to you and to itself. Hence, attend to the following rules:

1. Treat the blind child exactly as if it were a seeing child, and try as early as possible to make it put its body and mind into action. As soon as it begins to use its hands, give it toys to play with. Talk to it, sing to it, and give it toys that make a noise, to attract its attention and arouse its mind.

2. Teach the child to walk at the age when seeing children learn.

3. Do not let the child sit long at one place alone and unoccupied, but encourage it to go about

in the room, in the house, in the yard, and, when older, even about the town. Teach it to know by touch all objects around it.

4. As soon as possible, teach the child to dress and undress, to wash itself, to comb its hair, to take care of its clothes, and, when at table, to use properly spoon, fork and knife. A blind child can do all these things as well as a seeing child, but you must give it much practice in doing them, because it cannot learn by observation.

5. Watch carefully the child's personal appearance. It cannot see how others act, and so readily acquires habits which are disagreeable to its companions. Some of the most common mannerisms of blind children are: rocking the body, twisting the head about, sticking the fingers into the eyes, distorting the face, swinging the arms, stooping and hanging the head in walking, and bending over in sitting. As soon as you observe such practices in your child, you should make a vigorous attempt to break them up; for if they once become habitual, years of schooling may be unable to overcome them.

6. Permit the blind child to play as much as possible with seeing children and to romp often with them out of doors. Frequently take the child walking and direct it in some simple physical exercises. If it is obliged to sit still, you should at least give it balls, pebbles, blocks, a doll, a harmonica, or such other toys as appeal to touch and hearing.

7. If you would inform your children of the world about it, you must let it touch all the objects that you can get at, and must teach it to appreciate space and distance by actual measurement. To cultivate its sense of touch, let it handle familiar objects, like different woods, plants and coins.

8. Allow the child to take part as early as possible in household duties. Allow it to string buttons or shells; to shell or pick over beans, peas, or nuts; to clean furniture and kitchen utensils; to wash dishes; to grind the coffee; to peel potatoes; to gather the fruit in the garden; to feed the hens, doves, dog, cat and other domestic animals. You can always occupy the child pretty well in easy handiwork, such as winding yarn, braiding the hair and in coarse knitting.

9. Speak to your child much and often; for since it cannot read the loving care which is written on your face, it has special need to hear your voice. Ask the child frequently what it hears or feels and induce it to ask many questions as to what is going on around it.

10. Take care what you say before your child, for the blind child is more attentive to all that it hears than the seeing child is, and for this reason retains it better.

11. When in the presence of your child never indulge in expressions of pity for its blindness, and suffer no one else to do so. Such expressions can only discourage and depress the child. Rather seek to

encourage it and to keep it engaged in happy activity, in order that it may strive cheerfully and courageously to be independent later in life and to do without external consolation and assistance.

12. Give the child occasion to exercise its memory. A good memory later will be found invaluable. Have it to commit to memory such proverbs, short poems and stories as it enjoys.

13. The blind child's moral and religious nature can be developed just as early as the seeing child's.

Translated from the Report for 1893 of the Private Institution for the Blind in Linz, in Upper Austria, by Edward E. Allen, Principal Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind, Philadelphia.

The Deaf and Poetry.

The Hawkeye editor discusses, at some length, the old question of the deaf and poetry. The arguments advanced, however, do not partake of the threadbare nature of the subject. He simply affirms what every thoughtful teacher has found out for himself, that though the deaf—the congenital deaf, of course—may not be able to appreciate all the subtle intricacies which contribute to the sum total of a beautiful poem, they can and do appreciate the beauty and nobility of the thought embodied. To argue the contrary is to deny them, we will not say the possession of, but the development of, a soul.

True, their imperfect language doubtless hampers their understanding of a poem. But this should not be taken, as is often done, as an evidence that they possess no appreciation for poetry for when a beautiful poem is gracefully rendered in signs, they show, by the expression of the face, that they have followed it from beginning to end with an interest worked up almost to a white heat.

And this, we think, is one of the strong points in favor of the sign-language. It is a blessing to the majority of the congenital deaf in that it enables them to enjoy a kind of literature, the beauties of which would forever be denied them were they entirely dependent upon their own understanding of the language. For we hold it true that, in the majority of cases, the graduates of the pure oral school understand the language of a poem no better than the graduates of a combined school. In fact, we question whether the former are as apt as the latter.

However, it is not a question of methods, but of teacher. If the teacher accepts it as a foregone conclusion that his pupils cannot understand poetry, and makes no effort to cultivate in them a love for such, they will never care for it,—will be unable to appreciate it. A taste for poetry must be cultivated; it cannot come of itself. And we think it the duty of every teacher to endeavor to awaken in his pupils a love for poetry. In fact, we heartily approve of the efforts Messrs. Caldwell, Jenkins and Long to instil into their pupils a love and appreciation for poetry.—Deaf American.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

The members of the Christian Endeavor Society held their regular meeting in the chapel at the usual hour on the twenty-fourth of February and it was opened with a prayer signed by Miss Eugenia Wilson.

"Child of Sin and Sorrow," was nicely signed by Roxie Jordan and Minnie Clemons.

The topic for the meeting was "Foreign Missions." Mr. Hendricks, who was the leader, gave a good talk on the subject.

Stories were told by Misses Nettalien Vanderpoel, Lorena Sawyer, Alice Scott, Frankie Hawley and Gibb Palmer and Norris Holland.

The second hymn, "Jesus Lover of My Soul," was nicely signed by George Hay and Charlie Manire.

Three girls and three boys who had memorized each a verse recited them nicely. There were no talks given to the Society.

The program for the next meeting was read by Lorena Sawyer.

Mr. Hendricks moved that a committee of three be appointed to select three or four hymns to be used by the society and no others. It was passed and Alice Carlton, Nettalien Vanderpoel and Eugenia Wilson were selected for the committee.

The meeting was then closed with a prayer by Sarah Johnson.

At the usual hour on the evening of March the third the Christian Endeavor society met, and was opened with a prayer by Nettalien Vanderpoel.

"Beautiful Valley of Eden," was the opening hymn recited by Alice Carlton and Alice Scott.

Mr. Hendricks was the leader for the evening and gave a good talk on the topic, which was "Being with Yourself and God."

Some stories illustrating the topic were given by Sarah Johnson, Eugenia Wilson, Grace Hudson, Mary Fraser, Minnie Clemons and Charlie Manire.

The second hymn, "Jesus Lover of My Soul," was signed by Luther Holland and Max Wetherby.

Some verses were recited by four boys and four girls.

Pres. Walker was present at this meeting and gave an interesting talk.

The treasurer took up the regular collection which amounted to thirty-nine cents.

Business was in order and the committee appointed at the previous meeting to decide upon hymns reported "Beautiful Valley of Eden," "Jesus Lover of My Soul," and "Nearer My God to Thee," as their choices.

The meeting closed with a prayer by George Hay.

The regular meeting of the Christian Endeavor

Society was held in the chapel on the evening of March the tenth. It was opened with a prayer signed by Gibb Palmer.

"Jesus Lover of My Soul," was nicely signed by Norris Holland and George Hay.

The topic for the meeting was "Lessons from the Patriarchs II, Abraham." Mr. Walker, who was the leader, gave a nice talk on the subject and explained it fully.

Stories were told by Frankie Hawley, Alice Carlton, Nettalien Vanderpoel, Lorena Sawyer, Mary Fraser and Alice Scott.

"My Faith Looks up to Thee," was gracefully signed by Virginia Fulwood and Amalia Lorenz.

Four girls and four boys who had memorized each a verse recited them.

The program for the next meeting was given by Lorena Sawyer and then the closing prayer was signed by Emory Sizemore.

Minnie Clemons, Sec'y.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Hendricks Story Telling and Debating Club was held in the chapel on the evening of February the seventeenth.

The secretary called the roll which found all the members present except Frankie Hawley, and then read the minutes of the last meeting and they were adopted.

No speech was given on account of the absence of Frankie Hawley, who was to give one.

A story was given by Lorena Sawyer.

The debating then began on the subject of "Resolved, That men have and are doing more in the world than women." Eugenia Wilson and Alice Scott were on the affirmative side opposed by Nettalien Vanderpoel and Alice Carlton on the negative.

The decision of the judges, Mr. Walker and Miss Walker and Lorena Sawyer went to the affirmative side.

Humorous stories were given by Mary Fraser, Gibb Palmer, Charlie Manire and Emory Sizemore.

News in brief was told by Grace Hudson.

A declamation, "America," was beautifully signed by Julius Horowitz.

A funny dialogue was given by Minnie Clemons, Roxie Jordan and Sarah Johnson.

Nettalien Vanderpoel, the critic, then gave her report.

The program for the next meeting was read by the president.

A nice story was given to the members by Mr. Walker.

No business was brought before the society so it adjourned to meet again two weeks hence to tell stories

Lorena Sawyer, Sec'y.

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

PUPILS' NOTES.

Ask "Ake" if he enjoyed the party.

All enjoyed the party of the ninth.

Ida Fussell's Easter box came the thirteenth.

A picture of the school can be had for 35 cents.

Don't plan any pranks for April Fool's day, boys.

Mrs. Lightbody visited her son, Arthur, for a few days.

Lucius Emerson has become "Hello Boy" at our school.

Charles Johnson is expecting a visit from his father.

Don't fail to get a copy of the "Ponce de Leon March."

Lula Barfield has paid several visits to Dr. Worley.

Anna Lee Barksdale received a nice box of oranges from home.

We have had quite a number of visitors during the past month.

We expect to have our commencement exercises in Bishop's Hall.

Why are Lula Barfield and Pearl Brown so melancholy lately?

What is your favorite musical instrument? The cornet by all means.

Mr. and Mrs. McDowell made Pres. Walker a visit the early part of the month.

Examinations have passed from our department to the deaf. We wish them success.

Robert Terry and Mr. Hendricks went to see "Monte Cristo" one evening last week.

Jean and Lilah Walker entertained their little friends Robert and Neville McDowell.

Mrs. Walker will start Sunday with friends for Nassau. We wish her a pleasant trip.

Anna Lee is getting more than her share, an Easter box, in addition to a box of oranges.

Great preparations are being made by the girls for attending the Easter services in the city.

Pearl Brown expects to go to Atlanta, the last of April, to have her eyes examined and treated.

The older boys and girls attended a concert at the Ponce de Leon Hotel, on the evening of the 4th.

Leaders for the Christian Endeavor for March are Lilian Orchard, DeWitt Lightsey, Mr. Parks and Miss Shirley.

Howard Johnson lost a box of oranges, owing to delay in transportation. The loss was made good by the express company.

Willie Barrow was called home on account of the illness of his mother. He has the sincere sympathy of his many friends here.

The Ponce de Leon March is in high favor with our pupils. You can hear it at almost any hour in some part of the building.

We are indebted to Mr. Parks for a very delightful day at North Beach. At his request Mr. Capo took us over in his launch "Pauline."

We are all looking forward with pleasure to our trip to South Beach at the close of school. The girls will have a fine time ducking each other.

Mrs. M. H. Terry visited her son, Robert, for a few hours. She brought Walter Dean, a little deaf boy, with her. We are sorry her visit was so brief.

Ida Fussell received a letter containing three dollars, and the promise of an Easter box. In the same mail was a post card picture of her brother.

Willard Bigelow entertained his friends on the evening of his fourteenth birthday. After the refreshments the host interested his little friends with a pleasing story.

Magazine for the Blind.

Mrs. Ziegler, widow of the capitalist, has lately established a periodical, to be called the Mathilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind, which is to be carried on wholly at the founder's expense and circulated, free of charge, to all reading blind people who may apply for it.

The magazine, although of high moral tone, will not in any sense be a religious publication, but will be conducted on lines so broad as to appeal to all possible readers of all denominations or sects. Each issue will include a high-class story, poetry, news of the day in a condensed form, a sheet of popular music, and letters from blind persons telling of successful achievements, which may encourage others. Prizes will be offered for contributions of merit by blind people.

The present intention is to begin the magazine with an issue of six thousand copies, and to gradually increase the number until there will be a copy for every blind person in the country.

All reading blind people are invited to send their names and addresses to Walter G. Holmes, 1931 Broadway, New York City. The issues will be increased as demand requires.—Mary K. Hyde.

"What are pauses?" asked the teacher of an infant class.

"Things that grow on catses," piped the small boy at the bottom

PUPLIS' NOTES.

Easter is approaching!

We will soon go home!

We are having examinations this month.

The pupils are counting the days till school closes.

The leaves are green now and they are beautiful.

Herbert Wright received a box from home a short time ago.

We are anticipating a visit from Rev. Whildin next Sunday.

After Easter is gone the pupils will talk of a picnic at South Beach.

All the pupils and teachers had their picture taken together sometime ago.

Last week Alice Scott had a tooth pulled. Don't you think she was brave?

Lorena Sawyer's mother will try to go to Gainesville to see her married daughter.

One of the boys wrote in his journal, "I never want to see another rail-road track."

Several of the boys went to the Fort where they could see the boat races not long ago.

Sometime ago two of the girls were delighted to hear from our former pupil, Abbie Goff.

Lucius Emerson was grieved to hear of an accident which befel his father a short time ago.

This seems to be "kite season" with the boys who are to be seen with kites soon after school closes each day.

We have had many visitors at the school the past month. All seemed pleased with the work going on here.

Last week some of the girls with Miss McLane went to a show and they said that they enjoyed it very much.

Annie Lee Barksdale was a proud little girl when she received a big box full of goodies from home for her birthday.

Fanny Sawyer was made happy by getting a nice box of candy from her mother for her birthday. She is seven years old.

Mr. and Mrs. McDowell and two sons are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Walker. Mr. McDowell is traveling through the state.

Nettalien Vanderpoel and Frankie Hawley spent a pleasant Sunday at the Convent not long ago. Nettalien's sister, Emma, is there. She told Nettalien that she liked it very much at the Convent.

Amalia Lorenz, Oswaldo Cano and Max Wetherby got presents for their birthday this month.

Mr. Jas. McMechen from Boston was an interested visitor at the school last Sunday. He was educated at Hartford, Conn.

Last Sunday Charles Johnson was much surprised to see his father. Charles is the new blind boy who comes from Georgia.

Amalia and Ben Lorenz got a box from home. In it was some old fashioned syrup candy besides many other good things to eat.

One of the blind boys, Willie Barrow, was suddenly called home on account of his mother's sickness. We sympathize with him.

Alice Carlton is feeling happy now because her mother said she would send her a pink dress, a waist and other things sometime before Easter.

Mrs. A. H. Walker was invited by a friend to take a trip to Nassau. She left on Saturday night and will return sometime the last of the week.

Arches are being constructed in the city at every corner, and a great many preparations are being made for the "coming of Ponce de Leon" on the 2nd of April.

Last Sunday one of the girls was very much surprised to get a letter from Azilean Raulerson, a former pupil. She sent her one of her pictures. She was glad to get it.

A few weeks ago Frankie Hawley's heart jumped with pleasure when her brother, Emmet, came to see her. He works in Jacksonville now. She has not heard from him since he left here.

About three weeks ago Miss McLane was taken by surprise when her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence from Hamlet, N. C. came to see her. They invited her to spend the day with them in the city. In the afternoon they drove to South Beach. Miss McLane enjoyed it very much.

On the thirteenth of this month Mr. Walter Lewis and Miss Ivah Epperson, friends of Eugenia Wilson, were married. Both parties live in Bartow. They made a bridal trip to Jacksonville, and St. Augustine. On Sunday afternoon they paid Eugenia Wilson a visit. They took her out riding and she reported a fine time.

Last week Alice Scott's father sent us a very large stick of candy. It was large enough to treat all the white and colored pupils. It weighed about one hundred pounds and its circumference was twenty-three inches and its length was five feet and seven inches. Last Saturday night we had a little party and the stick of candy was cut into pieces and all of the pupils were given a piece. We enjoyed it very much. Half of the candy is left for another treat. We thanked Rev. Scott for his kindness.

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year.

Rates of advertisement made known on application.

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FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

School for the Deaf and the Blind.

St. Augustine, Florida

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ALBERT H. WALKER
ERNEST J. HENDRICKS

Editor.
Business Manager.

Vol. 7

MARCH, 1907

No. 6

Anent the Walker-Neesam imbroglio, the one is logical, very, while the other is practical.

❖ ❖ ❖

The Indiana Institution is now, according to a recent statute, the Indiana State School for the Deaf. One by one the schools are falling into line.

❖ ❖ ❖

Mr. William Wade, of Oakmont, Pa., after visiting the Mt. Airy, Pa. School and the Morganton, N. C. School says that the Morganton pupils are as good articulators and speech-readers as the pupils of the Mt. Airy School. This strikes us as a bit odd; for one school is practically a pure oral school where the sign language is not used while the other has a strong "oral department," but the pupils use signs freely. This evidence of a non-partisan gives the "sign crowd" an abundance of good ammunition. According to the Oregon Outlook the "Combined Method" must go. This does not look much like it. But then our good friend Wade might possibly be mistaken.

❖ ❖ ❖

Commenting upon an article in the last issue of the Herald upon compulsory education of the deaf, Principal Blattner has the following to say in the Lone Star.

"In this connection we are pleased to note that the recent legislature in North Carolina has placed upon the statute books of that State such a law. State after State is taking up the question and providing some sort of law. It is right. These afflicted people are entitled to the privileges of an education. Common humanity would dictate such a policy, to say nothing of enlightened selfishness. When allowed to grow up in ignorance these people become a burden to the community and a prey to the designing and the criminal. They have a right to be freed from the bonds of ignorance to be made enlightened, self-sus-

taining and self-respecting citizens. When the State furnishes the means it has the right to expect parents to do their part. If they will not, they should be made to. Parentage is not synonymous with complete ownership. The day of traffic in human flesh—and that is what is keeping deaf children away from school generally means—is or should be past. Most especially should it be where the victim is an unfortunate. But if we were to have such a law passed in Texas at present, we should not know what to do with the children. Our school is full to overflowing, and yet we have only about half the deaf of school age in attendance. Texas should set about to provide ample facilities for all and then pass a compulsory law."

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The school has just been honored by a visit from Rev. J. W. Michaels, of Little Rock, Ark., who is a baptist missionary to the deaf of the south. Rev. Mr. Michaels was for over twenty years head teacher in the Arkansas school for the deaf, resigning last fall to engage in ministerial work among the deaf. His sermon and lectures to the pupils here were appreciated and enjoyed by all. The only regret was that he did not stay long enough with us. Other pressing engagements called him away, but we have a promise of another visit later on.

He expressed himself as well pleased with our school and complimented us on the fine school-room work.

❖ ❖ ❖

In a recent issue of the Mentor we found the following:

"Of course it is well known that there are many deaf children that are not bright and that there are hearing children who cannot speak that are very dull. It has been thought best for a long time to bring these children all together in one school where they might have special instruction. In its annual report to the legislature the State Board of Charities recommends that the school of Rome, N. Y., be made the place for receiving and instructing this class of children. This is a step in the right direction for it does not seem right that the mentally defective should be made the playmates of bright children."

This is quite a compliment to Supt. Clarke and his fine corps of teachers. It takes the best teachers for the dullest pupils.

❖ ❖ ❖

The Teddy Big Stick of Candy which has been in the show window of Mr. B. F. Corman since Christmas was recently won as a prize by Mr. Neil Law. He presented it to Rev. S. Scott, the pastor of the Brooksville Methodist Church, as a token of his esteem. Our generous and kind-hearted minister, with the consent and approval of Mr. Law, donated it to the children of the Deaf and Blind Institute, at St. Augustine, in the name of his affectionate daughter, Miss Alice Scott, who is an inmate of the Institute.

The big sweet stick started on its destination on Monday of last week. It is a great present for the children, being in all probability the biggest stick of candy they have ever had the pleasure of helping to dispose of. The stick weighed one hundred pounds, and was pure and unadulterated.—Brooksville Argus.



The policy of the North Carolina School, according to the Deaf Carolinian, is as follows:

"The policy of our School has always been to discourage the use of signs in the class-room. In a combined school it is next to the impossible to eradicate them, especially outside of the school-room, where the manual and oral pupils are thrown together as they are with us.

Mrs. Hurd, who was at the head of our oral work for ten years, had her righteous soul vexed from day to day in the struggle to combat this enemy to speech and speech-reading. Mr. Archer, now our educational head, is confronted with the same thing.

At the close of the teachers' association last Monday Mr. Archer brought before the meeting the use and the abuse of signs. After some discussion it was agreed, that, so far as school-room work goes, neither signs nor spelling are permissible in oral classes, and no signs in manual classes.

The Superintendent followed this up, the next day, by an interview with each teacher and class to the effect that hereafter all communication between teachers and pupils and between pupils themselves, must be by speech and speech-reading in the oral classes and by spelling and writing in the manual. It is the intention to discourage the use of signs outside the school-room and to encourage in every way possible the use of spoken English among the oral and of spelling among the manual.

Every experienced and successful teacher in oral work will agree that speech and speech-reading come only by practice, practice, drill, drill in speech and speech-reading. Both the deaf teacher and the hearing will also agree that in the manual-taught classes the best English is gotten by the constant practice of spelling and written language. Even when these means are conscientiously and persistently used, still the work of getting speech and accurate English is a difficult task."

Pretty much like the policy of this school.



C. C. Gunn, writing to the Marianna Times-Courier, says:

During a recent visit to the ancient city of St. Augustine I spent two hours or more at our blind, deaf and dumb institute.

Here we found about 65 white children and 22 colored, all skillfully taught, and apparently well supplied with food and clothing.

But the main object of this communication is to call the attention of our people, and especially of our

senators and representatives soon to meet in Tallahassee, to the wretched condition of the buildings in which these unfortunate children are housed.

The superintendent of this important school has time and again called attention to this condition of things.

Governors and visiting committees have recommended improvements, but still nothing has been done.

While Buckman bills are passed, and big appropriations are made for the education of our seeing and hearing boys and girls, there is only just one school for our children who lack the important senses of seeing and hearing.

And while costly brick buildings practically fire-proof are erected, with all modern improvements of heating and lighting, for the education of the first mentioned class, these blind and deaf children stay in dingy, ancient looking, frame houses, heated with common stoves and lighted with kerosene lamps.

Think of the awful danger to these young people if the buildings should catch on fire.

Said Prof. Walker, the courteous president of the school to me, "many nights after all becomes quiet I go over the buildings to see that there is no sign of fire; and I shudder when I think of the awful fix we would be in should fire break out, with these blind and deaf children asleep in the rooms."

Members of the Florida legislature! think of this, act upon it, and take the proper steps during the present session to have good, commodious brick buildings erected with all things necessary to make these unfortunates safe and comfortable.



We are in receipt of Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Mathilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind. The first issue is a very creditable one and has been eagerly read by our pupils.

Mrs. Ziegler, the founder of this high-class magazine, is the widow of the late capitalist, William Ziegler. The benefaction will involve an expenditure of at least \$20,000 a year and is strictly a personal one. All expenses incident to its publication will be defrayed by Mrs. Ziegler.

Mr. Walter G. Holmes is the publisher. He has been interested in the blind for many years. His office is at No. 1931 Broadway, Manhattan.

The following in regard to the magazine is taken from an exchange:

"While its immediate object is to furnish a high-class publication to those who are unable to distinguish night from day, the ultimate aim is to erect in this city a large printing plant for the blind, in which books exclusively for the blind will be printed and in which blind persons, especially women, will do as much of the work as possible. Temporary arrangements for the printing of the first issues are now made with a printing establishment connected with a

local institution.

It was more or less by chance that the founding of the magazine came about. A year ago Mr. Holmes, who formerly lived in the South where he now has a blind brother, wrote a letter to a Manhattan newspaper, in which he said it was a pity that, with so many charitable gifts being daily made, no one had thought of endowing some circulating libraries for the blind. In the letter he called attention to fact that there were about 70,000 blind persons in the United States, probably a quarter of whom could read, but the majority of whom are so poor as to make it impossible for them to buy the high priced literature published for the blind.

Before the death of Willam Ziegler, both he and his wife had been deeply interested in the blind. Mrs. Ziegler has a very near relative who is afflicted, and this served to bring their pitiable condition home to her all the stronger. Frequently Mr. Ziegler and she, so their friends say, spoke of how nice it would be to do something practical for the instruction and pleasure of the afflicted.

When Mrs. Ziegler read the published letter written by Mr. Holmes she hastened to get into communication with him. She told him that she was very anxious to devote some of her large income to the blind, but she did not like the circulating library idea. Instead, she suggested the founding of a magazine, which should be sent to the literate blind

all over the country, and offered to pay the expenses, not only of establishing such a publication, but of printing and distributing it.

Several conferences followed, as a result of which Mr. Holmes went abroad last summer to study the situation in England and Scotland. In those countries much more is done for the blind than here. In Edinburgh is published the *Hora Jocunda* the leading magazine for the blind in the world.

"I examined all the presses on the other side," said Mr. Holmes to an Eagle reporter, this morning, "and while I have not fully decided which type is the best, I am in a position to select discerningly. The new magazine will be printed in both the American Braille and New York point. I believe that of the blind who can read in this country, about one-third use the Braille system and the remaining two-thirds the New York point. Consequently we will print our copies one-third in Braille and two-thirds in the New York point.

Durable, but not expensive paper will be used, and it may be interesting to know that this paper will be sold to the magazine by a blind man. That system will obtain so far as possible. At first we shall have to have the magazine printed outside, but as soon as we have our own plant we will strive to have as many of the employes as possible blind persons. They can fold and do work of a similar nature just as well as persons who can see."

ROLL OF HONOR

For the four weeks ending Mch. 23, 1907. Based upon Deportment, Neatness and Punctuality.

DEAF DEPARTMENT

Grace Hudson
Frankie Hawley

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

Dora Horn
Dovie King
Mabel Bates
Lucy Kilbee
Robert Terry
Robert Tedder
DeWitt Lightsey

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Ichabod Crane: We vote for "Crane Roost."

Supt. Connor has just finished his fortieth year as superintendent of the Georgia School.

The Virginia school will have its own building at the Jamestown Exposition. It will be 5ft. 6in. by 2ft. 2in. in size. We are sorry for the "fats."

The Ontario School has been having trouble with its water. An analysis proved it impure and they have been drinking boiled water. Want some of our sulphur water?

At the Horace Mann School in Boston there is a deaf boy working his way through school by selling papers out on the streets after school. This is a commendable effort.

Out in Winnipeg they have a Russian deaf-mute, who never went to school, and yet is a skilled mechanic. He presented one of the lady teachers with a beautiful cabinet made by his own hands.—Tablet.

A fund bearing the name of Edward Minor Gallaudet has been established by the alumni of Gallaudet College. The purpose of the fund, which now amounts to \$160, has not yet been determined upon, but it will be of a benevolent nature.—W. Va. Tablet.

Rolfe Wylie, one of the pupils of the Arkansas School, had the honor of making the gavels which will be used by the presiding officers of the legislature. We wonder if they are loaded with something which will make the legislature give them every thing the school will want.

A meeting of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association is called for June 30 and July 1 and 2, the coming summer at the college in Washington.

Dr. Gallaudet has extended an invitation to the alumni in general, including their wives and husbands and the ex-es to partake of the hospitality of the college for the three days.—Ky. Standard.

We doubt if there is any other school for the deaf so well supplied with reading matter of living topics as the Montana School (one of the youngest.) The school has forty magazines and seven newspapers. It has just received a check of twenty-five dollars from a visitor to be expended for some of the more expensive magazines. Good reading is what the deaf need most of all.—California News.

GENERAL LOCALS.

How's your Easter bonnet?

Parchessi is Pres. Walker's hobby.

Senator Zim went through our school last week.

A box of early tomatoes was received by Lola Ashley.

Rev J. W. Michaels writes that he will spend Easter with us.

For the first time in many years we will have two graduates this year.

Mrs. A. H. Walker is at present sojourning in the beautiful island of Nassau.

Jas. H. McMechen, deaf, from Boston, visited the school last week. He was on his way south.

Charles Johnson enjoyed a visit from his father, and Frankie Hawley, her brother, this month.

Although it is late in the season several boxes of oranges have been received by several of the pupils.

Willie Barrow and Preston Holly were called home on account of the sickness of their mothers this month.

Nettallen Vanderpoel and Frankie Hawley spent all day one Sunday at the convent in the city with the former's sister.

Mrs Sara Seibels, a life long friend of Pres. and Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Ezell, from Columbia, S. C., is at present visiting them.

The other day little Walter Dean asked his teacher to excuse him. When he returned he had his hands full—a hot sweet potato and a piece of corn bread!

Mr. R. H McDowell, an insurance agent from Columbia, S. C., is traveling through the state, and in the meantime his wife and children are guests of Pres. and Mrs. Walker.

Rev O. J. Whildin was expected to preach here Sunday the 24th, but he was unexpectedly called home from Atlanta. He promised to come down this way sometime before school closes.

Ponce De Leon is in mid-ocean now and will arrive soon—but instead of finding the mythical spring of youth, he will find himself greeted by the greatest celebration ever put into play in the state.

Twenty-three inches in circumference and five feet and seven inches long is the story in a nut shell of a huge peppermint stick of candy presented to the school by Rev. Samuel Scott, father of Alice, one of our pupils. Saturday night, all the school assembled in the chapel where the saw, hammer, hatchet, chisel and mallet did hard work in supplying each with a piece. Rev. Scott has our thanks.



CHILDREN'S PAGE


A STORY.

One day a lady sat in her yard, with a book in her hand, and a plate of grapes on the bench near her. A little bird came hopping around.

It saw the grapes and wanted one of them. It hopped very near the lady. She sat very still.

It jumped on the plate and ate a grape and then it flew away.—Selected.

BRAVE BABY BETTY.

Baby Betty was two years old. She had rosy cheeks and blue eyes. Her hair was white.

Betty did not like to stay in the house. She always wanted to be out-of-doors.

There was a railroad track near Betty's home. One day mamma was busy and Betty ran away. She walked on the track. She saw an engine coming. She laughed and ran towards it. It was very near to her. Little Betty was in great danger.

An artist was sitting in a field painting. He looked up and saw Betty. He jumped up very quickly. He ran to Betty and caught her in his arms.

The engine thundered past. Betty was saved. The artist carried her home to her mother. She thanked him for saving her little girl.

WAYS OF BEING USEFUL.

Once a prince went out into his yard. He went to a peach tree and said, "What do you do for me?" The peach tree said, "I give you beautiful blossoms and make the air fragrant and give you fine fruit." "You do well," said the prince.

Then he went to a chestnut tree and said, "What do you do?" The chestnut said, "I let birds build their nests in my branches and make shade for people to rest in." "You do well," said the prince.

Then he asked the grass what it was doing. "I give my life for the sheep and cattle by feeding them," said the grass, and the prince said, "You do well too."

At last he came to a little daisy and asked what it was doing and it said, "I can do nothing but look

up cheerfully at everybody and I do that." And the prince said, "There is nothing better than that."—Adapted.

WHAT AM I?

I come down from the sky.

I wash the dusty grass.

I give the flowers water to drink.

I patter on the windows.

I make children run.

What am I?

DISCONTENT.

Down in a field one day in June
The flowers all bloomed together,
Save one who tried to hide itself
And drooped that pleasant weather.

A robin who had soared too high
And felt a little lazy
Was resting near a buttercup
Who wished she were a daisy.

For daisies grow so trim and tall,
(She always had a passion
For wearing frills about her neck)
In just the daisy fashion.

And buttercups must always be,
The same old tiresome color,
While daises dress in gold and white
Although their gold is duller.

"You silly thing" the robin said
"I think you must be crazy,
I'd rather be my honest self
Than any made up daisy.

You're nicer in your own bright gown.
The little children love you.
Be the best buttercup you can
And think no flower above you.

Look bravely up into the sky
And be content with knowing
That God wished for a buttercup
Just here where you are growing."

—Selected

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by W. A. Caldwell.

AMONG THE PUPILS.

Give me a book and take the world. The army is screaming for 30,000 recruits but just think how many little red school houses one soldier could build.

Rev. S. Scott gave to this department a stick of candy, one and a half feet long and 23 inches in circumference. We doubted its genuineness until we had tasted of it.

We had some real ugly weather during February. Coughs; bad colds, and colds, light fevers and weak stomachs. Copious droughts of syrup of white pine and tar and little red pills held them in check. No one missed a day in classes.

Situation in the Texas Negro School.

"Thermopylae had its messenger of defeat. The Alamo had none!" Coming events cast their shadow before. For the next four years a dark shadow will hang over the Texas School for negro Deaf and Blind. A dark crime in the name of education for the deaf has been committed. This state of affairs should not be, ought not to be. The last report of this school speaks in flattering terms of the work being done in all departments. Why this wholesale slaughter of a capable, experienced faculty? Politics make strange dirty bed fellows. Our educational institutions should be held aloof from politics. It tends to lower the standard of efficiency in education. I point the finger of scorn and condemnation in the faces of those who fight for positions or accept positions in schools for the deaf, whose experience and qualifications are in question. The ability to use the manual alphabet and the ability to use a few signs like an ape in no way proclaim one as qualified to educate the deaf.

Education of the deaf is a science far removed from other sciences. It is a life time study. The true interpretation of this art is, "The teacher is born not made." The sooner this is learned by the race the better for all concerned. The most responsible person on a train is the man at the throttle. The safety of the ship centers in the man at the wheel. Inexperienced persons would imperil the lives of all on board. Many schools lose sight of this when it comes to selecting educators.

Some day in the distant tomorrow this Texas crowd whose interest is centered in self will hear a cry like Mrs. Browning's "The Cry of the Children," but more acute, more intense, with a deeper meaning. We can condone Roosevelt's actions in the Brownsville affair, but this Austin affair, never.

Tucson the Oldest Town.

Dr. Alexander Craig, of Tucson, Ariz., alleges that that city is older than St. Augustine, Fla., by thirteen years. He says:

"There can be no doubt that Tucson enjoys the distinction of being the oldest city in the United States. When that intrepid Spaniard Melendez discovered the coast of Florida, planted the standard of his country and founded the City of St. Augustine, in the year of our Lord 1565, Tucson was a struggling and growing pueblo and been for thirteen years. This is not according to our text books on geography, but it is just as much a fact for all that, and the proof of it may be found in a stained and time-worn document of vellum, signed by their Catholic Majesties Ferdinand and Isabella, and countersigned by the viceroy of Mexico and General Coronado, who in the early part of 1552 raised the flag of Spain over the little Indian village of Tucson and laid the cornerstone of the first mission with his own hands. This important paper was lost to the public until about twelve years ago, when it was discovered by a mere accident among the archives of the ancient church of San Xavier, nine miles south of Tucson. As a matter of precaution it was forwarded to the Library at Washington, D. C., where it now lies. This discovery gives the residents of Tucson the right to claim that their city is the oldest in the United States.

Work Makes Men.

Work makes men. Luck usually fails. Pluck nearly always wins. To succeed in anything one must overcome obstacles. Force and fiber are built by hardships. Grit is as necessary in the making of a man as gumption. Hardships are not always handicaps. Often they are helps. You will understand this better in twenty years. Meanwhile permit one who has lived that twenty years and more to advise you in this. Hang onto your job until you are sure of a better one. Dependable boys are in demand. And no boy can be depended upon who does not finish the task he sets his hand to do. However disagreeable your work, do it thoroughly. Do it better than the average boy will do it.

The Power of Steam.

When James Watt saw the steam causing the kettle lid to jump up and down he said "There must be power in that steam that it can lift such a weight."

There was.

Millions prior to him had seen the same phenomenon and regarded it as an unexplained mystery.

Let your work justify itself. If it is good, it will be recognized; the converse is also true.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

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A. H. WALKER, A. B., President.

Florida School for Blind, Deaf and Dumb.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, blind, or dumb, in sound mind and body, and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. Our boarding room and teaching force are both limited, and the best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

Tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made, with the limited instructors at command, to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, shoe-making, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the School is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but if they intend to make a protracted visit, should not expect to board at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

DR. DeWITT WEBB, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

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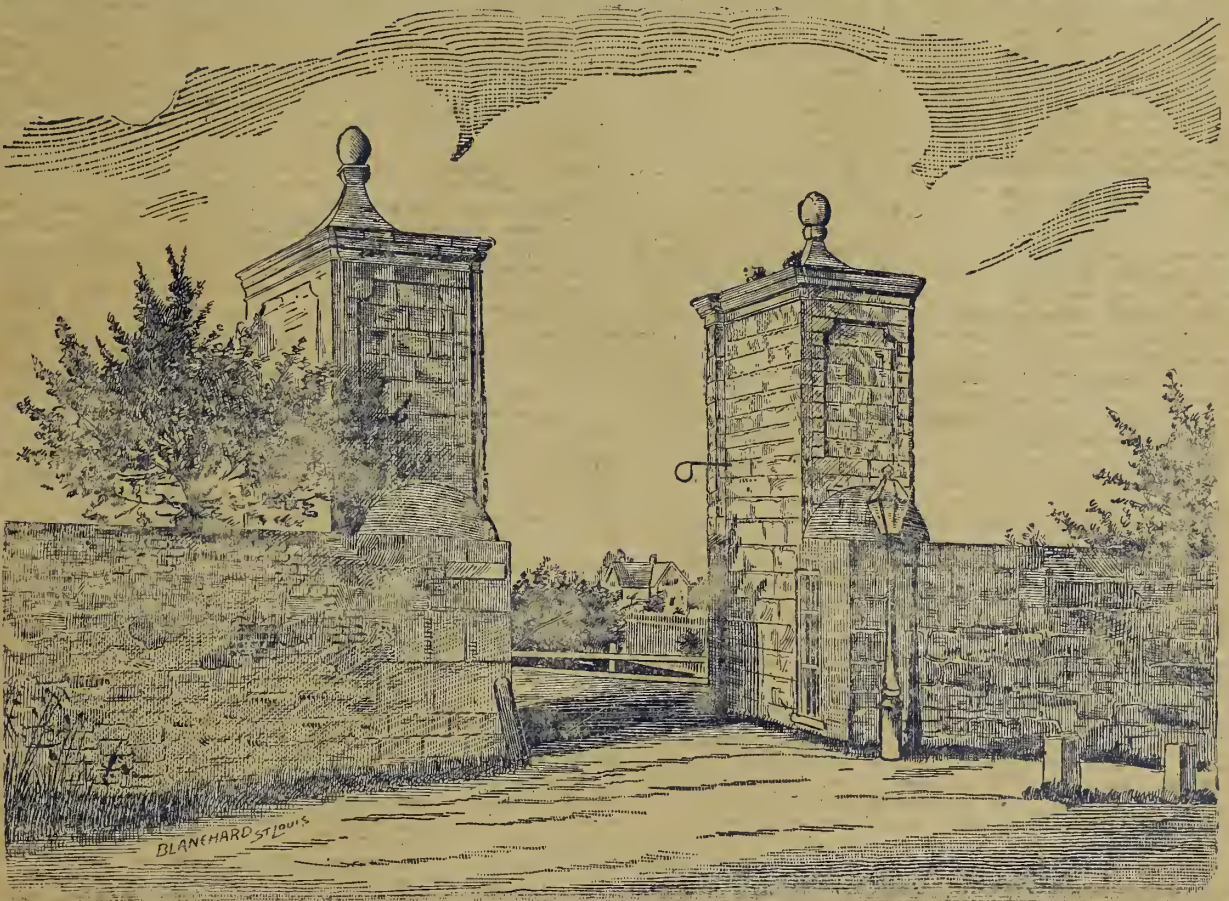
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P. D. Young

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD



THE PUBLIC STREET NORTH THROUGH THE "CITY GATE" LEADS TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

APRIL 1907

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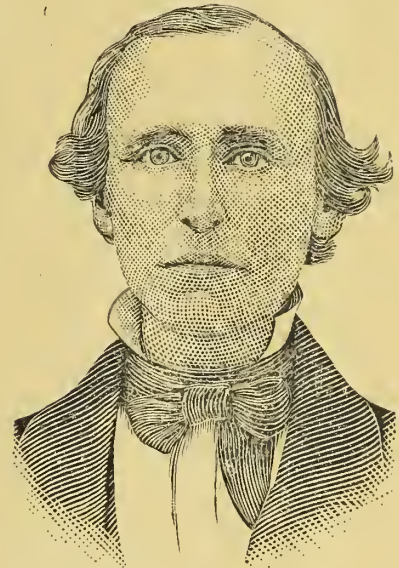
MANUAL ALPHABET.

Three Generations of Educators of the Deaf and Blind---Grandfather, Father and Son.

Rev. N. P. Walker—Founder, and head of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind until his death in 1861.

N. F. Walker—Son of the founder and at present at the head of the S. C. School, which position he has held practically since the death of his father, 1861.

A. H. Walker—Grandson of the founder and son of the present superintendent of the S. C. School and President of the Florida School for the Deaf and Blind. Mr. Walker came to Florida five years ago to accept the position of Principal of the Literary Department of the School and last year he was made President. Previous to coming to Florida, he had taught in the Texas and Tennessee Schools for the Deaf.



Rev. N. P. Walker.



N. F. Walker.

Prof. Walker, of the South Carolina School, has two other sons engaged in the same work—Prof. H. E. Walker, head teacher in the Tennessee School for the Deaf, and Prof. W. L. Walker, Principal of the S. C. School, under his father.



A. H. Walker.

The Blind and the Deaf.

The Census Bureau has recently compiled statistics relative to the blind and the deaf persons in the United States, as shown by the census of 1900, and has issued a very interesting bulletin on the subject. By this bulletin it is shown that there were 64,645 blind persons in this country at the time the census was taken, of which 35,645 were totally blind and 26,118 partially so. Compared with the total body of population there is one blind person for every 1,209 population. There are more blind males than females, since of the total number of blind 37,054 are males and 27,709 females, or 51.2 per cent of the one and 48.8 per cent. of other. It is thus evident that blindness occurs more frequently among males.

Another interesting fact is shown by the statement that 65 per cent. of the blind became so after twenty years of age. From this it would appear that blindness is chiefly a defect of adult life, indicating that there is widespread neglect to properly care for the eyes. About one-tenth of the total number of blind persons were blind from birth, a large per cent of which was caused by the consanguinity of parents. At least one-fourth of them reported blind from birth were children whose parents were cousins. The number of blind persons per 100,000 of population is greater among the whites, and greater among foreign born citizens than among those born in this country. The chief causes of blindness occurring after birth are cataract, injuries, accidents, operations, sore eyes and old age. A large number of cases are also attributed to unknown causes.

The number of deaf persons exceeds the number of those who are blind, reaching a total of 89,287, or one in every 850 of our population. This enumeration does not include those who are simply "hard of hearing," but only those who are totally deaf and those who cannot hear a loudly shouted conversation. Of the total number 27,426 are totally deaf and 51,861 partially so. Among the total number who were deaf were found 1,773 who were also blind, and 24,369 who were dumb. There are also more males than females who are deaf, just as there are more males than females who are blind. It is also shown that a larger percentage of the people residing in the northern states are deaf than of those who reside in the southern states.

As illustrating the close relation existing between the senses of hearing and talking it is shown that a majority of those who are both deaf and dumb became deaf when they were children, while of those who are deaf and can still speak plainly a large majority became deaf in their old age. Chief among diseases causing deafness is catarrh, which, if taken in its incipency, can be cured easily and permanently but if allowed to run soon destroys the inner ear and makes hearing out of the question. Other diseases are mentioned but to none of them is attributed so large a

number of cases as are due to catarrh. A study of the reports of the Census Bureau on these and kindred subjects will be found useful to those who care to be well informed as to the results of neglect of any of the organs of the body.—Ex.

The Growth of American Schools.

The growth of American schools for deaf children is something to be proud of. Less than one hundred years ago there was but one small school in existence. Today there are one hundred and thirty, representing an investment of \$15,000,000. The total cost of maintaining these schools last year was, in round numbers, \$3,200,000, and the average per capita cost of tuition and maintenance was \$260.

This is a large sum, but it pays. The educated deaf are almost wholly self-supporting. They are found in almost every walk of life as teachers, ministers, lawyers, dentists, newspaper men, mechanics, farmers, stockmen, printers, carpenters, painters, tailors, etc. They support themselves and their families and are rarely found a burden to the communities in which they live. Fully ninety per cent. of them are self-supporting, they are therefore in no sense to be considered a dependent class.

They lead normal Christian lives. They are rarely found among the law-breaking class. They are quiet, unobtrusive and sober-minded. They are honest, industrious, temperate, loyal and faithful. They are, for the most part, bearers of heavy burdens, workers with the hoe, but they are seldom found among the vicious, immoral and tainted classes of the community.—Dr. A. L. E. Crouter.

Mr. McCray, the instructor in the blacksmith and wagon-making shop at the Missouri school, and his boys recently finished a wagon frame for a farmer near town that is of a most useful design. The frame with its slat sides in a perpendicular position make a hog or sheep frame, the solid end gate being used for a chute for the animals to enter. The sides, being on hinges, and equipped with stops, can be lowered outward to any desired angle which adapts it to various uses such as a barrel frame, a hay frame, a baled straw frame, and many other frames that farmers have to "frame up." Mr. McCray has made several and they are becoming more popular as they become better known.

A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature to raise the per capita appropriations for the state schools for the deaf from \$300 to \$350. This action was decided on at a recent conference of the principals of these schools. New York State has schools for the Deaf, at Fordham, Buffalo, Rochester, Rome, Albany, Malone and two in New York City, the total attendance as last reported being 1594. Their schools are all private corporations, but receive state aid.—Maryland Bulletin.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

At the usual hour on the evening of March the twenty-fourth, the Christian Endeavor Society met and was opened with a prayer by Grace Hudson.

"Beautiful Valley of Eden," was the opening hymn recited by Julius Horowitz and Norris Holland.

Alice Carlton was the leader for the evening and gave a good talk on the topic, which was "Things you have learned from noble men and women outside the Bible."

Some stories illustrating the topic were given by Lorena Sawyer, Frankie Hawley, Charlie Manire and Minnie Clemons.

The second hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," was signed by Max Wetherby and Luther Holland.

Some verses were recited by four boys and four girls. Several nice talks were given to the Society.

The meeting closed with a prayer by Mr. Hendricks.

The Christian Endeavor Society met in the chapel as usual on the evening of March the thirty-first, but the regular program was omitted and the evening was turned over to Rev. J. W. Michaels, who gave one of the most interesting sermons ever seen in the school. He had for his text, "The Prodigal Son."

Lalla Wilson and Lily Holland signed "Nearer My God to Thee" during the exercises.

At the usual hour on the evening of April the seventh the Christian Endeavor Society met, and was opened with a prayer by Frankie Hawley.

"Beautiful Valley of Eden," was the opening hymn recited by Alice Carlton and Alice Scott.

Eugenia Wilson was the leader for the evening and gave a good talk on the topic, which was "Consecration of one day in seven."

Some stories illustrating the topic were given by Grace Hudson, Minnie Clemons, Nettalien Vanderpoel, Julius Horowitz and Mary Fraser.

The second hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," was signed by Virginia Fulwood and Amalia Lorenz.

Some verses were recited by four girls and four boys.

The meeting was closed with a prayer by Roxie Jordan.
Minnie Clemons, Sec'y.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Hendricks Story Telling and Debating Club was held in the chapel on the evening of March the ninth.

The roll was called and found all the members present and then the minutes of the last meeting

were read by the secretary.

Interesting stories were given by Lorena Sawyer, Alice Scott, Roxie Jordan, Eugenia Wilson, Charlie Manire, George Hay, Norris Holland and Mr. Hendricks.

The critic made her report and then the president read the program for the next meeting.

There was no business brought forward, so the club adjourned to meet again two weeks hence for a debate.

The regular meeting of the Hendricks Story Telling and Debating Club was held in the chapel on the evening of March the twenty-third.

The secretary called the roll which found all the members present except Gibbs Palmer, and then read the minutes of the last meeting and they were adopted.

A speech was given by Eugenia Wilson, followed by Alice Scott with a story.

The debating then began on the subject of "Resolved, That it is better for men to work in-doors than outside." Roxie Jordan and Norris Holland were on the affirmative side, opposed by Sarah Johnson and George Hay on the negative.

The decision of the judges, Nettalien Vanderpoel, Alice Scott and Eugenia Wilson, went to the affirmative side.

News in brief was told by Nettalien Vanderpoel.

A declamation, "Maud Muller," was beautifully signed by Alice Carlton.

Humorous stories were given by Minnie Clemons, Charlie Manire, Lorena Sawyer, Emory Sizemore and Frankie Hawley.

A funny dialogue was given by Julius Horowitz, Emory Sizemore and Raymond Rou.

Nettalien Vanderpoel, the critic, gave her report, and then the program for the next meeting was read by the president.

A nice story was given to the members by Mr. Hendricks.

No business was brought before the club so it adjourned to meet again two weeks hence to tell stories.

The members of the Hendricks Story Telling and Debating Club held a meeting to tell stories on the evening of April the sixth.

The roll was called and found all the members present except Alice Scott.

The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting which were adopted.

Stories were then given by Nettalien Vanderpoel, Frankie Hawley, Roxie Jordan, Sarah Johnson, Mary Fraser, and Alice Carlton, and Julius Horowitz, Emory Sizemore, Raymond Rou and Mr. Hendricks.

There was no business to discuss so the meeting adjourned to meet again in two weeks to debate.

Lorena Sawyer, Sec'y.

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

PUPILS' NOTES.

Solan Gill's brother visited her one Sunday afternoon.

Willard Bigelow had a delightful Easter trip home.

Mr. Michaels, traveling missionary to the deaf, visited our department.

"Ake" is blue. We wonder if blue dresses have anything to do with it.

A number of our boys and girls enjoyed the Ponce de Leon Celebration.

Mr. McDowell gave the pupils of the school an ice cream treat Easter Sunday.

Mrs. Emerson visited her son, Lucius, for a few days, the early part of the month.

Ask Robert Terry if he saw the ghost when he was diving for submerged treasure.

Dr. Webb, physician of our school, represented Menendez in the recent celebration.

Mrs. Walker enjoyed her week's trip to Nassau. We are glad to have her back again.

We are sorry to note the death of Willie Barrow's mother. He is expected back in a day or two.

The rain spoiled our Easter hunt but we found the eggs, without so much trouble, at our plates.

We are looking for a legislative committee to visit the school, as the legislature is now in session.

"Why are Lula Barfield and Pearl Brown so melancholy of late?"—because they want some candy.

The ghost of a famous alligator was pleased to find a portion of his skin returning to his native element.

Why is DeWitt Lightsey so happy? He no longer gazes absently to the distant Bar, but enjoys the spring beauty of the fields.

Easter was enjoyed by all. The pupils of the school attended the Methodist church where Pres. Walker interpreted the sermon to the deaf.

Bessie Sikes, Ida Fussell, Lula Barfield, Lucy Kilbee, Anna Lee Barksdale, Lola Ashley, Pearl Brown and Dovie King received Easter boxes from home.

Mrs. Bigelow, and her niece Miss Cleveland, gave us a pleasant afternoon's visit. We are glad to see Mrs. Bigelow looking so well after her recent illness.

The harmonies of the silver quartet resound through the building during the day, and enrich our

dreams at night. We think the state of Florida has a treat in store for next summer.

Great excitement attended our recent election. Electioneering committees waited on all voters. Such stirring times bring to light great oratorical geniuses.

Another one of our boys, Preston Holly, was obliged to leave school on account of sickness at home. His mother, who was not expected to live, has since recovered, but Preston will not return this session.

Massacre in China.

"Pay attention, now," said the school-master, addressing his class during the geography lesson. "The population of China is so great that two Chinamen die every time we take a breath." This information made a deep impression on the juvenile scholars, and the master was particularly struck with the uncomfortable appearance of one small boy at the foot of the class. His face was flushed and he was puffing furiously.

"What's the matter?" inquired the schoolmaster with alarm. "What on the earth are you doing, Tommy?"

"Killing Chinamen, please, sir," was the answer. "I don't like them foreigners, so I'm getting rid of just as many as I can."—London Sphere.

Proverbs of Persia.

Good luck is not sold in the market.

An ass is an ass, though his saddle-cloth be satin. In the ant's house dew is a deluge.

Liars have bad memories.

A pound of learning needs ten of sense.

If you go to hunt a jackal, prepare to meet a lion.

An old man sees in a brick what a young man sees in a mirror.

Stretch your feet according to your blanket.

Gold does the business, man does the boasting.

Welcome to Spring.

All hail to bright Spring with the charm it doth bring!

Dame Nature has wakened, let's laugh and be gay;
The wood flow'rs in blossom, the wood larks all sing;
All hail to the Spring! Yes, all hail! we all say.

Wild violets peep from out under dead leaves,

With welcome to Spring with its warm and soft
show'rs;

The lambs bleat in chorus, the robins on eaves

Sing welcome, glad welcome, bright Spring morn-
ing hours.

--"Auntie Em's Song Leaves," Vol. II.

If you snore the pleasure is all yours.—Technical World.

PUPLIS' NOTES.

"Home Sweet Home" soon!

We are counting the weeks!

How many times were you fooled?

Many girls got pretty Easter dresses.

The girls have not been down town lately.

Max Wetherby got a box from home last week.

Lucius Emerson's mother is a pleasant visitor here.

We wonder why the Rev. Whildin didn't come to see us.

Mr. Walker went to Palatka to meet the new deaf boy.

Eugenia Wilson's father may come to see her before we all go home.

Mr. Walker presented each member of his class with a picture of himself.

Rain this week! We welcomed it for we have seldom had any this year.

The pupils all took in the first day of the Ponce de Leon Celebration last week.

Grace Hudson is in receipt of the news of the death of her sister Alice's little son.

Miss Walker has a "Teddy Bear" which she intends give to her niece next summer.

Miss Emma Shields, a deaf lady from Philadelphia, was a visitor one day last week.

Sarah Johnson's uncle, Mr. Dock, came to see her and she was delighted to see him again.

We are eagerly looking for May to come as we want to have our picnic at South Beach.

We all are contented and happy now because the month is approaching for us to go home.

The girls will soon be busy making Japanese kimono's for eight of the children to drill in.

The pupils are counting the days till they go home, which will be on the twenty-ninth of next month.

Nettallen Vanderpoel has beat us all for she has received two boxes from home within the past few weeks.

Eugenia Wilson and Lorena Sawyer have birthdays on the same day. They received a great many (?) pretty presents.

About three weeks ago one of the large girls caught a little mouse in a trap. She was so proud of it that she kept it about fifteen minutes. It got loose however and ran away. Can you guess who this was?

Last week on Thursday night some the pupils went to Fort Marion to see the fire-works. The sight was very beautiful.

Last week Lucius Emerson was made happy by an unexpected visit from his mother. She staid with him for a few days.

One night Misses Engleman and Shirley and Messrs. Hendricks and Boggs took a boat ride. They reported a fine time.

Lalla Wilson and Lily Holland aged eight and seven are to sign the song, "Nearer My God to Thee," at our commencement.

Alice Rogers, who used to go to school here, came to see us not long ago and spent the day with us. She enjoyed her visit very much.

Eugenia Wilson was glad to get a post card from her father saying that if he was not too busy in May, he would come to see her.

We did not have our annual "egg hunt" this year as the day was such a stormy one. Instead, each pupil found an egg apiece on his or her plate.

Lucile Carter was much surprised to hear that her sister, Lonise, was married to a Mr. Code last Thursday. They left Gainesville for Newberry, their future home.

Willie Barrow has returned. He was called home by the sudden illness of his mother who died shortly after his arrival. Willie has the sympathy of the entire school.

Mrs. Leeds, an acquaintance of the girls, presented Lorena Sawyer and Eugenia Wilson with boxes of candy, which they enjoyed very much. Didn't it make your mouth water?

The latest pupil to arrive here was Herman Reeder, aged twelve. He has never been to school before but he looks bright and we hope in the long run he will get a good education.

Our commencement will be held in the city at Bishop's Hall and we all are busy preparing for it. Two of the advanced pupils, Eugenia Wilson and Nettallen Vanderpoel will graduate.

The committee appointed by the Florida legislature, to inspect these buildings, has arrived and from the interest shown by its members it is hoped our new buildings will soon be a certainty.

Last week on Thursday afternoon Frankie Hawley was taken by surprise when her brother, Fred, came to see her. He came with the troops from Daytona to participate in the Ponce de Leon Celebration.

Mr. Hendricks' old teacher, Mr. Michaels, a deaf gentleman, came to see him. All the pupils went into the chapel and he told us the story of "The Gold Bug," by Edgar Allan Poe. It was exceedingly interesting.

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year

Rates of advertisement made known on application.

Address all communications and subscriptions to the

FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

School for the Deaf and the Blind,

St. Augustine, Florida

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ALBERT H. WALKER
ERNEST J. HENDRICKS

Editor.
Business Manager.

Vol. 7

APRIL, 1907

No. 7

School closes the 28th of May and the children return to their homes the following day for the vacation.



It is in our opinion high time that those in charge of the education of the blind get together as a unit and come to some understanding as to what system shall have their approval, then put it into use, discarding all others. It's a shame that we have today two systems of writing for the blind when it is evident that one and only one will suffice. The whole country is today taking more interest in the education and up-lifting of the blind than ever before, and if those into whose hands are placed the care and education of the blind do not voluntarily decide upon this question of systems, it will be forced upon them to decide and that not many years hence. What is principle, if there is any principle involved, when by this unfortunate division, we are depriving the thousands of blind children of practically one-half of their rights?

We would suggest that at the next Convention of Instructors of the Blind that a committee of three be appointed to carefully look into the merits of the two systems—the Braille and the New York point. Let them determine the following:

1. Which system produces less fatigue, with especial reference to the tactile sense.
2. Which is the more compact.
3. Which is the easier mastered.
4. Which is the cheaper to publish.

Let this committee report its findings at the next Convention and definite action be taken by the absolute adoption of one to the exclusion of the other.

We know all this has been gone over time and again, but let's go at it in a business way—and when we say in a business way we mean in a spirit of abso-

lute loyalty to the cause of the education of the blind; in a spirit of good fellowship, feeling that we all have an honesty of purpose and singleness of aim, and let the good old doctrine of democracy be our arbiter. Let us adopt the system which has the larger following—if it be Braille, let's make it unanimous; and if it be New York point, let it be New York point, forever discarding the other system.

We publish below two articles by Prof. H. H. Johnson, of the West Virginia School. They touch somewhat upon the subject. But we take issue with him upon the question of laying any blame upon the management of the new magazine for not trying to help decide this question by publishing the magazine only in one system. They simply met the conditions they found in the best way possible. We want to lay the blame where it rightly belongs and that is upon the educators of the blind.

The article below from the Palmetto Leaf in reply to Prof. Johnson's first article is in the editor's usual commatic and trenciant style, but he unfortunately has been so long fighting the sign-language and writing upon the various methods of educating the deaf that he thinks it is a fight of variable methods. Abolish one system, the other takes its place and either is today as a system of writing as perfect as it will ever be. Agitation does not stimulate adherents to strive for further perfection. All feel that perfection has been attained in a manner peculiar to either system.

We are tied to neither system and will gladly adopt the system which the wisdom and experience of the majority decide upon as preferable.

Who will follow?

"The Mathilda Ziegler Magazine might have thrown the great weight of such a foundation into the scale for the settlement of the question of systems of writing and printing for the blind. It is a shame that the work of educating the blind, and providing a literature for them should be embarrassed by any dispersion of interest through two or more systems of printing. When one system could do the work of both, and therefore meet the need with twice the efficiency of the present arrangement, it does seem like a very pity that such a chance should be lost of throwing a lively and new motive into the scale in favor of agreement. If it had printed its issues in one character alone, the gratuitous distribution of such an amount of reading matter monthly over the country would have made even the partisans of the other system consider whether they could afford to throw such a benefaction aside for the sake of a preference.

There is no principle involved in the settlement of this question and therefore it might be determined either way without the sacrifice of a principle. Where such is the case a question of the sort had better be settled wrong, than not to be settled, and wrong in this connection can only mean, not in the way to suit

those so well who have their sympathies enlisted on the other side."—The West Virginia Tablet.

"Above we have the words of Mr. Johnson of the blind department of that school. Mr. Johnson knows what he is talking about, he is a man without sight himself. We further-more know, from past experience that "Dr. Johnson" is a dangerous man to meet out in the "broad field of battle"; but we will keep in mind the hawk and the martin. We believe the statement made above is wrong in theory.

There was a time in our younger day when we dreamed of one point system, one method of teaching the deaf, one grand political party; but that day is gone. We believe two strong political parties necessary to the good of the nation. The greatest quagmires of corruption are found in those states where one party has grown to believe that there will never be a day of reckoning. Is that not true? It is true in South Carolina we have but one party but that party is subdivided and in reality we have two parties. The life and growth of everything depend upon competition: destroy competition and you destroy reward. Let us have two systems and let us fight for them as we would for our lives. Then let us have a few good "mug wumps" to hold the balances even."—Palmetto Leaf.

"A copy of the Braille edition of the Mathilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind has been kindly sent us by the Manager, and I am somewhat surprised at the fact which I had known theoretically, but not by personal observation, that the matter printed in New York Point if exactly duplicated in Braille would require 30 per cent more space if printed in Braille. To reduce the Braille edition, to like size with the New York point edition, it was found necessary to omit the serial story, "Mrs. Wiggs" which occupies about twelve pages in point, but which it is estimated would require fifteen pages in alphabetic Braille. It is likewise alleged that if the contractions were employed the difference would be even greater. The discovery of this interesting fact intensifies the regret I have felt that it was not the pleasure, to say nothing of the wisdom, of the Manager to publish the magazine in the preferred style and leave the great weight of the periodical's influence to invite to its acceptance by all.

When it is remembered that this magazine will place the nucleus of a library in every blind person's home in the country of twelve volumes of fifty pages equal to five or six standard volumes of the Printing House, the matter becomes pathetic. Such conditions have never existed and their happening now lays a heavy responsibility on the devisors of benefactions for the blind."—H. H. Johnson, in West Va., Tablet.



The committee appointed by the legislature to inspect and report upon the school arrived last Wednes-

day morning and spent the day at the school, making a thorough inspection of all departments. This committee was composed of three members from the senate and four from the house.

From expressions from the members we felt sure that the report which they are to make will embody an urgent appeal to the legislature to make adequate appropriations for new buildings for us.

The following clippings in regard to the committee's visit are from the St. Augustine Record and the Florida Times Union respectively:

"Quietly and unexpectedly the Legislative Committee arrived here yesterday to inspect the Deaf and Blind School. The committee was composed of Senators Crill, Neil and Baker and Representatives Wartman, Knight, Kilgore and Willis. The committee spent almost the entire day at the school and closely inspected every department. Without exception the members of the committee expressed their approval of the administration of the institution and they complimented Professor Walker highly on the systematic methods governing the work in every department. They noted the lack of facilities and with one voice agreed that new buildings must be provided for the unfortunate children. The amount of the appropriation, however, was not mentioned, but the gentlemen on the committee intimated that they would recommend a liberal one, in order that the various requirements of the school would be furnished. The committee left last night on the return trip to Tallahassee and will submit the report of their investigations to the Legislature without delay."

"The legislative committee now on a tour of inspection of the state educational institutions arrived here yesterday morning for the purpose of inspecting the deaf and blind institute. The members of the committee were met by Prof. A. H. Walker, of the institute, who conducted the visitors through every department of the school here. The legislators were all much impressed with the excellent management of the deaf and blind institute under Prof. Walker, and so expressed themselves, but at the same time they could see the difficulties under which the faculty is working and the children are learning. The committee was of one opinion that new and more adequate buildings must be provided for the unfortunate children before another season and will so recommend to both houses of the legislature when they return to Tallahassee. The committee's report will practically assure a good, liberal appropriation for the buildings and the money could not possibly be better expended than by providing for the unfortunate children of the state. The committee consists of Senators Neil, of Holmes, Dr. Crill, of Putnam, and Baker, of Marion, Representatives Kilgore, of Sumter, Knight, of Citrus, Willis, of Levy, and Wartman, of Marion. The committee left here last evening for Gainesville."

The Department Interprets Printing House Subsidy.

In the report of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind for the year ended October 31, 1906, I find a pamphlet announcing a startling fact. The subsidy, established in 1879, for providing books and apparatus for the blind in the schools, has been regularly apportioned to the schools on the basis of their certified attendance; and no question has ever risen about the interpretation of the law until the last few months. It has happened not infrequently that requests have been made by industrial institutions for a share of the books; but these institutions have always acquiesced in the interpretation of the law that restricted the distribution of the books to the schools in the ordinary sense. Last fall the Michigan Employment Institution made a request for a share of the product of the Printing House, and upon its being declined with the usual explanation, the Institution appealed its case to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, who is the custodian of the fund. The decision in due course granted the request, and sustained the contention of the Michigan Institution. Thereupon the Printing House through its officers obtained permission to file a brief presenting their side of the case. After further examination the Department rendered its decision to the effect that the Michigan Institution was entitled to receive a

proportion of the annual distribution not determined by the ratio of its inmates generally to the total number in all the institutions, but in the ratio of its inmates who were taking literary instruction to the grand total.

While the schools will naturally regret the reduction of the annual allowance to their libraries, it cannot be regarded as essentially unfair, unjust, or unreasonable. The adults in our schools are always counted in determining the basis of distribution and there is no good reason why adults receiving even partial instruction in books in other institutions should not enjoy the benefits of the national benefaction. The effect of this decision will be to reduce the quotas of the schools by increasing the number that constitutes the basis of apportionment.

It might have been argued with propriety, and I think with force, that the old interpretation of the law was valid from this consideration that the regular institutions in the States can without cost lend their books to blind readers and receive them back under the frank recently granted by Congress, and thus relieve these adult homes of the necessity of carrying libraries. It is not improbable that private liberality will increase the reading matter in the near future very materially, and it is likewise reasonably probable that Congress will not refuse to increase the annuity for this worthy purpose.—H. H. Johnson, in W. Va., Tablet.

ROLL OF HONOR

For the four weeks ending April 20, 1907. Based upon Department, Neatness and Punctuality

DEAF DEPARTMENT.

Alice Carlton

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

Mabel Bates
Robert Tedder
DeWitt Lightsey
Annie Lee Barksdale

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

The Georgia School lost one of its teachers, Miss J. L. Fallon, by death last month. She was the second victim and third sufferer of appendicitis among the teachers of Georgia during the last few years.

Douglas Tilden continues to win fame and fortune. He has just completed a \$20,000 statue of the late Senator White, of California, and now one of the avenues of Berkeley is to be called "Douglas Tilden Avenue."—Kentucky Standard.

Miss Delight Rice, a teacher in the Ohio School, took a civil service examination under the United States government for the position of a teacher in the deaf school in the Philippine Islands sometime ago. She passed with honors, and got her appointment and will sail on the third of May for the islands.

William T. Brashar, a former pupil in the Illinois School, was recently elected tax collector of his home township in Illinois. His plurality was a little over 2,400, attesting to his popularity among his friends. His father is also a deaf man, being one of the first pupils received in the Illinois School. He also has two deaf brothers. The junior Brashar was for a time employed in a canning factory at South Haven, Mich. The salary of the position as tax collector is \$15,000.—Michigan Mirror.

Some of the deaf papers have been blowing about their boys "making good." We have as good a horn to blow as any of them. Out of the many of ours, we mention A. W. and W. E. Pope, both of whom are well known printers in the state. They learned their trade here. A. W. Pope is a linotype machine operator, having picked up the trade after leaving school, but before that he was a first class job compositor. W. E. Pope was assistant foreman in the office of one of the dailies in Jacksonville. He is at present with a large printing establishment in the south.

A few hints have been said here and there in the deaf papers about the way some of the deaf papers are wrapped for mail. All these hints have been truths. Some come so tightly wrapped that the papers are sometimes torn in the course of removing the wrapper, and so rolled up that they are inconvenient to the reader. Some editors have so little time to waste that they would let such go into the waste basket. Let some means of teaching proper wrapping be taught and this would be welcomed by many not leaving out the mail clerks who do not want one half of the address on one side and the other half on the other.

GENERAL LOCALS.

School closes May 29.

On for South Beach soon.

Alice Rogers, a former pupil, spent Easter with us.

Mr. Cox has got something which you had better ask him about.

Mrs. Emerson, mother of Lucius, was a welcome visitor last week.

A new pupil has entered but our roster remains the same by the leaving of one of the blind pupils.

The Florida legislature is now in session, and a new phase in the life of this school may be marked soon.

Preparations are in full swing for the commencement which will be held in the city at the close of school.

Miss Emma Shields, of Philadelphia, Penna., stopped off to see our school while on her return home from wintering in the south.

March and April should have been reversed in the calendar in this place. However, a change in the weather is what every body likes once in a while.

We have been having rainy weather lately, but two of our young ladies did not mind keeping Jupiter Pluvius company. We wonder if three made a crowd.

The visiting committees of both branches of the legislature passed through our school the 17th inst. They will strongly recommend new buildings for us, they said.

"I got a fine parasol, O, my—" here the pencil pusher got out his pad and pencil, but the wise one shut up as close as an oyster, so here we can not give the list of what Miss Walker received on her birthday.

The warm weather has come again and all hope it will remain so. The people up in the north like to have their picnics on a cool day, but we want ours on a warm day so we can enjoy what they do not—bathing in the surf.

Sometime ago a certain pretty girl remembered her mother's birthday was not far off and got busy with the needle and thread on something nice for presents for her. She was busy day and night, giving up every thing except the game of Parchessi, to the wonderment of everybody, but because of reasons known only to herself. The things were duly gotten off to the mother, and the letter of thanks came in a few days, but it stated that the birthday was fully three weeks off. Alas! who is to blame for her confused state of mind? Parchessi?



CHILDREN'S PAGE



A LONESOME CHILD.

I'm just the only one at home
 There's no one left to play,
 Because the other boys have gone
 To stay at school all day.
 I followed them a little way
 To peep in at the door,
 But teacher said I could not stay
 'Cause I was only four.
 I wish I could! I'd not be late
 Like lots of little boys;
 I'd rather have a sponge and slate
 Than all my baby toys.
 I'd love to sit and spell and write
 And study arithmetic.
 O dear, I guess I'll try my best
 To grow up very quick!

ALLIGATORS.

The mother alligator makes a nest for her eggs.
 She brings sticks and leaves to a safe place among the
 reeds on the bank of the river. After she has laid her
 eggs she covers them with leaves. She stays near to
 keep them from harm. When they have hatched she
 leads the alligators to some quiet pool. The babies
 like to play on the sunny bank. They climb all over
 their mother. If they hear a noise they all scramble
 into the water. If the babies are too little to get
 away the mother holds them in her mouth until the
 danger is over. The bodies of the baby alligators are
 soft, not hard and scaly like their mother's. Hawks
 like to eat the little alligators.--Sel.

A STORY OF ONE CENT.

My name is One Cent. When I am old I am
 brown, but when I am new I look like gold.

I have two faces.

I was made in 1890. It is written on my face.

An Indian's head is on my face above 1890. On
 the Indian's head is written "Liberty." Around the
 Indian's head are the words, "United States of Amer-
 ica." On my other face is my name. Didn't you ever
 read it?

Around my head is a wreath of laurels, fastened
 with a ribbon and three arrows. At the top of the
 wreath is a shield.

I am an American.

Some day I will tell you all about myself before
 I was a Cent.

THE CATERPILLAR'S DREAM.

She wrapt herself up in a blanket of silk
 To keep out the mud and the rain;
 She fastened her cradle high up on a bough
 To wait for the summer again.
 She fell asleep in her dark little bed,
 As it rocked to and from in the breeze;
 And slept while the buds and the flowers said
 good bye,
 And the leaves fluttered down from the trees.
 She dreamed as she waited and rocked and slept,
 Such a wonderful dream of delight,
 While snow sifted down from the branches above,
 And clouds hid the sunbeams from sight.
 No longer she crawled in the dust of the road,
 Nor trembled when footsteps were heard,
 Nor crept 'neath a leaf when a fat toad drew
 near,
 Nor hid at the sight of a bird.
 She dwelt in a field gay with flowers, she
 thought,
 Where sweetest perfumes filled the air;
 With other bright creatures she floated about,
 But she was the brightest on there.
 Her large rings were gorgeous with black, blue,
 and gold,
 She lived on the sweets of the flowers,
 With never a trouble from morning till night
 She danced through the warm summer hours,
 And thus she dreamed on—such a vision of bliss—
 As she rocked all the long winter through;
 And how strange it would be if some pleasant
 spring day
 She should wake up and find her dream true.
 —Child Garden.



COLORED DEPARTMENT.



Conducted by W. A. Caldwell.

Sermonettes for the Pupils.

A merry heart is a great microbe killer.

Keep what you have and reach out for more.

Only your enemies will say things that will injure you.

The moment human lips imprison truth, it becomes a lie.

Riches are of far less importance to a man than character.

There is no sweeter joy in life than that yielded by hard work.

One of the greatest powers in the world is patience. It is sublime.

The pupil who pedles a scandle is no better than the one who starts it.

No body is the friend of the lazy man; but every body honors the worker.

The pupil is regal who can control his appetite, his passions, his tongue, and his temper.

The State Teachers' Association held in Tampa, April 2 to 5 was a success. The citizens of Tampa entertained the teachers royally. The street car company tendered the use of several cars free of charge for four hours. Much to the credit of Tampa. Mrs. M. A. Caldwell read a paper on "The Education of the Deaf and the Blind." She was elected Vice-President of the Association. The next annual meeting will be held in Jacksonville.

"Light dispels darkness, health drives out disease; produce virtue and vice disappears; reveal intelligence and ignorance is non est, bring God on the scene and the devil disappears. Keep Jesus before you. Everything will go right if we do, but we can not go right till we get right."

Don't Worry.

Don't worry about the cold. It will soon be over. Of course a good deal of our tropical foliage has been frost bitten, but it will all take a new start in the spring time. We have the oak trees and the pine trees and the magnolias, camphors and plenty of others. The roses are still with us and other ornamentals and better yet the fruit is still O. K.

Who knows? Perhaps a few million white fly eggs may have been cooked and we may be the better off for that. Also perhaps a few billion eggs of the hundred and one kinds of vexatious insects that tor-

ment us in the summer time.

Besides, think of how this cold snap tones up one's system and puts good red blood into him.

Oh, there are plenty of compensations if we only stop to consider and we have plenty to be thankful for.

Habit.

Habit is one of the world's controlling influences. More men are swayed by force of habit, unconsciously perhaps, than any other motive. The habit of doing certain things in a certain way grows from beginnings so small as to be scarcely noticeable until it forms a chain that can scarcely be broken. The habit of right or wrong doing becomes a master, and a more exacting master could not be found.—Brockton Times.

"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth and the things therein. He then created man and woman and left the loafers on the corners and in due time they multiplied and then spread into post-offices and depots and the stores. In these places they sit and explain State and national problems that have vexed great minds. While he is thus engaged his wife is out washing for her neighbor, and the poor helpless children are left at home taking care of themselves as best they can. There is nothing more noticeable than a loafer."

The Child's Mind.

The littler they are the better, because farther removed from the world that is ours and deeper placed in their own world. A good baby radiates peace. Every one who is rightly constituted smiles at the sight of it.

They are busy, they are cheerful. As a rule, they seem to be kind to one another. They are not bored, and unless the weather is insufferable or they are sick they are not depressed.

What philosophers! What heroes! Is it strange that the attitude of an unperverted child should be the Christian ideal?

The great merit of children as companions lies in the breadth of their tolerations. They are easy to please, agreeable to most propositions and not very critical.

They do not "know better." That is one of their delightfulest traits. Children will trust you, and that is one of the most gratifying compliments possible.

In the company of children you have relief in considering what will pay. The things that they do and prefer to do, do not pay, as a rule, except in the doing of them.

Wise elders who are qualified to train the mind of a child are pretty scarce. The next best thing is the elder who is wise enough to respect the child's mind and give it a chance to develop in a sympathetic atmosphere by its own natural processes. E. S. Martin in Harper's Magazine.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB.

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A. H. WALKER, A. B., President.

Florida School for Blind, Deaf and Dumb.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, blind, or dumb, in sound mind and body, and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. Our boarding room and teaching force are both limited, and the best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

Tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made, with the limited instructors at command, to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, shoe-making, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the School is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but if they intend to make a protracted visit, should not expect to board at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

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St. Augustine, Fla.

Hon P. K. Yonge

The Florida School Herald

OCTOBER
1911



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MANUAL ALPHABET

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Volume XII

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., OCTOBER, 1911

Number 1

TO MY MOTHER

THERE is not a streak of somber gray,
That mingles with thy hair,
I have not noticed day by day
And thought of in each prayer.

There is not a line on thy dear face,
Or on thy brow imprest,
But minds one of some tender grace
By thy sweet soul possessed.

The lily now upon thy cheek
Is fairer than the rose:
And day by day and week by week,
With age it sweetly grows.

The sunny brightness of thine eyes
Has faded, but their hue
Is pure, and deep within them lies
The light of all that's true.

Thy smile is just as sweet as when
It lit thy girlish face:
The years have sobered it since then,
And added to its grace.

As shades of evening nearer draw
And life fades fast away,
How sweet to trust to that high law
That beautifies decay.

To trust as thou dost, dear old heart,
Whose days are almost done:
Oh, that thou couldst that trust impart
To thy poor wayward son!

—W. H. Halstead.



ARITHMETIC

Miss Lucille Ferguson.

Read at the Teachers' Meeting in October.



ARITHMETIC is probably the most difficult branch we have to teach, but to me, it is the most fascinating. As it is continued almost throughout the whole school course, it is a subject of general interest to teachers. I have taught all along the line, from one and one to the final problems in mensuration, and though I do not claim any remarkable success, I offer a few suggestions which I hope may be useful to those who are laboring to impart the last, and not least important, of the three R's. All that I have to say has doubtless been set forth again and again, far more ably, but often that which comes from a fellow laborer who has the same difficulties as ourselves is more acceptable than the ideas of some great man who treats of pedagogy in an abstract and scientific manner. I dare not ask you to take this paper for what it is worth, but rather in that spirit of kindness which has always characterized our teachers' meetings, to treat it with the charity which covers a multitude of sins, and place it at a premium far above its face value.

As mathematical training occupies such an important place in every educational system, and as the student's success so largely depends upon its

thoroughness, the primary teacher must lay the foundation strong and deep. The science of numbers should be developed slowly. Even the youngest pupils can be taught to think mathematically. If a great deal of practice work be given, a bright child will grasp hidden relations and when later in his course he takes up algebra and geometry he will be delighted to find old friends in a new and pleasing garb.

In my primary work I follow pretty much the general outline given in the greater number of courses of study for the public schools. I take up one number at a time and endeavor to give the children a clear idea of its various relations. For instance, if the lesson be on seven I teach by illustration the different combinations that give that number. I show that three and four are seven, that three from seven leaves four and four from seven leaves three, that seven contains one four and three over, that four contains one three and one over, and that therefore seven contains two threes and one over, etc. I thus develop the numbers to thirteen, varying the work by problems and by original number stories given by the pupils. If the work has been thorough the children will master the numbers between

thirteen and twenty in very little time. Then comes the drill in tens and units, after which we are ready for exercises in the fundamental rules in numbers not exceeding a hundred. The time occupied in this work varies with the capacity of the children, some classes accomplishing in half a term what will furnish two years' work for others. In teaching blind children who enter school anywhere from six to twenty, the average age of the class is a large factor in determining the amount of work to be done in a given time. When the work in numbers not exceeding a hundred has been finished I continue the exercises in fundamental rules, increasing the size of numbers as the capacity of the pupils warrant. In all present day text books fractions and problems in tables of measurement are introduced into the first year's work and carried through the primary grades, thus furnishing pleasing variety as well as that thoroughness which is only gained by slow and steady growth.

In teaching subtraction to tell a child to add one to a figure of the subtrahend after borrowing, is as useless as it is illogical. The subject can be clearly presented in the following manner:

If you had a dollar how would you take one penny from it? Suppose you had your dollar changed into dimes, how many dimes would you have? How many dollars? Now have your dimes changed into pennies and take one penny away. How many dimes have you? How many pennies? Ask similar questions about two dollars, three dollars, ten dollars, etc.

Fractions are a great stumbling block to children, but if they are taught to treat them as concrete whole numbers the difficulty will vanish. One-eighth is the same as one apple or one pencil. What are five times one apple? Then, what are five times one eighth? Drills in fractions should be continued till the child ceases to sigh at the sight of them and reduce them to decimals as the best way out of the difficulty.

Problems of this nature are often confusing to little minds: "If one pencil cost five cents, how many pencils can you buy for a dollar?" For every pencil you buy you must put aside five cents. How many five cents are there in a dollar?

In teaching percentage knowledge of the various cases is best imparted by giving an example in the first case and requiring the pupil to form problems in each of the other cases with two of the given numbers and the answer.

Operations in stocks and bonds are apt to cause young students considerable difficulty, because they deal with that which is outside of their experience. By giving other problems involving similar principles, but dealing with things that are familiar, the subject can be easily brought within their comprehension.

"How much stock at 4 per cent. premium can be bought for \$1050, brokerage 1-4 per cent.?"

If such a problem be presented to a class it will likely be greeted with exclamations of perplexity. The teacher may then give something like the following: A merchant sent one of his salesmen to buy goods for him that had been selling for an average price of a dollar a yard. But if the price of the goods had increased to \$1.04 3-4 per yard and the salesman was told to take out 1-4ct. for every yard he bought to pay him for his trouble, how much would the cloth cost the merchant a yard? If the salesman had \$1050 to expend how many yards could he purchase? The class will think they have struck something easy, and can turn from it to the original problem and understand it readily.

When children fail to comprehend a problem, very simple examples of a similar nature can be given until the solution is apparent.

In teaching arithmetic the chief object is to secure quickness and accuracy and such a comprehension of every subject treated that it will become a component part of the student's mental make up. For this purpose a great deal of drill work is necessary. At least two or three supplementary works in addition to a good text are an essential part of the teacher's equipment.

In teaching the blind great stress should be placed on mental work, by which I mean such training in handling large numbers mentally as will render the pupil independent of mechanical aid in any mathematical operation he wishes to perform. Of course such training requires a great deal of time, and the children's progress is in a sense retarded, but the increased powers of concentration and the splendid memory training more than compensates for this.

In conclusion it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the importance of arithmetic. We all know that the boy or girl who is a good mathematician enters life with a mind well disciplined to cope with its problems, and that in the school room the child who is always ready for his arithmetic recitations is not apt to fall behind with any thing else. We should give the earliest and best energies of the day to our arithmetic and infuse into our class work such enthusiasm that our pupils shall become true lovers of mathematics.

MINUTES OF THE TEACHERS' MEETING

On the evening of the 2nd inst, a preliminary meeting was called to make arrangements for the regular meetings to be held during the year.

President Walker read a set of rules to which he wishes every one to conform.

Mr. Walker was reelected President. Miss Warren was elected Secretary.

The President appointed a committee to arrange a program for our first meeting, after which the meeting adjourned.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

DEAF DEPARTMENT

Interlachen, Fla., Sept. 30, 1911.

Dear Endeavor Friends of the State School:-

I believe your term commences next Monday and hope that this greeting for the occasion will arrive on time.

Since last writing to you, "Secretary Grace" has traveled in several Northern States, and attended the great International C. E. Convention in Atlantic City. It was a wonderful inspiration to be there. I wish you all could have done so. They said our Florida booth was nicer than any other state. The City Boards of Trade had helped our Endeavorers furnish money and curiosities to make it really like Florida. The floor was carpeted with Spanish moss and the little live gator in a box pleased many hundreds, especially the children.

We are going to have our district convention in St. Augustine and it is probably from the 17-19th of November. It will please us to meet you and we ought to have a good fellowship time together.

We hope you will have fine meetings and keep well and busy all through the term—which will mean that you also keep HAPPY.

Cordially your friend,
Grace A. Townsend,
Sec. and Sunshine Supt.

The first meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society was held Sunday evening October 1st, at 6:30 o'clock.

Ray Rou opened the meeting with a prayer. The election of officers resulted in the following: President, Roxie Jordan; Vice-President, Luther Holland; Secretary, Raymond Rou; Treasurer, Lalla Wilson.

There being no other business to come before the society it adjourned at seven-thirty o'clock with the closing prayer by Lalla Wilson.

Roxie Jordan, Secretary Pro-tem.

Sunday evening, October eighth, our Christian Endeavor Society was opened with a prayer by Amalia Lorenz and then a hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," was given by Minnie Clemons and Roxie Jordan in signs.

The secretary, Raymond Rou, read the minutes of the last meeting and then he gave a Bible story.

Verses were given by four little children. They

were Willard Kirby, Grace Sawyer, Carl Holland and Florence Giles.

Remarks were also given to the Christian Endeavorers by Miss Beardsley and Mr. Robinson.

The secretary then read the program for the next meeting and then the treasurer, Lalla Wilson, took up the collection which amounted to thirty-three cents.

Some business was attended to before the meeting adjourned with a prayer by Luther Holland.

H. R. Rou, Sec'y.

BLIND DEPARTMENT

Our Christian Endeavor Society met for the first time this session in the auditorium at six-fifteen, Sunday evening, Oct. 1st. The meeting was in charge of the Vice-President, Pearl Brown. After the singing of the first hymn, Willie Barrow offered the opening prayer.

Of course no leader had been appointed and no program prepared. The subject for the evening was, The Life of St. Peter. Miss Ferguson read an appropriate chapter from the Bible, and Mr. Walker, Miss Wilson, and Mr. Beaty made a few remarks each.

Officers for the first two months were next elected, which are the following: President, Bessie Sikes; Vice-President, Preston Holly; Secretary, Mabel Bates; Treasurer, Lucy Kilbee; Collector, May Dempsey. Miss Wilson, Mabel Bates, and Mr. Beaty were then appointed as a committee to present at the next meeting a list of members who are able and willing to lead the meetings this year.

After singing a second hymn the society adjourned to meet Sunday afternoon, Oct. 8th.

LITERARY SOCIETY

DEAF DEPARTMENT

The Ciceronian Literary Society met in the auditorium Saturday evening the twenty-ninth of September at six-thirty o'clock.

The election of officers resulted in the following: President, Roxie Jordan; Vice-president, Raymond Rou; Secretary, Minnie Clemons.

Minnie Clemons was appointed to write to Miss Compton and George Hay and ask them if they had the constitution and By-laws of the Society.

There being no other business to come before the Society the meeting adjourned.

Minnie Clemons, Secy. Pro-tem.

NOTES—BLIND DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Edward, Gertrude Wyche's sister, was here a short time at the beginning of the term.

Mr. Livingston's shop boys are at present busy making up a supply of brooms for our household use.

We hereby extend to President Walker a vote of thanks for the pleasant auto rides we have enjoyed recently in his big car.

Miss Wilson says that during the summer months she bought a fine new rebuilt Remington typewriter.—Anna Lee Barksdale.

Mrs. Bigelow has sent over Willard's new Remington typewriter. It has been placed in Mr. Beaty's school-room for Willard's use.

Little Nora Chasteen was greatly benefited by her trip to Jacksonville last spring. Her teacher and others say that she sees much better now.

Anna Lee Barksdale was delighted to have her aunt, Mrs. Robertson, bring her to school and spend a few days here in St. Augustine with her.

One of the girls remarked a day or so ago, "Mr. Beaty's class is now taking Agriculture." We are not in South Carolina. She meant Physical Culture.

The new text-books that were ordered during the summer for some reason have been delayed, so in some instances, classes are waiting on these books. We are looking for them every day.

Thanks to Mr Boggs for the two comfortable recitation benches he has just put in Mr. Beaty's school-room. I know we shall like them better than the chairs which we have used up to this time.—Lola Ashley.

We are delighted now that the reading circle has organized again. Miss Rupley has kindly consented to read for us again this session. We are very grateful to you, Miss Rupley, for your kindness.—Pearl Brown.

The Milwaukee Weekly Review, an excellent paper in New York Point, has been subscribed for by the school. Together with the Christian Record and the Ziegler Magazine it will furnish abundant current news for the older students.

Such radiant faces and such happy greetings as were seen when our crowds of returning pupils, teachers and officers hurried up the front walks toward the main building Tuesday, Sept. 26th, are seldom witnessed even among the most joyous home-goers.

Our work this term will be carried forward by the same corps of five teachers as was in charge last year. These need no introduction to our readers. With rested minds and bodies, renewed enthusiasm, and new ideas, we begin work just where we left off last May.

We hear that Lawrence Marvin, one of our last year's pupils, is now working in his brother's garage in Jacksonville. Dr. Rees of New York must certainly have wonderfully improved Lawrence's eyes, if he is able now to do such work. Success to you, Lawrence!

During the summer, Mr. Walker secured for us three new Underwood typewriters. Mr. Beaty has added several new pupils to his typewriting class. These are, Pearl Brown, Bessie Sikes, Lola Ashley, Anna Lee Barksdale, Willard Bigelow, and Elmer Manuel.—Bessie Sikes.

Perhaps no other pupil has ever been missed more from among us than is Lula Barfield, who graduated here last May. Lula is now attending Rollins College at Winter Park, Fla. Lula's many friends here wish her every possible success in her right difficult undertaking.—Mabel Bates.

Two of the girls, Mabel Bates and Lucy Kilbee, celebrate their birthdays this month. Now as to their ages, we don't intend to commit ourself; but we do hope that each will receive one handsome remembrance for each happy year she has seen. How abundantly, then, each would be supplied!

After some discussion, the reading circle finally decided upon that interesting old English story, John Halifax, Gentleman, as suitable to begin with. Several other books that we have in mind for this year are, The Vicar of Wakefield, The Long Role, Old Curiosity Shop, one of Muhlbach's volumes, etc.

Lucius Emerson, who graduated from this school last May, is now living with his mother in Jacksonville. They are now in New York where Lucius is having Dr. Rees treat his eyes. The doctor thinks he can benefit Lucius considerably. So far as we know, our graduate has made no definite plans for this winter.

Mr. Beaty's typewriting class of nine is now well started. He is very careful, especially in the beginning, to see that each pupil understands correct fingering, which is so essential to efficient typewriting. The Van Sant System of Touch Typewriting is our practice guide. In May there will be a contest to decide who has done the best work in typewriting. We hope the pupils will practice with this in view.

The blind department at the opening this term enrolled twenty-seven names. Annie Hayes, Willie Butler, and Harry Pitman are the three new names that occur on the roll. When the names of the eight or ten old and new pupils that are expected are put down this department will be larger than it has heretofore been. For various reasons, eight or ten who were with us last session are not to return this year. Carl Culbreath who left school in March of year before last is back this October.

NOTES—DEAF DEPARTMENT

Miss Crocker bought a new bicycle this summer.

It has not rained since we came back to school.

There are four Kentuckians among our teachers this year.

Tom Anderson's aunt came to see him Friday Sept. 29th.

We have four new teachers and one more will be added soon.

Mr. Walker has a new automobile. He knows how to run it.

Emory Sizemore has charge of six small deaf boys in the wood yard.

Luther Holland's father has a large boat. Luther helped to work on it.

We have a large school this year. We are expecting more pupils later.

Mr. Robinson, one of our new teachers, will teach the boys printing this year.

Mr. Hendricks will not teach here this year. He has a position in Lakeland, Fla.

The teachers have enjoyed some delightful rides in Mr. Walker's automobile.

Eugenia Roberts received a card from her brother, and a letter from her mother.

Mrs. Vanderpoel and little daughter Sadie visited our school the first of the month.

Pearl Holland has been promoted from Miss Cory's class to Miss Beardsley's class.

Mrs. Alice Pope and baby made a visit to the deaf girls Saturday afternoon, Sept. 30th.

The heat is intense at present but we are hoping that pleasant weather will be here soon.

We hope that the girls will play basket-ball this year. We would like to play with the High School girls.

Ardine Holland did not return to school this year. He expects to go to Atlanta, Ga., to learn to be a barber.

Charles Fultz came to school Sept. 29th. He was sick and could not come to school when it opened.

Our school grounds have been greatly beautified by numerous cement walks which were laid this summer.

Lily Holland learned to ride a bicycle last summer. Perhaps when she goes home she will get a new bicycle.

Mr. Boggs and Mr. Robinson went to South Beach the first of the month. They reported a splendid time.

When we came back to school on Sept. 26th we were surprised to see the beautiful new walks. They are very nice.

Annie Clemons, Irene Lightbody, Minnie Brown and Sara Johnson have been promoted to Miss Rupley's class.

Lily Holland helped her mother to make some jelly last summer. She brought a few glasses of jelly to school with her.

The deaf girls received an invitation to Miss Cory's wedding. She will be married on October 11th, in Jacksonville, Ill.

The new teacher who will have Miss Hoopes' class has not come yet, and Mr. Robinson is in charge of the class until she arrives.

Lorena Thompson's little brother, Carl, worked in the Free Press office last summer. She thinks he is a very smart boy to work.

Robert Anderson helped his father husk corn last summer. He wanted a job, but not being able to find any, he returned to school.

Will somebody send a card to the deaf boys in The School for the Deaf and the Blind and let them know where Wolfried Johnson is?

Amalia and Ben Lorenz's brother Fred said he would come to see them Christmas. He comes every Christmas. We shall be glad to see him.

We are sorry not to have Eula Rawl with us this year. She has moved to South Carolina and will attend the School for the Deaf at Cedar Spring, South Carolina.

Minnie Clemons went with her brother, Dr. Clemons, to Waycross, Ga., to visit another brother living there. She spent nearly a month there and had a nice time.

Miss Willie McLane spent two months with Mrs. E. E. Cone in Tampa, Fla. this summer, then she went to Alabama and spent the month of August with her sister.

Sarah V. Johnson went to West Palm Beach this summer and spent two weeks with Lula Barfield, a former pupil of the Blind Department of this school who graduated last May. Sarah then went to Miami to visit Lorena Sawyer for two weeks. She said that she had an exceedingly fine time.

We are glad to see that Mr. Walker has bought an Overland automobile and that he will have no more trouble with the horse. He took Miss Beardsley and Mr. Robinson in his car for a ride of about twenty-five or more miles one day last week. We know they had a good time.

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year.

Rates of advertisement made known on application.

Address all communications and subscriptions to the

FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

School for the Deaf and the Blind,

St. Augustine, Florida

Entered at the Post Office at St. Augustine, Florida, as Second-class matter.

ALBERT H. WALKER
IVAN M. ROBINSON

Editor
Business Manager

Vol. XII

OCTOBER 1911

No. I

To Parents and Friends of the Deaf and Blind Pupils of the School.

We are sending this issue of the SCHOOL HERALD to each of you and urge that all parents, as well as friends, of every deaf and blind pupil here to subscribe for the HERALD. It will keep you in touch with your child; it will make you familiar with the names of the friends of your child; it will also give you some idea as to the scope and plan along which we are trying to educate the deaf and blind children of Florida.

The paper will keep you informed about the progress of the school and in that progress lies the progress of your child.

The subscription price is 50 cents for a scholastic year in advance.

Subscriptions may be sent to A. H. Walker, St. Augustine, Florida.

School opened on the 27th of September with a record breaking enrollment.

The pupils were met at junctional railroad points in the state by teachers and officers on the 26th of Sept., and on the evening of this date the building was resonant with the voices of the children in their glad greetings of teachers, officers and school-mates after the vacation separation. It was a joyous "school coming."

Wednesday morning, after a short devotional session in the auditorium and a welcome address by the president, the school-rooms were thrown open and the school term of 1911-12 was under way.

The exceptionally large number of new pupils was commented upon by all. And such a fine lot of

little boys and girls! Homesickness came over them after the departure of their fond fathers and mothers. But they soon learned that they were under the care of friends and the pain of their first separation was lessened. While there is no sickness known comparable in acuteness to that of longing for home and kindred, it is always indicative of character and a strong mentality and we are always glad to see it. Nostalgia is inherent and inborn and upon its existence hangs the very essence of our strength as a great nation. However, time will soften their little heart-aches and soon their studies and their play will partially draw the sting of separation from their hearts.

Quite a number of changes have taken place in our corps of teachers for this term. Miss Margaret Compton resigned at the close of the last session to accept a position in the Mt. Airy School. Miss Ethel Cory has discovered that old-new sum in arithmetic where one and one make one and is now Mrs. Whitfield Cohen, of Wilmington, N. C. Miss Hoopes also resigned. Mr. E. J. Hendricks, who has been with us for a number of years, decided to take up a new line of work and his resignation was accepted with regret.

To fill these positions, we were very fortunate in securing the services of Miss Florence Lyne, of the Utah School; Miss Margaret Warren, of the Rome School; Miss Jessie Beardsley, of the South Dakota School; and Mr. Ivan Robinson, of Illinois, a recent graduate of Gallaudet College.

These newcomers into our school have been gladly and cordially welcomed and they have already evinced their ability in the class-room and we bespeak a large share of the success of the school for the coming year's work to their progressiveness and superior training for the work.

The old officers and teachers reported for duty on time, refreshed and eager for another term, with new ideas and a determination to make this the banner year in the history of the school.

The school was honored on the 20th inst. by a visit from Hon. Wm. M. Holloway, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Supt. Holloway has at all times proven himself a warm friend of the school, and its growth and ever-widening usefulness are always a source of great pleasure to him. We regret that he could not prolong his visit to us, but Florida is a big state and his official visits must necessarily be of short duration or else he would never be able to complete his work. He is very enthusiastic over the educational conditions throughout the state and is very optimistic as to the future educational growth.

The St. Augustine Record published the following interview with Supt. Holloway:

"Prof. Holloway was more than pleased with the State School for the Deaf and the Blind and also

warm in his praise of President Walker. He stated that Mr. Walker has proven himself one of the ablest men in his work in the South and that suggestions from him always receive full attention from the State authorities. He commended his businesslike management and also the perfect discipline evident throughout the institution.

"I am very highly pleased with the school," he said. "It compares with any institution of the kind in the South and the improvement shown during the past three years easily surpasses that of any other similar institution. It is splendidly conducted and is doing the best of work."

Regarding pending appropriations Prof. Holloway stated emphatically that the board of commissioners of State institutions will without doubt certify the amount appropriated for a trade's building as soon as it is available. He stated that the members all take a deep interest in the school and that they will allow no other interest to take priority over this in making the appropriation available as soon as possible.



When school closed last May, the legislature was still in session and the appropriation bill had not been taken up.

The Committee appointed to visit this school made a thorough investigation and the following is their report:

"The committee visited the School for the Deaf and Blind at St. Augustine, on April 20, 1911. Our visit was entirely unexpected, no notice having been given of our intention to visit on that day, yet we found the institution was in admirable condition, well managed, neat, and in every respect a credit to the State. A new building has recently been completed supplying dormitory space and class rooms; this has enabled the management to do more efficient work than heretofore, still they are somewhat crowded, and they are in need of other improvements so as to give these unfortunate wards of the State better advantages, and make them useful and self-sustaining citizens.

President Walker seems to be the one man adapted for this kind of work; he is patient, painstaking and efficient. The children committed to his charge all love him as they would their own parents. The endeavor of the institution is to train the children morally, physically and intellectually, and from the exhibition given to your committee, we would say that these efforts are successful. We were very much delighted to note the ability of these students, one in particular gave a mental solution to a problem in geometry, that would have done credit to an older student with all faculties unimpaired. We find that these children are able to appreciate the finer arts, the same as if they possessed all their faculties.

Your committee was astounded to witness a silent song by a young lady who had never heard sound, yet she rendered this selection with the same rhythm and enthusiasm that a trained artist would have displayed.

There is a lack of equipment for proper instruction in the industrial arts. The building which is now used is very small and cramped, and in some instances it is necessary for the negroes to come in contact with the white children; this must be remedied.

We would, therefore, recommend that a building be erected to be known as the Industrial Building, to cost not more than \$30,000. This building is absolutely necessary.

We find that owing to the location of the institution outside of the corporate limits of the City of St. Augustine, that they have a very inadequate water supply, both for domestic use and fire protection. At present they are using water from the city water works; this is certainly unsatisfactory, as the City of St. Augustine could be enjoined from supplying this. Your committee took this matter under advisement, and consulted the Mayor of St. Augustine, in reference to an amendment to the city charter of St. Augustine, and also discussed the matter with Senator Zim and Mr. W. A. MacWilliams. These gentlemen all agree to so amend the charter of the City of St. Augustine, so as to allow that city to legally furnish all the water that is necessary for domestic use and fire protection.

We would recommend the sum of \$1,000 for the purpose of connecting up this institution with the water mains of St. Augustine, which will, in our judgement, furnish ample supply.

This institution is beautifully located from the water side, but the front is hidden from view. There is a tract of five or six acres of land immediately in front of this institution, fronting on the public road, shutting off a view of the road. It is necessary for the State to own this piece of land. It would make a beautiful campus in front of these buildings, and add to the value of the State's present holdings; even if for no other purpose, it may hereafter be acquired, and very undesirable buildings be placed there, which would be very detrimental to this institution. It would also be a good investment, because we are advised that land in this location is constantly increasing in value. We would, therefore, urgently recommend that the Board of Control be authorized to acquire this piece of property, and we would recommend an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purchase of the same. Through inadvertence or otherwise we find that the lavatories in the new building were not completed, and the floors were not covered with waterproof substance; as a result of this, the overflow from the bath tubs, etc., seeped through the floors and the plastering on the room beneath has

all been washed off and broken; it is, therefore, necessary for this plastering to be replaced, and we would suggest that the floors be tiled so as to prevent a recurrence of this injury. We would, therefore, recommend the sum of fifteen hundred (\$1500) dollars be appropriated for this purpose.

This school is very economically managed, no waste or extravagance in any of its departments. We would recommend that the sum of forty-five thousand (\$45,000) dollars be appropriated for the maintenance of this institution, for the coming biennium.

Total recommendations as to finances, as follows:
 For Maintenance.....\$45,000.00
 Industrial Arts Building..... 30,000.00
 For Purchase of Additional Land..... 5,000.00
 Tile Floors for Bath Rooms and Toilets and
 Plastering..... 1,500.00
 For Water Mains..... 1,000.00

The amounts recommended by the committee were granted.

During the summer cement drives and walks were put down in our yards which add greatly to the appearance of the surroundings, to say nothing of the delight and comfort of driving and walking. About \$4,000 was expended for this improvement.

It does cause a smile when we note the various articles written in defence of the *Annals* on account of an article we wrote last session in regard to this publication. If those who write should read more carefully our position, they would readily see that this *attack* was only suppositionary on their part. Dr. Fay, editor of the *Annals*, in the May, 1911 issue, says:

"They (the founders of the *Annals*) proposed not only to afford teachers and parents a practical guide for the instruction of deaf children and a medium for the consideration of the principles upon which such instruction should be based; they proposed also, to quote their own words, to make the *Annals* "a perfect treasury of information upon all questions and subjects related either immediately or remotely to the deaf and dumb."

This is the editor's statement. This is practically our position.

The liberal-minded men who founded the *Annals* had in view just what we are contending for and the editor states their ideas under two propositions giving priority to the school-room or practical side of our work.

We contend the *Annals* does not contain enough of this "smell of the crayon dust" work. The editor says the founders had in view this practical side, and he contends that this feature of the publication is

well looked after. And here is where we disagree. But the great rush to print articles of various lengths and strength to squelch a visionary attack on the *Annals* forces a desire upon us to get down our old copy of Don Quixote.

List of new pupils admitted this term:

Mary Jim Crump, Winter Haven.
 Henry Austin, Tampa.
 Willie Townsend, Greenville.
 Ruth Glisson, Rodman.
 Leslie Brown, Jasper.
 Sam Ratliff, St. Petersburg.
 Paul Harbuck, Jasper.
 Neal Motley, Noma.
 Ivy Motley, Noma.
 Floyd Curry, Hastings.
 Walter Cason, Lakeland.
 Julius Pooser, Mulberry.
 Murray James, Fort Myers.
 Blanche Tyson, St. Petersburg.
 Bertha Tyson, St. Petersburg.
 Eugenia Roberts, Richland.
 Annie Hays, Booker.
 Willie Butler, Palm Valley.
 Harry Pittman, Tampa.
 Peter Wilks, Blackman.
 Sam Wilks, Blackman.
 Corabel Wilks, Blackman.
 General Broxey, Aucilla.
 Sam Mitchell, Theresa.

The new Superintendent of the Missouri School is S. Teft Walker, a man of long experience in the profession and capable in every way to carry on the work of this large and splendidly equipped school. Miss Bessie Walker, daughter of Mr. Walker, was a successful teacher in this school several years ago. She is now teaching in the Mt. Airy School.

ROLL OF HONOR

FOR THE FOUR WEEKS ENDING OCTOBER 22, 1911
 Based upon Department, Punctuality and Neatness.

Deaf Department

Lalla Wilson
 Raymond Rou
 Rena Thompson
 Luther Holland
 Sarah V. Johnson

Blind Department

Mabel Bates

GENERAL LOCALS

Mr. Walker has ordered kindergarten chairs and tables for Miss Warren's room.

Mr. Walker was the only one present from this school at the convention held at Delavan, Wisconsin.

Miss Beardsley and Mr. Robinson went to South Beach October 7th. They were delighted with the trip.

Miss Willie McLane sprained her ankle last week. We hope that it is not serious and that she will soon be with us.

Thursday evening, October 5th, a number of the teachers walked to the Lighthouse. It was quite a long walk but all enjoyed it.

A new pupil came October 13th. She formerly attended the Alabama School for the Deaf. She is a bright little girl and all are glad to welcome her.

Miss Rupley spent her vacation in Maryland and Pennsylvania. While in Philadelphia she visited the Philadelphia Institution for the Deaf and was delighted with the work done there.

A few of the teachers and officers attended the reception at the High School, Friday evening, October 13th, given by the citizens of St. Augustine to welcome the new Principal and his wife. Quite an enjoyable feature of the evening was the musical program rendered.

There are four new teachers in the deaf department—Miss Jessie Beardsley of Madison, S. D., who taught in the North Dakota School for the Deaf last year; Miss Margaret R. Warren of Stanford, Ky., who taught in the Central New York School for the Deaf; Miss Florence C. Lyne of Lexington, Ky., who taught in the Utah School for the Deaf; and Mr. Iva M. Robinson of Chicago Ill., who graduated from Gallaudet College last June.

The following invitations have been received by friends here:

Miss Floretta May Cory
requests the honor of your presence
at the marriage of her sister
Ethel Minerva
to

Mr. Jack Whitfield Cohen
on Wednesday, the eleventh of October
at two o'clock in the afternoon
nineteen hundred and eleven
922 West College Avenue
Jacksonville, Illinois.

Miss Cory will be remembered as a former teacher here.

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

It is announced that Rev. B. R. Allabough, the successor of the late Rev. A. W. Mann in the missionary field of Ohio, has just married Mrs. Pyle, of Iowa.

Douglas Tilden, the deaf sculptor, is working to prepare twelve bronze panels for the McElroy Memorial fountain which is to be placed in Lake Sides and which when finished will be one of the most elaborate and beautiful creations of its kind in the country.—Utah Eagle.

The convention of Teachers of the Deaf held in Delavan, Wisconsin, last July was a great success. There were present about 345 teachers, 132 of whom were deaf. It is very significant that so great a number of deaf members take such a deep interest in the education of the deaf.

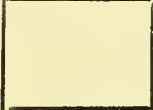
Almost all schools have had vacation improvements more or less to a certain extent. The Ohio school has installed a new \$3,000 bake oven with all modern conveniences, and the *North Dakota Banner* comes out with a cut of its new school building which is said to be one of the finest school buildings in the state.

Dr. J. W. Jones, who for sixteen years has been superintendent of the Ohio State School for the Deaf, was reappointed for another term by the Board of Administration. At the annual meeting of the N. E. A. held last July in San Francisco he was elected president of the department pertaining to the education of the deaf.—*Maryland Bulletin*.

A graduate of three universities, Edward Ray, blind and deaf and frail in physique is now in Los Angeles to study at the college of law of the University of Southern California. He will then return to his native state, North Carolina, to make a definite start toward achieving his life's ambition, to become United States Senator.—*Ex*.

According to the *British Deaf Times*, there are on the Island of Ceylon two thousand five hundred and seventy-eight deaf mutes, with no school or opportunities for education. By the normally endowed people of this British possession, the deaf are looked upon as mentally deficient. Here is a good opportunity for fruitful missionary work.

The deaf of South Carolina held their first reunion at the School for the Deaf at Cedar Spring, Aug. 15-17. The school was founded in 1849—63 years ago. The first pupil and first alumnus, J. M. Hughston, was present and gave his reminiscences. The founder and first principal Newton Pinckney Walker, was succeeded by his son Dr. N. F. Walker who is still in charge.—*The Messenger*.



CHILDREN'S PAGE



CHILDREN'S ITEMS.

Irene Lightbody received a card from her mother.

Dalton Blue received a box of chincapins from home.

Mr. Walker bought some new toys for the class rooms.

Annie Clemons got a letter from her mother this week.

What day is to day?

What day was yesterday?

What day will tomorrow be?

How many days are there in a week?

Name the days of the week.

Write the days of the week.

A PRAYER.

Now I lay me down to sleep,

Father in heaven take care of me.

May my sleep be sound and sweet,

And my working happy be!

Forgive me, if I have this day

Done any wrong in work or play:

Oh, help me always to do right

And bless me every day and night!

TO HAVE.

I — a card.

A girl — a new dress.

A cow — four feet.

It — two eyes.

A boy — a cent.

Mr. Walker — many books.

He — an automobile.

THE MOUSE.

One night Fred took off his shoes and put them under the bed. A little mouse crawled into one of the shoes.

In the morning Fred picked up the shoe and the mouse jumped out of it and ran away.

Fred dropped his shoe on the floor. He was surprised.

NAME OF TRADES.

A baker makes bread and cakes.

A shoemaker makes shoes and slippers.

A dressmaker makes dresses.

A printer prints books and papers.

A milkman sells milk.

A butcher cuts and sells meat.

A carpenter makes things out of wood.

A grocer sells coffee, rice, sugar, and other things.

ROVER.

Ruth has a dog at home.

His name is Rover.

He is a smart dog.

Every morning he will go for the cows. He drives the cows to the barn.

Ruth's father and brother milk them.

Fly away, butterfly,

Fly away home:

The summer is going,

And autumn has come.

The asters are blooming,

The nuts are all ripe,

Jack Frost comes to see us,

Almost every night.

So, fly away butterfly,

Fly far away,

To the land where the sunshine,

And sweet roses stay.

And when in the springtime.

The sun shine is here,

You must return

And be welcomed, my dear!

JOHN AND HIS PONY.

John had a large pony. It was white. It had a long mane and a long tail. The pony's name was Snow.

John rode on the pony every day.

One afternoon, Snow saw a wheelbarrow in the road. Snow was frightened and he jumped.

John fell off and broke his arm. He was sick a long time.

John's father sold the pony.

NOTES—DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Little Harry Pittman, a new pupil, has begun piano lessons, and promises to be an apt pupil. So far it has been necessary to show him nothing more than once.

Three of our new comers entered the junior choral class with no idea of a tune. One little fellow managed to puzzle it out the first day, but the other two are still floundering in the depths of unknown melody.

School has begun in earnest, and though the sea breeze is taking a belated holiday along the Maine coast or at some equally remote point we are contriving to get in some good practice. Morning, noon and night one can hear the scales in all their varied forms, parallel, contrary, major, minor, and chromatic.

Two of our little girls, Mittie Lowe and Gertrude Wyche, have been transferred from the junior to the senior choral class. They are quite proud of their advancement. A few other changes have been made in this class. As we lost some of our basses last year it became necessary to reinforce from the tenors. Tony Tardo volunteered to try bass, and as he has a remarkably accurate ear and a sweet voice it seems likely that he will do either tenor or bass equally well.

At the first meeting of the Florida School Lyceum a voluntary program was given. Willie Barrow and Pearl Brown gave delightful solos, new songs which their friends were surprised and pleased to hear. Willie's was learned during the summer, and Pearl's in the two lessons she had before the Lyceum meeting. We are expecting good work from these two sweet voiced young people. Willard Bigelow also gave a piano solo which was remarkable for delicacy of execution and beauty of interpretation. Willard studied piano during the summer, and to good advantage. He practiced three hours a day, and now his friends hardly recognize his work, so great has been his improvement. Annie Lee Barksdale also played a last year's number, and it was easy to see that her little fingers had gathered strength during the summer, and that the patient drilling of last year had not been in vain.

THE BIRD SONG CONSIDERED IN ITS RELATION TO ART

An interesting subject is considered in a recent work published in Leipsic by Bernhard Hoffman. It treats of the song of the bird as compared to the art song in its evolution by the masters, and throws

a new and instructive light on the question. The author is a well-known scientist of Dresden, who is familiar with all researches made in this particular field, and adds to them new and original data discovered by himself. He has an intimate knowledge of the bird world, gained by travels in Germany, Switzerland, and Austria, undertaken with the especial aim of observing the bird songs and notes of all the feathered species. This is a far more difficult task, for even the keenest musical ear, than one would imagine, largely because birds do not order their songs according to the tempered scale, which alone makes our music possible. Bird melodies, therefore, do not always progress by diatonic or chromatic intervals, but degrees smaller than our half step. Thus it happens that they can be expressed only approximately through our system of notation.

Hoffmann comes to the conclusion that the song of the bird in its development is due to the fact that among birds, precisely as among men, both musical and unmusical natures are to be found, artists as well as bunglers. Single birds often show great ingenuity in the invention of new and original themes, which remind one of the inspiration manifested by gifted composers. The race as a whole appropriates these new motives originated by its musical leaders and thus they become common property. He tells us that the bird sings not merely to attract its mate, to give signals of danger, to express desire for food, or to make himself intelligible to his companions, but from pure pleasure in his music. He is convinced that in this disposition the artistic impulse may be discerned, and believes that the bird song is capable of reaching the height of veritable art. He distinguishes between the artist and the virtuoso, and shows that many birds perform complete and characteristic songs of their own,—for example, the nightingale and the blackbird. This he demonstrates by many examples in musical notation.

The work is divided into two parts: the first and longer part, containing the views thus far quoted, is called *Art in the song of the Bird*; the second division bears the name of *The Song of the Bird in Art*. In this he quotes examples of the imitation of bird songs in music ranging from the thirteenth century to that of the present day, and believes that composers would do well to draw more freely from this source than they have done in the past. He gives especial attention to the birds that are heard in the *Waldweben* from *Siegfried*; these he fixes as the *Goldammer*, *Pirol*, woodlark, nightingale, and blackbird. The bird whose warning rescues Siegfried from the plot of the wily dwarf, Mime, sings motives which belong to the nightingale and to the blackbird; in Bayreuth it is represented as being the latter.—*F. S. L. in the Musician*.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

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A. H. WALKER, A. B., President.

Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or too blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, dumb or blind, in sound mind and body, and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. The best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

To parents who are unable to pay, tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the School is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but they should not expect to be entertained at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well-regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

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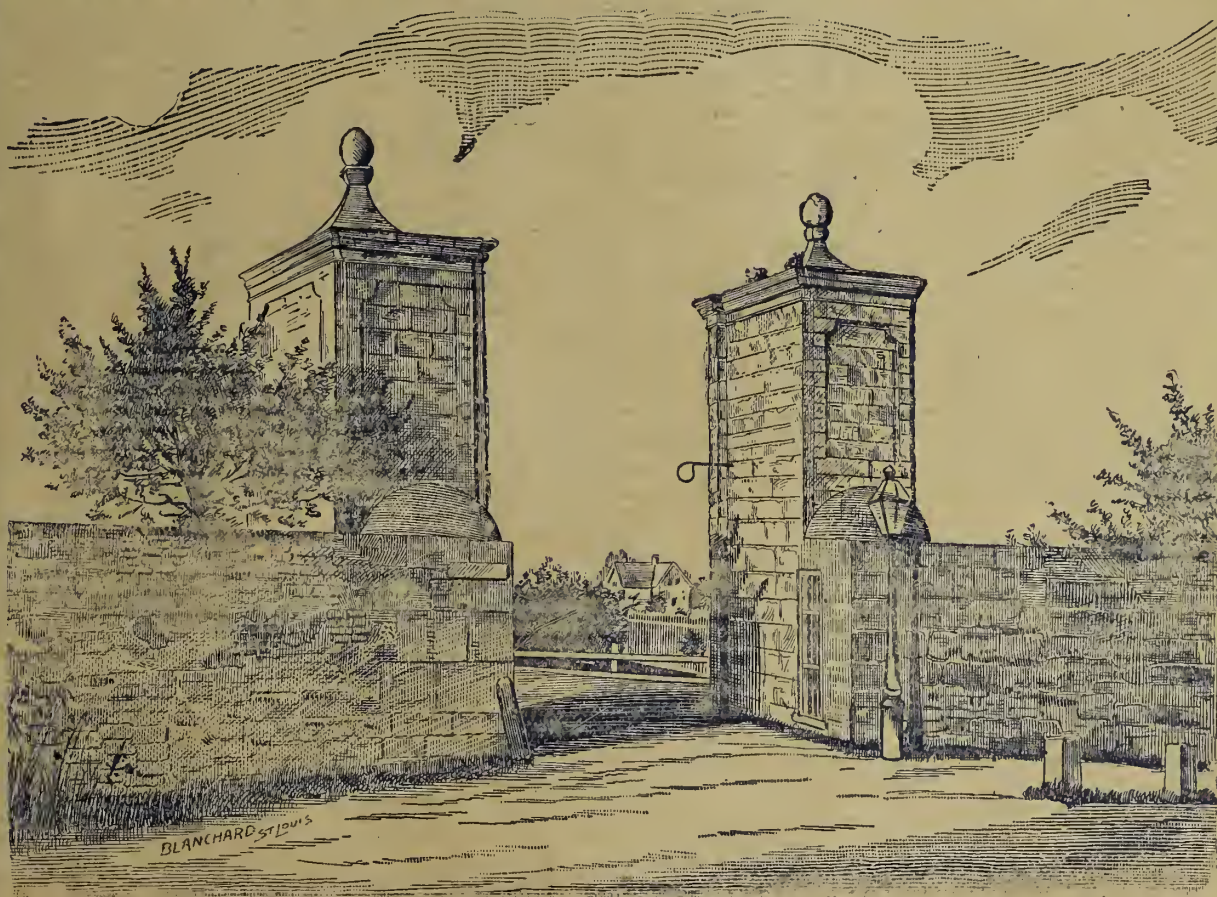
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THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD



THE PUBLIC STREET NORTH THROUGH THE "CITY GATE" LEADS TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

MARCH 1907

PRINTED BY THE DEAF PUPILS OF
THE FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
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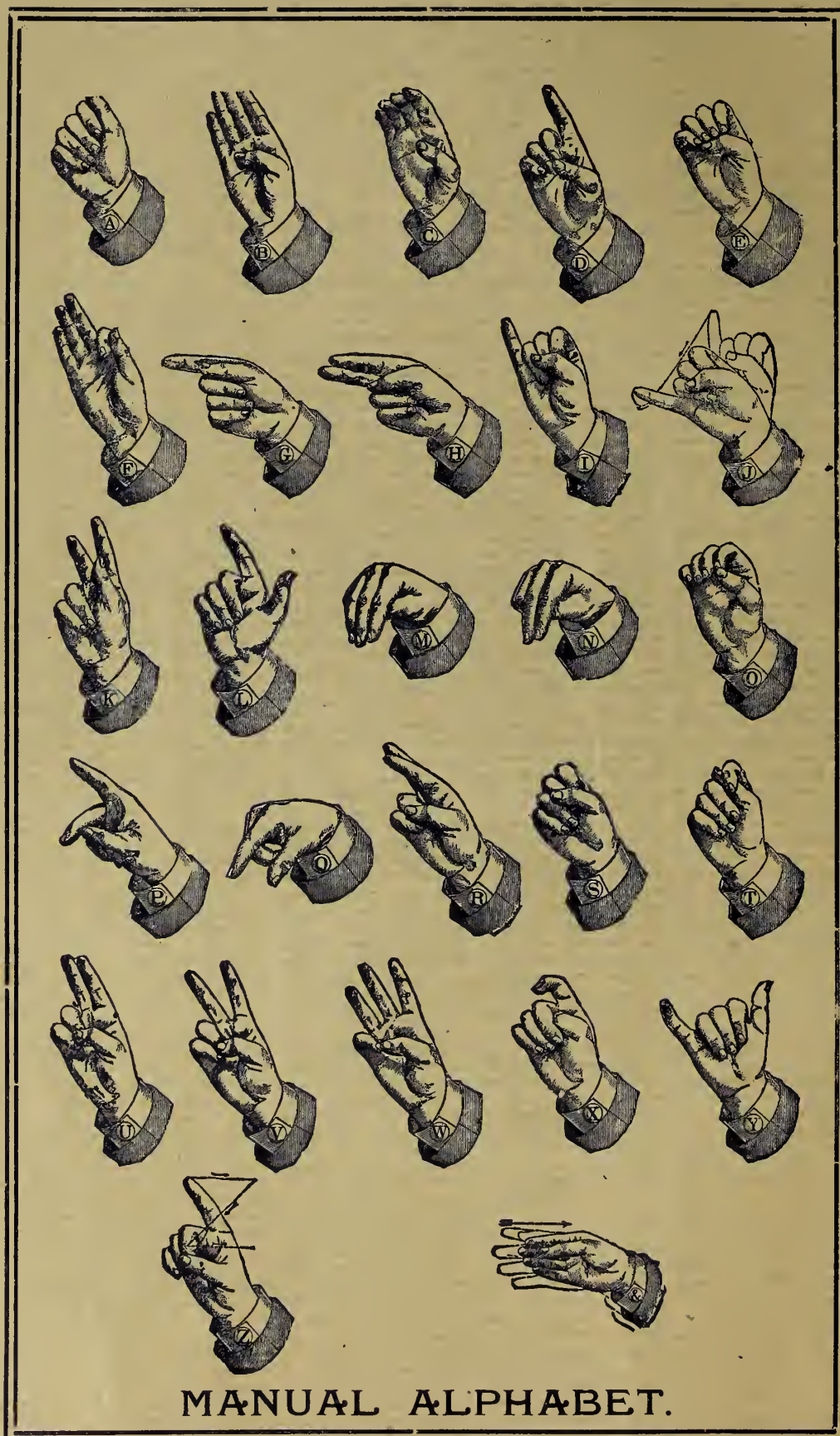


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MANUAL ALPHABET.

TO THE PARENTS OF SEEING CHILDREN AND OF BLIND CHILDREN.

I.

WHAT SHALL PARENTS DO TO KEEP THEIR SEEING CHILDREN FROM BECOMING BLIND.

IF your children have their eye sight, thank God and take every care to preserve it, giving special heed to the following suggestions:

1. As soon as a child is born, insist that the nurse shall cleanse its eyes properly, as laid down in the regulations. You should yourself examine your child's eyes daily for the first week; and if the slightest redness or matterly discharge appears on the lids, summon your physician at once and follow his directions to the letter. Should you be unable to get him immediately, cleanse the child's eyes as often as a trace of matter appears in them, using for the purpose a clean linen rag or an absolutely clean bit of sponge. Wash from the nose outward over the place where the lids separate. Besides doing this, you should keep on the eye a fine linen rag, which must be kept cold either by dipping it in ice water or by laying it upon pieces of ice. This rag should not be too wet, and must be exchanged for a cold one just as soon as it becomes warm. In case one eye only is inflamed, take the greatest care not to touch the well eye with the rag, the sponge, or the water used upon the affected eye. This inflammation of the eye of the newly born is a very dangerous thing. Unless the proper means be immediately employed, the inflammation generally destroys the eyesight wholly. Out of every one hundred blind children in Germany, twenty-five have lost their sight from this disease. But if you call in the physician at once and follow out his advice, you may confidently hope that your child will retain its eyesight.

2. Never suffer your children to play with, or even to handle, objects such as nails, awls, forks, bits of glass, toy pistols, crossbows and explosives, with which they can easily injure their sight. Nine per cent of all blind youth have lost their eyesight through injuries inflicted by means of such articles. Even if one eye only is wounded, there is still great danger that the other will become affected through sympathetic inflammation. Hence in all cases of injury to the eyes, consult the physician at once.

3. If your children are sick with measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, inflammation of the brain, or typhus fever, you must follow carefully the directions of the physician, even when the sickness is

nearly over, for any neglect may bring on blindness. Out of every one hundred blind children, nine have lost their sight through sickness of this kind. Should you notice during the sickness that the eyes are affected, call the physician's attention to the fact.

4. If your children are not strong physically and have scrofula or scrofulous tendencies, there is always danger of eye trouble, or even of blindness. Eight per cent of all blind youth have become blind in this way. Look to it, therefore, that your feeble and scrofulous children are well taken care of; that they eat good and easily digestible food, like milk, eggs and meat; and that they play much in the fresh air. If you follow this advice your children may grow up strong and well.

5. Never permit your children to strain their eyes in the twilight, or in any insufficient light, by reading, knitting, sewing, or by any like occupation. If you do, they are liable to have weak eyes, to become near-sighted, or, indeed, to lose their eyesight.

6. Do not suffer your children to wear glasses until the physician has examined their eyes and ascertained whether they need glasses, and, if so, what kind they need.

Finally, whatever may be the trouble with your child's eyes, you are most urgently advised to consult the physician at once.

II.

HOW SHALL PARENTS MANAGE THEIR BLIND CHILDREN IN THEIR EARLY YEARS AT HOME, AND HOW BRING THEM UP?

If you have a blind child, consider that God has given it to you to be tended with unusual love and care. If you give it proper care and it lives to grow up, it will be a capable and happy human being, who will fill its place in life and will bring comfort to you; but if, on the contrary, you neglect or spoil your child, it will then be a poor bit of humanity, a burden both to you and to itself. Hence, attend to the following rules:

1. Treat the blind child exactly as if it were a seeing child, and try as early as possible to make it put its body and mind into action. As soon as it begins to use its hands, give it toys to play with. Talk to it, sing to it, and give it toys that make a noise, to attract its attention and arouse its mind.

2. Teach the child to walk at the age when seeing children learn.

3. Do not let the child sit long at one place alone and unoccupied, but encourage it to go about

in the room, in the house, in the yard, and, when older, even about the town. Teach it to know by touch all objects around it.

4. As soon as possible, teach the child to dress and undress, to wash itself, to comb its hair, to take care of its clothes, and, when at table, to use properly spoon, fork and knife. A blind child can do all these things as well as a seeing child, but you must give it much practice in doing them, because it cannot learn by observation.

5. Watch carefully the child's personal appearance. It cannot see how others act, and so readily acquires habits which are disagreeable to its companions. Some of the most common mannerisms of blind children are rocking the body, twisting the head about, sticking the fingers into the eyes, distorting the face, swinging the arms, stooping and hanging the head in walking, and bending over in sitting. As soon as you observe such practices in your child, you should make a vigorous attempt to break them up; for if they once become habitual, years of schooling may be unable to overcome them.

6. Permit the blind child to play as much as possible with seeing children and to romp often with them out of doors. Frequently take the child walking and direct it in some simple physical exercises. If it is obliged to sit still, you should at least give it balls, pebbles, blocks, a doll, a harmonica, or such other toys as appeal to touch and hearing.

7. If you would inform your children of the world about it, you must let it touch all the objects that you can get at, and must teach it to appreciate space and distance by actual measurement. To cultivate its sense of touch, let it handle familiar objects, like different woods, plants and coins.

8. Allow the child to take part as early as possible in household duties. Allow it to string buttons or shells; to shell or pick over beans, peas, or nuts; to clean furniture and kitchen utensils; to wash dishes; to grind the coffee; to peel potatoes; to gather the fruit in the garden; to feed the hens, doves, dog, cat and other domestic animals. You can always occupy the child pretty well in easy handiwork, such as winding yarn, braiding the hair and in coarse knitting.

9. Speak to your child much and often; for since it cannot read the loving care which is written on your face, it has special need to hear your voice. Ask the child frequently what it hears or feels and induce it to ask many questions as to what is going on around it.

10. Take care what you say before your child, for the blind child is more attentive to all that it hears than the seeing child is, and for this reason retains it better.

11. When in the presence of your child never indulge in expressions of pity for its blindness, and suffer no one else to do so. Such expressions can only discourage and depress the child. Rather seek to

encourage it and to keep it engaged in happy activity, in order that it may strive cheerfully and courageously to be independent later in life and to do without external consolation and assistance.

12. Give the child occasion to exercise its memory. A good memory later will be found invaluable. Have it to commit to memory such proverbs, short poems and stories as it enjoys.

13. The blind child's moral and religious nature can be developed just as early as the seeing child's.

Translated from the Report for 1893 of the Private Institution for the Blind in Linz, in Upper Austria, by Edward E. Allen, Principal Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind, Philadelphia.

The Deaf and Poetry.

The Hawkeye editor discusses, at some length, the old question of the deaf and poetry. The arguments advanced, however, do not partake of the threadbare nature of the subject. He simply affirms what every thoughtful teacher has found out for himself, that though the deaf—the congenital deaf, of course—may not be able to appreciate all the subtle intricacies which contribute to the sum total of a beautiful poem, they can and do appreciate the beauty and nobility of the thought embodied. To argue the contrary is to deny them, we will not say the possession of, but the development of, a soul.

True, their imperfect language doubtless hampers their understanding of a poem. But this should not be taken, as is often done, as an evidence that they possess no appreciation for poetry for when a beautiful poem is gracefully rendered in signs, they show, by the expression of the face, that they have followed it from beginning to end with an interest worked up almost to a white heat.

And this, we think, is one of the strong points in favor of the sign-language. It is a blessing to the majority of the congenital deaf in that it enables them to enjoy a kind of literature, the beauties of which would forever be denied them were they entirely dependent upon their own understanding of the language. For we hold it true that, in the majority of cases, the graduates of the pure oral school understand the language of a poem no better than the graduates of a combined school. In fact, we question whether the former are as apt as the latter.

However, it is not a question of methods, but of teacher. If the teacher accepts it as a foregone conclusion that his pupils cannot understand poetry, and makes no effort to cultivate in them a love for such, they will never care for it,—will be unable to appreciate it. A taste for poetry must be cultivated; it cannot come of itself. And we think it the duty of every teacher to endeavor to awaken in his pupils a love for poetry. In fact, we heartily approve of the efforts Messrs. Caldwell, Jenkins and Long to instill into their pupils a love and appreciation for poetry.—Deaf American.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

The members of the Christian Endeavor Society held their regular meeting in the chapel at the usual hour on the twenty-fourth of February and it was opened with a prayer signed by Miss Eugenia Wilson.

"Child of Sin and Sorrow," was nicely signed by Roxie Jordan and Minnie Clemons.

The topic for the meeting was "Foreign Missions." Mr. Hendricks, who was the leader, gave a good talk on the subject.

Stories were told by Misses Nettalien Vanderpoel, Lorena Sawyer, Alice Scott, Frankie Hawley and Gibb Palmer and Norris Holland.

The second hymn, "Jesus Lover of My Soul," was nicely signed by George Hay and Charlie Manire.

Three girls and three boys who had memorized each a verse recited them nicely. There were no talks given to the Society.

The program for the next meeting was read by Lorena Sawyer.

Mr. Hendricks moved that a committee of three be appointed to select three or four hymns to be used by the society and no others. It was passed and Alice Carlton, Nettalien Vanderpoel and Eugenia Wilson were selected for the committee.

The meeting was then closed with a prayer by Sarah Johnson.

At the usual hour on the evening of March the third the Christian Endeavor society met, and was opened with a prayer by Nettalien Vanderpoel.

"Beautiful Valley of Eden," was the opening hymn recited by Alice Carlton and Alice Scott.

Mr. Hendricks was the leader for the evening and gave a good talk on the topic, which was "Being with Yourself and God."

Some stories illustrating the topic were given by Sarah Johnson, Eugenia Wilson, Grace Hudson, Mary Fraser, Minnie Clemons and Charlie Manire.

The second hymn, "Jesus Lover of My Soul," was signed by Luther Holland and Max Wetherby.

Some verses were recited by four boys and four girls.

Pres. Walker was present at this meeting and gave an interesting talk.

The treasurer took up the regular collection which amounted to thirty-nine cents.

Business was in order and the committee appointed at the previous meeting to decide upon hymns reported "Beautiful Valley of Eden," "Jesus Lover of My Soul," and "Nearer My God to Thee," as their choices.

The meeting closed with a prayer by George Hay.

The regular meeting of the Christian Endeavor

Society was held in the chapel on the evening of March the tenth. It was opened with a prayer signed by Gibb Palmer.

"Jesus Lover of My Soul," was nicely signed by Norris Holland and George Hay.

The topic for the meeting was "Lessons from the Patriarchs II, Abraham." Mr. Walker, who was the leader, gave a nice talk on the subject and explained it fully.

Stories were told by Frankie Hawley, Alice Carlton, Nettalien Vanderpoel, Lorena Sawyer, Mary Fraser and Alice Scott.

"My Faith Looks up to Thee," was gracefully signed by Virginia Fulwood and Amalia Lorenz.

Four girls and four boys who had memorized each a verse recited them.

The program for the next meeting was given by Lorena Sawyer and then the closing prayer was signed by Emory Sizemore.

Minnie Clemons, Sec'y.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Hendricks Story Telling and Debating Club was held in the chapel on the evening of February the seventeenth.

The secretary called the roll which found all the members present except Frankie Hawley, and then read the minutes of the last meeting and they were adopted.

No speech was given on account of the absence of Frankie Hawley, who was to give one.

A story was given by Lorena Sawyer.

The debating then began on the subject of "Resolved, That men have and are doing more in the world than women." Eugenia Wilson and Alice Scott were on the affirmative side opposed by Nettalien Vanderpoel and Alice Carlton on the negative.

The decision of the judges, Mr. Walker and Miss Walker and Lorena Sawyer went to the affirmative side.

Humorous stories were given by Mary Fraser, Gibb Palmer, Charlie Manire and Emory Sizemore.

News in brief was told by Grace Hudson.

A declamation, "America," was beautifully signed by Julius Horowitz.

A funny dialogue was given by Minnie Clemons, Roxie Jordan and Sarah Johnson.

Nettalien Vanderpoel, the critic, then gave her report.

The program for the next meeting was read by the president.

A nice story was given to the members by Mr. Walker.

No business was brought before the society so it adjourned to meet again two weeks hence to tell stories

Lorena Sawyer, Sec'y.

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

PUPILS' NOTES.

Ask "Ake" if he enjoyed the party.

All enjoyed the party of the ninth.

Ida Fussell's Easter box came the thirteenth.

A picture of the school can be had for 35 cents.

Don't plan any pranks for April Fool's day, boys.

Mrs. Lightbody visited her son, Arthur, for a few days.

Lucius Emerson has become "Hello Boy" at our school.

Charles Johnson is expecting a visit from his father.

Dont fail to get a copy of the "Ponce de Leon March."

Lula Barfield has paid several visits to Dr. Worley.

Anna Lee Barksdale received a nice box of oranges from home.

We have had quite a number of visitors during the past month.

We expect to have our commencement exercises in Bishop's Hall.

Why are Lula Barfield and Pearl Brown so melancholy lately?

What is your favorite musical instrument? The cornet by all means.

Mr. and Mrs. McDowell made Pres. Walker a visit the early part of the month.

Examinations have passed from our department to the deaf. We wish them success.

Robert Terry and Mr. Hendricks went to see "Monte Cristo" one evening last week.

Jean and Lilah Walker entertained their little friends Robert and Neville McDowell.

Mrs. Walker will start Sunday with friends for Nassau. We wish her a pleasant trip.

Anna Lee is getting more than her share, an Easter box, in addition to a box of oranges.

Great preparations are being made by the girls for attending the Easter services in the city.

Pearl Brown expects to go to Atlanta, the last of April, to have her eyes examined and treated.

The older boys and girls attended a concert at the Ponce de Leon Hotel, on the evening of the 4th.

Leaders for the Christian Endeavor for March are Lilian Orchard, DeWitt Lightsey, Mr. Parks and Miss Shirley.

Howard Johnson lost a box of oranges, owing to delay in transportation. The loss was made good by the express company.

Willie Barrow was called home on account of the illness of his mother. He has the sincere sympathy of his many friends here.

The Ponce de Leon March is in high favor with our pupils. You can hear it at almost any hour in some part of the building.

We are indebted to Mr. Parks for a very delightful day at North Beach. At his request Mr. Capo took us over in his launch "Pauline."

We are all looking forward with pleasure to our trip to South Beach at the close of school. The girls will have a fine time ducking each other.

Mrs. M. H. Terry visited her son, Robert, for a few hours. She brought Walter Dean, a little deaf boy, with her. We are sorry her visit was so brief.

Ida Fussell received a letter containing three dollars, and the promise of an Easter box. In the same mail was a post card picture of her brother.

Willard Bigelow entertained his friends on the evening of his fourteenth birthday. After the refreshments the host interested his little friends with a pleasing story.

Magazine for the Blind.

Mrs. Ziegler, widow of the capitalist, has lately established a periodical, to be called the Mathilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind, which is to be carried on wholly at the founder's expense and circulated, free of charge, to all reading blind people who may apply for it.

The magazine, although of high moral tone, will not in any sense be a religious publication, but will be conducted on lines so broad as to appeal to all possible readers of all denominations or sects. Each issue will include a high-class story, poetry, news of the day in a condensed form, a sheet of popular music, and letters from blind persons telling of successful achievements, which may encourage others. Prizes will be offered for contributions of merit by blind people.

The present intention is to begin the magazine with an issue of six thousand copies, and to gradually increase the number until there will be a copy for every blind person in the country.

All reading blind people are invited to send their names and addresses to Walter G. Holmes, 1931 Broadway, New York City. The issues will be increased as demand requires.—Mary K. Hyde.

"What are pauses?" asked the teacher of an infant class.

"Things that grow on catses," piped the small boy at the bottom

PUPLIS' NOTES.

Easter is approaching!

We will soon go home!

We are having examinations this month.

The pupils are counting the days till school closes.

The leaves are green now and they are beautiful.

Herbert Wright received a box from home a short time ago.

We are anticipating a visit from Rev. Whildin next Sunday.

After Easter is gone the pupils will talk of a picnic at South Beach.

All the pupils and teachers had their picture taken together sometime ago.

Last week Alice Scott had a tooth pulled. Don't you think she was brave?

Lorena Sawyer's mother will try to go to Gainesville to see her married daughter.

One of the boys wrote in his journal, "I never want to see another rail-road track."

Several of the boys went to the Fort where they could see the boat races not long ago.

Sometime ago two of the girls were delighted to hear from our former pupil, Abbie Goff.

Lucius Emerson was grieved to hear of an accident which befel his father a short time ago.

This seems to be "kite season" with the boys who are to be seen with kites soon after school closes each day.

We have had many visitors at the school the past month. All seemed pleased with the work going on here.

Last week some of the girls with Miss McLane went to a show and they said that they enjoyed it very much.

Annie Lee Barksdale was a proud little girl when she received a big box full of goodies from home for her birthday.

Fanny Sawyer was made happy by getting a nice box of candy from her mother for her birthday. She is seven years old.

Mr. and Mrs. McDowell and two sons are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Walker. Mr. McDowell is traveling through the state.

Nettalien Vanderpoel and Frankie Hawley spent a pleasant Sunday at the Convent not long ago. Nettalien's sister, Emma, is there. She told Nettalien that she liked it very much at the Convent.

Amalia Lorenz, Oswaldo Cano and Max Wetherby got presents for their birthday this month.

Mr. Jas. McMechen from Boston was an interested visitor at the school last Sunday. He was educated at Hartford, Conn.

Last Sunday Charles Johnson was much surprised to see his father. Charles is the new blind boy who comes from Georgia.

Amalia and Ben Lorenz got a box from home. In it was some old fashioned syrup candy besides many other good things to eat.

One of the blind boys, Willie Barrow, was suddenly called home on account of his mother's sickness. We sympathize with him.

Alice Carlton is feeling happy now because her mother said she would send her a pink dress, a waist and other things sometime before Easter.

Mrs. A. H. Walker was invited by a friend to take a trip to Nassau. She left on Saturday night and will return sometime the last of the week.

Arches are being constructed in the city at every corner, and a great many preparations are being made for the "coming of Ponce de Leon" on the 2nd of April.

Last Sunday one of the girls was very much surprised to get a letter from Azilean Raulerson, a former pupil. She sent her one of her pictures. She was glad to get it.

A few weeks ago Frankie Hawley's heart jumped with pleasure when her brother, Emmet, came to see her. He works in Jacksonville now. She has not heard from him since he left here.

About three weeks ago Miss McLane was taken by surprise when her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence from Hamlet, N. C. came to see her. They invited her to spend the day with them in the city. In the afternoon they drove to South Beach. Miss McLane enjoyed it very much.

On the thirteenth of this month Mr. Walter Lewis and Miss Ivah Epperson, friends of Eugenia Wilson, were married. Both parties live in Bartow. They made a bridal trip to Jacksonville, and St. Augustine. On Sunday afternoon they paid Eugenia Wilson a visit. They took her out riding and she reported a fine time.

Last week Alice Scott's father sent us a very large stick of candy. It was large enough to treat all the white and colored pupils. It weighed about one hundred pounds and its circumference was twenty-three inches and its length was five feet and seven inches. Last Saturday night we had a little party and the stick of candy was cut into pieces and all of the pupils were given a piece. We enjoyed it very much. Half of the candy is left for another treat. We thanked Rev. Scott for his kindness.

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the school.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year

Rates of advertisement made known on application.

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FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

School for the Deaf and the Blind,

St. Augustine, Florida

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ALBERT H. WALKER
ERNEST J. HENDRICKS

Editor
Business Manager

Vol. 7

MARCH, 1907

No. 6

Aunt the Walker-Neesam imbroglio, the one is logical, very, while the other is practical.

❖ ❖ ❖

The Indiana Institution is now, according to a recent statute, the Indiana State School for the Deaf. One by one the schools are falling into line.

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Mr. William Wade, of Oakmont, Pa., after visiting the Mt. Airy, Pa. School and the Morgantou, N. C. School says that the Morgantou pupils are as good articulators and speech-readers as the pupils of the Mt. Airy School. This strikes us as a bit odd; for one school is practically a pure oral school where the sign language is not used while the other has a strong "oral department," but the pupils use signs freely. This evidence of a non-partisan gives the "sign crowd" an abundance of good ammunition. According to the Oregon Outlook the "Combined Method" must go. This does not look much like it. But then our good friend Wade might possibly be mistaken.

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Commenting upon an article in the last issue of the Herald upon compulsory education of the deaf, Principal Blattner has the following to say in the Lone Star.

"In this connection we are pleased to note that the recent legislature in North Carolina has placed upon the statute books of that State such a law. State after State is taking up the question and providing some sort of law. It is right. These afflicted people are entitled to the privileges of an education. Common humanity would dictate such a policy, to say nothing of enlightened selfishness. When allowed to grow up in ignorance these people become a burden to the community and a prey to the designing and the criminal. They have a right to be freed from the bonds of ignorance to be made enlightened, self-sus-

taining and self-respecting citizens. When the State furnishes the means it has the right to expect parents to do their part. If they will not, they should be made to. Parentage is not synonymous with complete ownership. The day of traffic in human flesh—and that is what is keeping deaf children away from school generally means—is or should be past. Most especially should it be where the victim is an unfortunate. But if we were to have such a law passed in Texas at present, we should not know what to do with the children. Our school is full to overflowing, and yet we have only about half the deaf of school age in attendance. Texas should set about to provide ample facilities for all and then pass a compulsory law."

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The school has just been honored by a visit from Rev. J. W. Michaels, of Little Rock, Ark., who is a baptist missionary to the deaf of the south. Rev. Mr. Michaels was for over twenty years head teacher in the Arkansas school for the deaf, resigning last fall to engage in ministerial work among the deaf. His sermon and lectures to the pupils here were appreciated and enjoyed by all. The only regret was that he did not stay long enough with us. Other pressing engagements called him away, but we have a promise of another visit later on.

He expressed himself as well pleased with our school and complimented us on the fine school-room work.

❖ ❖ ❖

In a recent issue of the Mentor we found the following:

"Of course it is well known that there are many deaf children that are not bright and that there are hearing children who cannot speak that are very dull. It has been thought best for a long time to bring these children all together in one school where they might have special instruction. In its annual report to the legislature the State Board of Charities recommends that the school of Rome, N. Y., be made the place for receiving and instructing this class of children. This is a step in the right direction for it does not seem right that the mentally defective should be made the playmates of bright children."

This is quite a compliment to Supt. Clarke and his fine corps of teachers. It takes the best teachers for the dullest pupils.

❖ ❖ ❖

The Teddy Big Stick of Candy which has been in the show window of Mr. B. F. Corman since Christmas was recently won as a prize by Mr. Neil Law. He presented it to Rev. S. Scott, the pastor of the Brooksville Methodist Church, as a token of his esteem. Our generous and kind-hearted minister, with the consent and approval of Mr. Law, donated it to the children of the Deaf and Blind Institute, at St. Augustine, in the name of his affectionate daughter, Miss Alice Scott, who is an inmate of the Institute.

The big sweet stick started on its destination on Monday of last week. It is a great present for the children, being in all probability the biggest stick of candy they have ever had the pleasure of helping to dispose of. The stick weighed one hundred pounds, and was pure and unadulterated.—Brooksville Argus.



The policy of the North Carolina School, according to the Deaf Carolinian, is as follows:

"The policy of our School has always been to discourage the use of signs in the class-room. In a combined school it is next to the impossible to eradicate them, especially outside of the school-room, where the manual and oral pupils are thrown together as they are with us.

Mrs. Hurd, who was at the head of our oral work for ten years, had her righteous soul vexed from day to day in the struggle to combat this enemy to speech and speech-reading. Mr. Archer, now our educational head, is confronted with the same thing.

At the close of the teachers' association last Monday Mr. Archer brought before the meeting the use and the abuse of signs. After some discussion it was agreed, that, so far as school-room work goes, neither signs nor spelling are permissible in oral classes, and no signs in manual classes.

The Superintendent followed this up, the next day, by an interview with each teacher and class to the effect that hereafter all communication between teachers and pupils and between pupils themselves, must be by speech and speech-reading in the oral classes and by spelling and writing in the manual. It is the intention to discourage the use of signs outside the school-room and to encourage in every way possible the use of spoken English among the oral and of spelling among the manual.

Every experienced and successful teacher in oral work will agree that speech and speech-reading come only by practice, practice, drill, drill in speech and speech-reading. Both the deaf teacher and the hearing will also agree that in the manual-taught classes the best English is gotten by the constant practice of spelling and written language. Even when these means are conscientiously and persistently used, still the work of getting speech and accurate English is a difficult task."

Pretty much like the policy of this school.



C. C. Gunn, writing to the Marianna Times-Courier, says:

During a recent visit to the ancient city of St. Augustine I spent two hours or more at our blind, deaf and dumb institute.

Here we found about 65 white children and 22 colored, all skillfully taught, and apparently well supplied with food and clothing.

But the main object of this communication is to call the attention of our people, and especially of our

senators and representatives soon to meet in Tallahassee, to the wretched condition of the buildings in which these unfortunate children are housed.

The superintendent of this important school has time and again called attention to this condition of things.

Governors and visiting committees have recommended improvements, but still nothing has been done.

While Buckman bills are passed, and big appropriations are made for the education of our seeing and hearing boys and girls, there is only just one school for our children who lack the important senses of seeing and hearing.

And while costly brick buildings practically fire-proof are erected, with all modern improvements of heating and lighting, for the education of the first mentioned class, these blind and deaf children stay in dingy, ancient looking, frame houses, heated with common stoves and lighted with kerosene lamps.

Think of the awful danger to these young people if the buildings should catch on fire.

Said Prof. Walker, the courteous president of the school to me, "many nights after all becomes quiet I go over the buildings to see that there is no sign of fire; and I shudder when I think of the awful fix we would be in should fire break out, with these blind and deaf children asleep in the rooms."

Members of the Florida legislature! think of this, act upon it, and take the proper steps during the present session to have good, commodious brick buildings erected with all things necessary to make these unfortunates safe and comfortable.



We are in receipt of Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Mathilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind. The first issue is a very creditable one and has been eagerly read by our pupils.

Mrs. Ziegler, the founder of this high-class magazine, is the widow of the late capitalist, William Ziegler. The benefaction will involve an expenditure of at least \$20,000 a year and is strictly a personal one. All expenses incident to its publication will be defrayed by Mrs. Ziegler.

Mr. Walter G. Holmes is the publisher. He has been interested in the blind for many years. His office is at No. 1931 Broadway, Manhattan.

The following in regard to the magazine is taken from an exchange:

"While its immediate object is to furnish a high-class publication to those who are unable to distinguish night from day, the ultimate aim is to erect in this city a large printing plant for the blind, in which books exclusively for the blind will be printed and in which blind persons, especially women, will do as much of the work as possible. Temporary arrangements for the printing of the first issues are now made with a printing establishment connected with a

local institution.

It was more or less by chance that the founding of the magazine came about. A year ago Mr. Holmes, who formerly lived in the South where he now has a blind brother, wrote a letter to a Manhattan newspaper, in which he said it was a pity that, with so many charitable gifts being daily made, no one had thought of endowing some circulating libraries for the blind. In the letter he called attention to fact that there were about 70,000 blind persons in the United States, probably a quarter of whom could read, but the majority of whom are so poor as to make it impossible for them to buy the high priced literature published for the blind.

Before the death of William Ziegler, both he and his wife had been deeply interested in the blind. Mrs. Ziegler has a very near relative who is afflicted, and this served to bring their pitiable condition home to her all the stronger. Frequently Mr. Ziegler and she, so their friends say, spoke of how nice it would be to do something practical for the instruction and pleasure of the afflicted.

When Mrs. Ziegler read the published letter written by Mr. Holmes she hastened to get into communication with him. She told him that she was very anxious to devote some of her large income to the blind, but she did not like the circulating library idea. Instead, she suggested the founding of a magazine, which should be sent to the literate blind

all over the country, and offered to pay the expenses, not only of establishing such a publication, but of printing and distributing it.

Several conferences followed, as a result of which Mr. Holmes went abroad last summer to study the situation in England and Scotland. In those countries much more is done for the blind than here. In Edinburgh is published the *Hora Joecnda* the leading magazine for the blind in the world.

"I examined all the presses on the other side," said Mr. Holmes to an Eagle reporter, this morning, "and while I have not fully decided which type is the best, I am in a position to select discerningly. The new magazine will be printed in both the American Braille and New York point. I believe that of the blind who can read in this country, about one-third use the Braille system and the remaining two-thirds the New York point. Consequently we will print our copies one-third in Braille and two-thirds in the New York point.

Durable, but not expensive paper will be used, and it may be interesting to know that this paper will be sold to the magazine by a blind man. That system will obtain so far as possible. At first we shall have to have the magazine printed outside, but as soon as we have our own plant we will strive to have as many of the employes as possible blind persons. They can fold and do work of a similar nature just as well as persons who can see."

ROLL OF HONOR

For the four weeks ending Mch. 23, 1907. Based upon Deportment, Neatness and Punctuality.

DEAF DEPARTMENT

Grace Hudson
Frankie Hawley

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

Dora Horn
Dovie King
Mabel Bates
Lucy Kilbee
Robert Terry
Robert Tedder
DeWitt Lightsey

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Ichabod Crane: We vote for "Crane Roost."

Supt. Connor has just finished his fortieth year as superintendent of the Georgia School.

The Virginia school will have its own building at the Jamestown Exposition. It will be 5ft. 6in. by 2ft. 2in. in size. We are sorry for the "fats."

The Ontario School has been having trouble with its water. An analysis proved it impure and they have been drinking boiled water. Want some of our sulphur water?

At the Horace Mann School in Boston there is a deaf boy working his way through school by selling papers out on the streets after school. This is a commendable effort.

Out in Winnipeg they have a Russian deaf-mute, who never went to school, and yet is a skilled mechanic. He presented one of the lady teachers with a beautiful cabinet made by his own hands.—Tablet.

A fund bearing the name of Edward Minor Gallaudet has been established by the alumni of Gallaudet College. The purpose of the fund, which now amounts to \$160, has not yet been determined upon, but it will be of a benevolent nature.—W. Va. Tablet.

Rolfe Wylie, one of the pupils of the Arkansas School, had the honor of making the gavels which will be used by the presiding officers of the legislature. We wonder if they are loaded with something which will make the legislature give them every thing the school will want.

A meeting of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association is called for June 30 and July 1 and 2, the coming summer at the college in Washington.

Dr. Gallaudet has extended an invitation to the alumni in general, including their wives and husbands and the ex-es to partake of the hospitality of the college for the three days.—Ky. Standard.

We doubt if there is any other school for the deaf so well supplied with reading matter of living topics as the Montana School (one of the youngest.) The school has forty magazines and seven newspapers. It has just received a check of twenty-five dollars from a visitor to be expended for some of the more expensive magazines. Good reading is what the deaf need most of all.—California News.

GENERAL LOCALS.

How's your Easter bonnet?

Parchessi is Pres. Walker's hobby.

Senator Zim went through our school last week.

A box of early tomatoes was received by Lola Ashley.

Rev J. W. Michaels writes that he will spend Easter with us.

For the first time in many years we will have two graduates this year.

Mrs. A. H. Walker is at present sojourning in the beautiful island of Nassau.

Jas. H. McMechen, deaf, from Boston, visited the school last week. He was on his way south.

Charles Johnson enjoyed a visit from his father, and Frankie Hawley, her brother, this month.

Although it is late in the season several boxes of oranges have been received by several of the pupils.

Willie Barrow and Preston Holly were called home on account of the sickness of their mothers this month.

Nettalien Vanderpoel and Frankie Hawley spent all day one Sunday at the convent in the city with the former's sister.

Mrs Sara Seibels, a life long friend of Pres. and Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Ezell, from Columbia, S. C., is at present visiting them.

The other day little Walter Dean asked his teacher to excuse him. When he returned he had his hands full—a hot sweet potato and a piece of corn bread!

Mr. R. H McDowell, an insurance agent from Columbia, S. C., is traveling through the state, and in the meantime his wife and children are guests of Pres. and Mrs. Walker.

Rev O. J. Whildin was expected to preach here Sunday the 24th, but he was unexpectedly called home from Atlanta. He promised to come down this way sometime before school closes.

Ponce De Leon is in mid-ocean now and will arrive soon—but instead of finding the mythical spring of youth, he will find himself greeted by the greatest celebration ever put into play in the state.

Twenty-three inches in circumference and five feet and seven inches long is the story in a nut shell of a huge peppermint stick of candy presented to the school by Rev. Samuel Scott, father of Alice, one of our pupils. Saturday night, all the school assembled in the chapel where the saw, hammer, hatchet, chisel and mallet did hard work in supplying each with a piece. Rev. Scott has our thanks.



CHILDREN'S PAGE


A STORY.

One day a lady sat in her yard, with a book in her hand, and a plate of grapes on the bench near her. A little bird came hopping around.

It saw the grapes and wanted one of them. It hopped very near the lady. She sat very still.

It jumped on the plate and ate a grape and then it flew away.—Selected.

BRAVE BABY BETTY.

Baby Betty was two years old. She had rosy cheeks and blue eyes. Her hair was white.

Betty did not like to stay in the house. She always wanted to be out-of-doors.

There was a railroad track near Betty's home. One day mamma was busy and Betty ran away. She walked on the track. She saw an engine coming. She laughed and ran towards it. It was very near to her. Little Betty was in great danger.

An artist was sitting in a field painting. He looked up and saw Betty. He jumped up very quickly. He ran to Betty and caught her in his arms.

The engine thundered past. Betty was saved. The artist carried her home to her mother. She thanked him for saving her little girl.

WAYS OF BEING USEFUL.

Once a prince went out into his yard. He went to a peach tree and said, "What do you do for me?" The peach tree said, "I give you beautiful blossoms and make the air fragrant and give you fine fruit." "You do well," said the prince.

Then he went to a chestnut tree and said, "What do you do?" The chestnut said, "I let birds build their nests in my branches and make shade for people to rest in." "You do well," said the prince.

Then he asked the grass what it was doing. "I give my life for the sheep and cattle by feeding them," said the grass, and the prince said, "You do well too."

At last he came to a little daisy and asked what it was doing and it said, "I can do nothing but look

up cheerfully at everybody and I do that." And the prince said, "There is nothing better than that."—Adapted.

WHAT AM I?

I come down from the sky.

I wash the dusty grass.

I give the flowers water to drink.

I patter on the windows.

I make children run.

What am I?

DISCONTENT.

Down in a field one day in June
The flowers all bloomed together,
Save one who tried to hide itself
And drooped that pleasant weather.

A robin who had soared too high
And felt a little lazy
Was resting near a buttercup
Who wished she were a daisy.

For daisies grow so trim and tall,
(She always had a passion
For wearing frills about her neck)
In just the daisy fashion.

And buttercups must always be,
The same old tiresome color,
While daises dress in gold and white
Although their gold is duller.

"You silly thing" the robin said
"I think you must be crazy,
I'd rather be my honest self
Than any made up daisy.

You're nicer in your own bright gown.
The little children love you.
Be the best buttercup you can
And think no flower above you.

Look bravely up into the sky
And be content with knowing
That God wished for a buttercup
Just here where you are growing."

—Selected

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by W. A. Caldwell.

AMONG THE PUPILS.

Give me a book and take the world. The army is screaming for 30,000 recruits but just think how many little red school houses one soldier could build.

Rev. S. Scott gave to this department a stick of candy, one and a half feet long and 23 inches in circumference. We doubted its genuineness until we had tasted of it.

We had some real ugly weather during February. Causes: bad coughs, and colds, light fevers and weak stomachs. Copious droughts of syrup of white pine and tar and little red pills held them in check. No one missed a day in classes.

Situation in the Texas Negro School.

"Thermopylae had its messenger of defeat. The Alamo had none!" Coming events cast their shadow before. For the next four years a dark shadow will hang over the Texas School for negro Deaf and Blind. A dark crime in the name of education for the deaf has been committed. This state of affairs should not be, ought not to be. The last report of this school speaks in flattering terms of the work being done in all departments. Why this wholesale slaughter of a capable, experienced faculty? Politics make strange dirty bed fellows. Our educational institutions should be held aloof from politics. It tends to lower the standard of efficiency in education. I point the finger of scorn and condemnation in the faces of those who fight for positions or accept positions in schools for the deaf, whose experience and qualifications are in question. The ability to use the manual alphabet and the ability to use a few signs like an ape in no way proclaim one as qualified to educate the deaf.

Education of the deaf is a science far removed from other sciences. It is a life time study. The true interpretation of this art is, "The teacher is born not made." The sooner this is learned by the race the better for all concerned. The most responsible person on a train is the man at the throttle. The safety of the ship centers in the man at the wheel. Inexperienced persons would imperil the lives of all on board. Many schools lose sight of this when it comes to selecting educators.

Some day in the distant tomorrow this Texas crowd whose interest is centered in self will hear a cry like Mrs. Browning's "The Cry of the Children," but more acute, more intense, with a deeper meaning. We can condone Roosevelt's actions in the Brownsville affair, but this Austin affair, never.

Tucson the Oldest Town.

Dr. Alexander Craig, of Tucson, Ariz., alleges that that city is older than St. Augustine, Fla., by thirteen years. He says:

"There can be no doubt that Tucson enjoys the distinction of being the oldest city in the United States. When that intrepid Spaniard Melendez discovered the coast of Florida, planted the standard of his country and founded the City of St. Augustine, in the year of our Lord 1565, Tucson was a struggling and growing pueblo and been for thirteen years. This is not according to our text books on geography, but it is just as much a fact for all that, and the proof of it may be found in a stained and time-worn document of vellum, signed by their Catholic Majesties Ferdinand and Isabella, and countersigned by the viceroy of Mexico and General Coronado, who in the early part of 1552 raised the flag of Spain over the little Indian village of Tucson and laid the cornerstone of the first mission with his own hands. This important paper was lost to the public until about twelve years ago, when it was discovered by a mere accident among the archives of the ancient church of San Xavier, nine miles south of Tucson. As a matter of precaution it was forwarded to the Library at Washington, D. C., where it now lies. This discovery gives the residents of Tucson the right to claim that their city is the oldest in the United States.

Work Makes Men.

Work makes men. Luck usually fails. Pluck nearly always wins. To succeed in anything one must overcome obstacles. Force and fiber are built by hardships. Grit is as necessary in the making of a man as gumption. Hardships are not always handicaps. Often they are helps. You will understand this better in twenty years. Meanwhile permit one who has lived that twenty years and more to advise you in this. Hang onto your job until you are sure of a better one. Dependable boys are in demand. And no boy can be depended upon who does not finish the task he sets his hand to do. However disagreeable your work, do it thoroughly. Do it better than the average boy will do it.

The Power of Steam.

When James Watt saw the steam causing the kettle lid to jump up and down he said "There must be power in that steam that it can lift such a weight."

There was.

Millions prior to him had seen the same phenomenon and regarded it as an unexplained mystery.

Let your work justify itself. If it is good, it will be recognized; the converse is also true.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB.

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A. H. WALKER, A. B., President.

Florida School for Blind, Deaf and Dumb.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, blind, or dumb, in sound mind and body, and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. Our boarding room and teaching force are both limited, and the best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

Tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made, with the limited instructors at command, to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, shoe-making, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the School is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but if they intend to make a protracted visit, should not expect to board at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

DR. DeWITT WEBB, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

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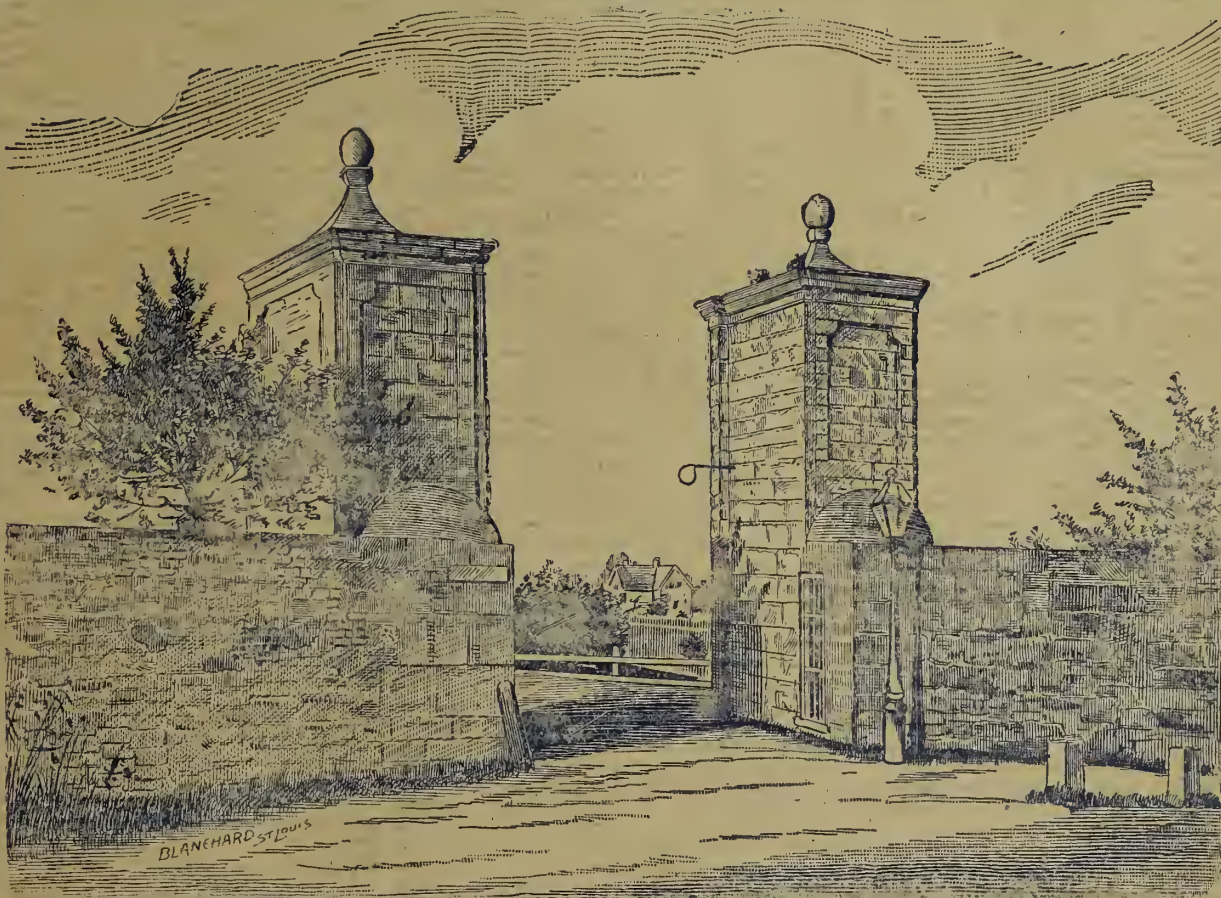
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THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD



THE PUBLIC STREET NORTH THROUGH THE "CITY GATE" LEADS TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

APRIL 1907

PRINTED BY THE DEAF PUPILS OF
THE FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.



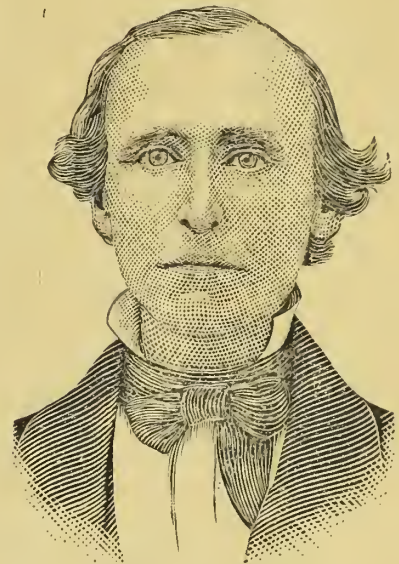
MANUAL ALPHABET.

Three Generations of Educators of the Deaf and Blind---Grandfather, Father and Son.

Rev. N. P. Walker—Founder, and head of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind until his death in 1861.

N. F. Walker—Son of the founder and at present at the head of the S. C. School, which position he has held practically since the death of his father, 1861.

A. H. Walker—Grandson of the founder and son of the present superintendent of the S. C. School and President of the Florida School for the Deaf and Blind. Mr. Walker came to Florida five years ago to accept the position of Principal of the Literary Department of the School and last year he was made President. Previous to coming to Florida, he had taught in the Texas and Tennessee Schools for the Deaf.



Rev. N. P. Walker.



N. F. Walker.

Prof. Walker, of the South Carolina School, has two other sons engaged in the same work—Prof. H. E. Walker, head teacher in the Tennessee School for the Deaf, and Prof. W. L. Walker, Principal of the S. C. School, under his father.



A. H. Walker.

The Blind and the Deaf.

The Census Bureau has recently compiled statistics relative to the blind and the deaf persons in the United States, as shown by the census of 1900, and has issued a very interesting bulletin on the subject. By this bulletin it is shown that there were 64,645 blind persons in this country at the time the census was taken, of which 35,645 were totally blind and 26,118 partially so. Compared with the total body of population there is one blind person for every 1,209 population. There are more blind males than females, since of the total number of blind 37,054 are males and 27,709 females, or 51.2 per cent of the one and 48.8 per cent of other. It is thus evident that blindness occurs more frequently among males.

Another interesting fact is shown by the statement that 65 per cent. of the blind became so after twenty years of age. From this it would appear that blindness is chiefly a defect of adult life, indicating that there is widespread neglect to properly care for the eyes. About one-tenth of the total number of blind persons were blind from birth, a large per cent of which was caused by the consanguinity of parents. At least one-fourth of them reported blind from birth were children whose parents were cousins. The number of blind persons per 100,000 of population is greater among the whites, and greater among foreign born citizens than among those born in this country. The chief causes of blindness occurring after birth are cataract, injuries, accidents, operations, sore eyes and old age. A large number of cases are also attributed to unknown causes.

The number of deaf persons exceeds the number of those who are blind, reaching a total of 89,287, or one in every 850 of our population. This enumeration does not include those who are simply "hard of hearing," but only those who are totally deaf and those who cannot hear a loudly shouted conversation. Of the total number 27,426 are totally deaf and 51,861 partially so. Among the total number who were deaf were found 1,773 who were also blind, and 24,369 who were dumb. There are also more males than females who are deaf, just as there are more males than females who are blind. It is also shown that a larger percentage of the people residing in the northern states are deaf than of those who reside in the southern states.

As illustrating the close relation existing between the senses of hearing and talking it is shown that a majority of those who are both deaf and dumb became deaf when they were children, while of those who are deaf and can still speak plainly a large majority became deaf in their old age. Chief among diseases causing deafness is catarrh, which, if taken in its incipency, can be cured easily and permanently but if allowed to run soon destroys the inner ear and makes hearing out of the question. Other diseases are mentioned but to none of them is attributed so large a

number of cases as are due to catarrh. A study of the reports of the Census Bureau on these and kindred subjects will be found useful to those who care to be well informed as to the results of neglect of any of the organs of the body.—Ex.

The Growth of American Schools.

The growth of American schools for deaf children is something to be proud of. Less than one hundred years ago there was but one small school in existence. Today there are one hundred and thirty, representing an investment of \$15,000,000. The total cost of maintaining these schools last year was, in round numbers, \$3,200,000, and the average per capita cost of tuition and maintenance was \$260.

This is a large sum, but it pays. The educated deaf are almost wholly self-supporting. They are found in almost every walk of life as teachers, ministers, lawyers, dentists, newspaper men, mechanics, farmers, stockmen, printers, carpenters, painters, tailors, etc. They support themselves and their families and are rarely found a burden to the communities in which they live. Fully ninety per cent. of them are self-supporting, they are therefore in no sense to be considered a dependent class.

They lead normal Christian lives. They are rarely found among the law-breaking class. They are quiet, unobtrusive and sober-minded. They are honest, industrious, temperate, loyal and faithful. They are, for the most part, bearers of heavy burdens, workers with the hoe, but they are seldom found among the vicious, immoral and tainted classes of the community.—Dr. A. L. E. Cronter.

Mr. McCray, the instructor in the blacksmith and wagon-making shop at the Missouri school, and his boys recently finished a wagon frame for a farmer near town that is of a most useful design. The frame with its slat sides in a perpendicular position make a hog or sheep frame, the solid end gate being used for a chute for the animals to enter. The sides, being on hinges, and equipped with stops, can be lowered outward to any desired angle which adapts it to various uses such as a barrel frame, a hay frame, a baled straw frame, and many other frames that farmers have to "frame up." Mr. McCray has made several and they are becoming more popular as they become better known.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature to raise the per capita appropriations for the state schools for the deaf from \$300 to \$350. This action was decided on at a recent conference of the principals of these schools. New York State has schools for the Deaf, at Fordham, Buffalo, Rochester, Rome, Albany, Malone and two in New York City, the total attendance as last reported being 1594. Their schools are all private corporations, but receive state aid.—Maryland Bulletin.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

At the usual hour on the evening of March, the twenty-fourth, the Christian Endeavor Society met and was opened with a prayer by Grace Hudson.

"Beautiful Valley of Eden," was the opening hymn recited by Julius Horowitz and Norris Holland.

Alice Carlton was the leader for the evening and gave a good talk on the topic, which was "Things you have learned from noble men and women out side the Bible."

Some stories illustrating the topic were given by Lorena Sawyer, Frankie Hawley, Charlie Manire and Minnie Clemons.

The second hymn, "Jesus Lover of My Soul," was signed by Max Wetherby and Luther Holland.

Some verses were recited by four boys and four girls. Several nice talks were given to the Society.

The meeting closed with a prayer by Mr. Hendricks.

The Christian Endeavor Society met in the chapel as usual on the evening of March the thirty-first, but the regular program was omitted and the evening was turned over to Rev. J. W. Michaels, who gave one of the most interesting sermons ever seen in the school. He had for his text, "The Prodigal Son."

Lalla Wilson and Lily Holland signed "Nearer My God to Thee" during the exercises.

At the usual hour on the evening of April the seventh the Christian Endeavor Society met, and was opened with a prayer by Frankie Hawley.

"Beautiful Valley of Eden," was the opening hymn recited by Alice Carlton and Alice Scott.

Eugenia Wilson was the leader for the evening and gave a good talk on the topic, which was "Consecration of one day in seven."

Some stories illustrating the topic were given by Grace Hudson, Minnie Clemons, Nettalien Vanderpoel, Julius Horowitz and Mary Fraser.

The second hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," was signed by Virginia Fulwood and Amalia Lorenz.

Some verses were recited by four girls and four boys.

The meeting was closed with a prayer by Roxie Jordan.
Minnie Clemons, Sec'y.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Hendricks Story Telling and Debating Club was held in the chapel on the evening of March the ninth.

The roll was called and found all the members present and then the minutes of the last meeting

were read by the secretary.

Interesting stories were given by Lorena Sawyer, Alice Scott, Roxie Jordan, Eugenia Wilson, Charlie Manire, George Hay, Norris Holland and Mr. Hendricks.

The critic made her report and then the president read the program for the next meeting.

There was no business brought forward, so the club adjourned to meet again two weeks hence for a debate.

The regular meeting of the Hendricks Story Telling and Debating Club was held in the chapel on the evening of March the twenty-third.

The secretary called the roll which found all the members present except Gibbs Palmer, and then read the minutes of the last meeting and they were adopted.

A speech was given by Eugenia Wilson, followed by Alice Scott with a story.

The debating then began on the subject of "Resolved, That it is better for men to work in-doors than outside." Roxie Jordan and Norris Holland were on the affirmative side, opposed by Sarah Johnson and George Hay on the negative.

The decision of the judges, Nettalien Vanderpoel, Alice Scott and Eugenia Wilson, went to the affirmative side.

News in brief was told by Nettalien Vanderpoel.

A declamation, "Maud Muller," was beautifully signed by Alice Carlton.

Humorous stories were given by Minnie Clemons, Charlie Manire, Lorena Sawyer, Emory Sizemore and Frankie Hawley.

A funny dialogue was given by Julius Horowitz, Emory Sizemore and Raymond Rou.

Nettalien Vanderpoel, the critic, gave her report, and then the program for the next meeting was read by the president.

A nice story was given to the members by Mr. Hendricks.

No business was brought before the club so it adjourned to meet again two weeks hence to tell stories.

The members of the Hendricks Story Telling and Debating Club held a meeting to tell stories on the evening of April the sixth.

The roll was called and found all the members present except Alice Scott.

The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting which were adopted.

Stories were then given by Nettalien Vanderpoel, Frankie Hawley, Roxie Jordan, Sarah Johnson, Mary Fraser, and Alice Carlton, and Julius Horowitz, Emory Sizemore, Raymond Rou and Mr. Hendricks.

There was no business to discuss so the meeting adjourned to meet again in two weeks to debate.

Lorena Sawyer, Sec'y.

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

PUPILS' NOTES.

Solan Gill's brother visited her one Sunday afternoon.

Willard Bigelow had a delightful Easter trip home.

Mr. Michaels, traveling missionary to the deaf, visited our department.

"Ake" is blue. We wonder if blue dresses have anything to do with it.

A number of our boys and girls enjoyed the Ponce de Leon Celebration.

Mr. McDowell gave the pupils of the school an ice cream treat Easter Sunday.

Mrs. Emerson visited her son, Lucius, for a few days, the early part of the month.

Ask Robert Terry if he saw the ghost when he was diving for submerged treasure.

Dr. Webb, physician of our school, represented Menendez in the recent celebration.

Mrs. Walker enjoyed her week's trip to Nassau. We are glad to have her back again.

We are sorry to note the death of Willie Barrow's mother. He is expected back in a day or two.

The rain spoiled our Easter hunt but we found the eggs, without so much trouble, at our plates.

We are looking for a legislative committee to visit the school, as the legislature is now in session.

"Why are Lula Barfield and Pearl Brown so melancholy of late?"—because they want some candy.

The ghost of a famous alligator was pleased to find a portion of his skin returning to his native element.

Why is DeWitt Lightsey so happy? He no longer gazes absently to the distant Bar, but enjoys the spring beauty of the fields.

Easter was enjoyed by all. The pupils of the school attended the Methodist church where Pres. Walker interpreted the sermon to the deaf.

Bessie Sikes, Ida Fussell, Lula Barfield, Lucy Kilbee, Anna Lee Barksdale, Lola Ashley, Pearl Brown and Dovie King received Easter boxes from home.

Mrs. Bigelow, and her niece Miss Cleveland, gave us a pleasant afternoon's visit. We are glad to see Mrs. Bigelow looking so well after her recent illness.

The harmonies of the silver quartet resound through the building during the day, and enrich our

dreams at night. We think the state of Florida has a treat in store for next summer.

Great excitement attended our recent election. Electioneering committees waited on all voters. Such stirring times bring to light great oratorical geniuses.

Another one of our boys, Preston Holly, was obliged to leave school on account of sickness at home. His mother, who was not expected to live, has since recovered, but Preston will not return this session.

Massacre in China.

"Pay attention, now," said the school-master, addressing his class during the geography lesson. "The population of China is so great that two Chinamen die every time we take a breath." This information made a deep impression on the juvenile scholars, and the master was particularly struck with the uncomfortable appearance of one small boy at the foot of the class. His face was flushed and he was puffing furiously.

"What's the matter?" inquired the schoolmaster with alarm. "What on the earth are you doing, Tommy?"

"Killing Chinamen, please, sir," was the answer. "I don't like them foreigners, so I'm getting rid of just as many as I can."—London Sphere.

Proverbs of Persia.

Good luck is not sold in the market.

An ass is an ass, though his saddle-cloth be satin.

In the ant's house dew is a deluge.

Liars have bad memories.

A pound of learning needs ten of sense.

If you go to hunt a jackal, prepare to meet a lion.

An old man sees in a brick what a young man sees in a mirror.

Stretch your feet according to your blanket.

Gold does the business, man does the boasting.

Welcome to Spring.

All hail to bright Spring with the charm it doth bring!

Dame Nature has wakened, let's laugh and be gay;

The wood flowers in blossom, the wood larks all sing;

All hail to the Spring! Yes, all hail! we all say.

Wild violets peep from out under dead leaves.

With welcome to Spring with its warm and soft showers;

The lambs bleat in chorus, the robins on eaves

Sing welcome, glad welcome, bright Spring morning hours.

—"Auntie Em's Song Leaves," Vol. II.

If you snore the pleasure is all yours.—Technical World.

PUPLIS' NOTES.

"Home Sweet Home" soon!

We are counting the weeks!

How many times were you fooled?

Many girls got pretty Easter dresses.

The girls have not been down town lately.

Max Wetherby got a box from home last week.

Lucius Emerson's mother is a pleasant visitor here.

We wonder why the Rev. Whildin didn't come to see us.

Mr. Walker went to Palatka to meet the new deaf boy.

Eugenia Wilson's father may come to see her before we all go home.

Mr. Walker presented each member of his class with a picture of himself.

Rain this week! We welcomed it for we have seldom had any this year.

The pupils all took in the first day of the Ponce de Leon Celebration last week.

Grace Hudson is in receipt of the news of the death of her sister Alice's little son.

Miss Walker has a "Teddy Bear" which she intends give to her niece next summer.

Miss Emma Shields, a deaf lady from Philadelphia, was a visitor one day last week.

Sarah Johnson's uncle, Mr. Dock, came to see her and she was delighted to see him again.

We are eagerly looking for May to come as we want to have our picnic at South Beach.

We all are contented and happy now because the month is approaching for us to go home.

The girls will soon be busy making Japanese kimono's for eight of the children to drill in.

The pupils are counting the days till they go home, which will be on the twenty-ninth of next month.

Nettalen Vanderpoel has beat us all for she has received two boxes from home within the past few weeks.

Eugenia Wilson and Lorena Sawyer have birthdays on the same day. They received a great many (?) pretty presents.

About three weeks ago one of the large girls caught a little mouse in a trap. She was so proud of it that she kept it about fifteen minutes. It got loose however and ran away. Can you guess who this was?

Last week on Thursday night some the pupils went to Fort Marion to see the fire-works. The sight was very beautiful.

Last week Lucius Emerson was made happy by an unexpected visit from his mother. She staid with him for a few days.

One night Misses Engleman and Shirley and Messrs. Hendricks and Boggs took a boat ride. They reported a fine time.

Lalla Wilson and Lily Holland aged eight and seven are to sign the song, "Nearer My God to Thee," at our commencement.

Alice Rogers, who used to go to school here, came to see us not long ago and spent the day with us. She enjoyed her visit very much.

Eugenia Wilson was glad to get a post card from her father saying that if he was not too busy in May, he would come to see her.

We did not have our annual "egg hunt" this year as the day was such a stormy one. Instead, each pupil found an egg apiece on his or her plate.

Lucile Carter was much surprised to hear that her sister, Louise, was married to a Mr. Code last Thursday. They left Gainesville for Newberry, their future home.

Willie Barrow has returned. He was called home by the sudden illness of his mother who died shortly after his arrival. Willie has the sympathy of the entire school.

Mrs. Leeds, an acquaintance of the girls, presented Lorena Sawyer and Eugenia Wilson with boxes of candy, which they enjoyed very much. Didn't it make your mouth water?

The latest pupil to arrive here was Herman Reeder, aged twelve. He has never been to school before but he looks bright and we hope in the long run he will get a good education.

Our commencement will be held in the city at Bishop's Hall and we all are busy preparing for it. Two of the advanced pupils, Eugenia Wilson and Nettalien Vanderpoel will graduate.

The committee appointed by the Florida legislature, to inspect these buildings, has arrived and from the interest shown by its members it is hoped our new buildings will soon be a certainty.

Last week on Thursday afternoon Frankie Hawley was taken by surprise when her brother, Fred, came to see her. He came with the troops from Daytona to participate in the Ponce de Leon Celebration.

Mr. Hendricks' old teacher, Mr. Michaels, a deaf gentleman, came to see him. All the pupils went into the chapel and he told us the story of "The Gold Bug," by Edgar Allan Poe. It was exceedingly interesting.

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year

Rates of advertisement made known on application.

Address all communications and subscriptions to the

FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

School for the Deaf and the Blind,

St. Augustine, Florida

Entered at the Post Office at St. Augustine, Florida, as Second-class matter

ALBERT H. WALKER
ERNEST J. HENDRICKS

Editor.
Business Manager

Vol. 7

APRIL, 1907

No. 7

School closes the 28th of May and the children return to their homes the following day for the vacation.

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It is in our opinion high time that those in charge of the education of the blind get together as a unit and come to some understanding as to what system shall have their approval, then put it into use, discarding all others. It's a shame that we have today two systems of writing for the blind when it is evident that one and only one will suffice. The whole country is today taking more interest in the education and up-lifting of the blind than ever before, and if those into whose hands are placed the care and education of the blind do not voluntarily decide upon this question of systems, it will be forced upon them to decide and that not many years hence. What is principle, if there is any principle involved, when by this unfortunate division, we are depriving the thousands of blind children of practically one-half of their rights?

We would suggest that at the next Convention of Instructors of the Blind that a committee of three be appointed to carefully look into the merits of the two systems—the Braille and the New York point. Let them determine the following:

1. Which system produces less fatigue, with especial reference to the tactile sense.
2. Which is the more compact.
3. Which is the easier mastered.
4. Which is the cheaper to publish.

Let this committee report its findings at the next Convention and definite action be taken by the absolute adoption of one to the exclusion of the other.

We know all this has been gone over time and again, but let's go at it in a business way—and when we say in a business way we mean in a spirit of abso-

lute loyalty to the cause of the education of the blind; in a spirit of good fellowship, feeling that we all have an honesty of purpose and singleness of aim, and let the good old doctrine of democracy be our arbiter. Let us adopt the system which has the larger following—if it be Braille, let's make it unanimous; and if it be New York point, let it be New York point, forever discarding the other system.

We publish below two articles by Prof. H. H. Johnson, of the West Virginia School. They touch somewhat upon the subject. But we take issue with him upon the question of laying any blame upon the management of the new magazine for not trying to help decide this question by publishing the magazine only in one system. They simply met the conditions they found in the best way possible. We want to lay the blame where it rightly belongs and that is upon the educators of the blind.

The article below from the Palmetto Leaf in reply to Prof. Johnson's first article is in the editor's usual combative and trenchant style, but he unfortunately has been so long fighting the sign-language and writing upon the various methods of educating the deaf that he thinks it is a fight of variable methods. Abolish one system, the other takes its place and either is today as a system of writing as perfect as it will ever be. Agitation does not stimulate adherents to strive for further perfection. All feel that perfection has been attained in a manner peculiar to either system.

We are tied to neither system and will gladly adopt the system which the wisdom and experience of the majority decide upon as preferable.

Who will follow?

"The Mathilda Ziegler Magazine might have thrown the great weight of such a foundation into the scale for the settlement of the question of systems of writing and printing for the blind. It is a shame that the work of educating the blind, and providing a literature for them should be embarrassed by any dispersion of interest through two or more systems of printing. When one system could do the work of both, and therefore meet the need with twice the efficiency of the present arrangement, it does seem like a very pity that such a chance should be lost of throwing a lively and new motive into the scale in favor of agreement. If it had printed its issues in one character alone, the gratuitous distribution of such an amount of reading matter monthly over the country would have made even the partisans of the other system consider whether they could afford to throw such a benefaction aside for the sake of a preference.

There is no principle involved in the settlement of this question and therefore it might be determined either way without the sacrifice of a principle. Where such is the case a question of the sort had better be settled wrong, than not to be settled, and wrong in this connection can only mean, not in the way to suit

those so well who have their sympathies enlisted on the other side."—The West Virginia Tablet.

"Above we have the words of Mr. Johnson of the blind department of that school. Mr. Johnson knows what he is talking about, he is a man without sight himself. We further-more know, from past experience that "Dr. Johnson" is a dangerous man to meet out in the "broad field of battle": but we will keep in mind the hawk and the martin. We believe the statement made above is wrong in theory.

There was a time in our younger day when we dreamed of one point system, one method of teaching the deaf, one grand political party; but that day is gone. We believe two strong political parties necessary to the good of the nation. The greatest quagmires of corruption are found in those states where one party has grown to believe that there will never be a day of reckoning. Is that not true? It is true in South Carolina we have but one party but that party is subdivided and in reality we have two parties. The life and growth of everything depend upon competition: destroy competition and you destroy reward. Let us have two systems and let us fight for them as we would for our lives. Then let us have a few good "mug wumps" to hold the balances even."—Palmetto Leaf.

"A copy of the Braille edition of the Mathilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind has been kindly sent us by the Manager, and I am somewhat surprised at the fact which I had known theoretically, but not by personal observation, that the matter printed in New York Point if exactly duplicated in Braille would require 30 per cent more space if printed in Braille. To reduce the Braille edition, to like size with the New York point edition, it was found necessary to omit the serial story, "Mrs. Wiggs" which occupies about twelve pages in point, but which it is estimated would require fifteen pages in alphabetic Braille. It is likewise alleged that if the contractions were employed the difference would be even greater. The discovery of this interesting fact intensifies the regret I have felt that it was not the pleasure, to say nothing of the wisdom, of the Manager to publish the magazine in the preferred style and leave the great weight of the periodical's influence to invite to its acceptance by all.

When it is remembered that this magazine will place the nucleus of a library in every blind person's home in the country of twelve volumes of fifty pages equal to five or six standard volumes of the Printing House, the matter becomes pathetic. Such conditions have never existed and their happening now lays a heavy responsibility on the devisors of benefactions for the blind."—H. H. Johnson, in West Va., Tablet.



The committee appointed by the legislature to inspect and report upon the school arrived last Wednes-

day morning and spent the day at the school, making a thorough inspection of all departments. This committee was composed of three members from the senate and four from the house.

From expressions from the members we felt sure that the report which they are to make will embody an urgent appeal to the legislature to make adequate appropriations for new buildings for us.

The following clippings in regard to the committee's visit are from the St. Augustine Record and the Florida Times Union respectively:

"Quietly and unexpectedly the Legislative Committee arrived here yesterday to inspect the Deaf and Blind School. The committee was composed of Senators Crill, Neil and Baker and Representatives Wartman, Knight, Kilgore and Willis. The committee spent almost the entire day at the school and closely inspected every department. Without exception the members of the committee expressed their approval of the administration of the institution and they complimented Professor Walker highly on the systematic methods governing the work in every department. They noted the lack of facilities and with one voice agreed that new buildings must be provided for the unfortunate children. The amount of the appropriation, however, was not mentioned, but the gentlemen on the committee intimated that they would recommend a liberal one, in order that the various requirements of the school would be furnished. The committee left last night on the return trip to Tallahassee and will submit the report of their investigations to the Legislature without delay."

"The legislative committee now on a tour of inspection of the state educational institutions arrived here yesterday morning for the purpose of inspecting the deaf and blind institute. The members of the committee were met by Prof. A. H. Walker, of the institute, who conducted the visitors through every department of the school here. The legislators were all much impressed with the excellent management of the deaf and blind institute under Prof. Walker, and so expressed themselves, but at the same time they could see the difficulties under which the faculty is working and the children are learning. The committee was of one opinion that new and more adequate buildings must be provided for the unfortunate children before another season and will so recommend to both houses of the legislature when they return to Tallahassee. The committee's report will practically assure a good, liberal appropriation for the buildings and the money could not possibly be better expended than by providing for the unfortunate children of the state. The committee consists of Senators Neil, of Holmes, Dr. Crill, of Putnam, and Baker, of Marion, Representatives Kilgore, of Sumter, Knight, of Citrus, Willis, of Levy, and Wartman, of Marion. The committee left here last evening for Gainesville."

The Department Interprets Printing House Subsidy.

In the report of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind for the year ended October 31, 1906, I find a pamphlet announcing a startling fact. The subsidy, established in 1879, for providing books and apparatus for the blind in the schools, has been regularly apportioned to the schools on the basis of their certified attendance; and no question has ever risen about the interpretation of the law until the last few months. It has happened not infrequently that requests have been made by industrial institutions for a share of the books; but these institutions have always acquiesced in the interpretation of the law that restricted the distribution of the books to the schools in the ordinary sense. Last fall the Michigan Employment Institution made a request for a share of the product of the Printing House, and upon its being declined with the usual explanation, the Institution appealed its case to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, who is the custodian of the fund. The decision in due course granted the request, and sustained the contention of the Michigan Institution. Thereupon the Printing House through its officers obtained permission to file a brief presenting their side of the case. After further examination the Department rendered its decision to the effect that the Michigan Institution was entitled to receive a

proportion of the annual distribution not determined by the ratio of its inmates generally to the total number in all the institutions, but in the ratio of its inmates who were taking literary instruction to the grand total.

While the schools will naturally regret the reduction of the annual allowance to their libraries, it cannot be regarded as essentially unfair, unjust, or unreasonable. The adults in our schools are always counted in determining the basis of distribution and there is no good reason why adults receiving even partial instruction in books in other institutions should not enjoy the benefits of the national benefaction. The effect of this decision will be to reduce the quotas of the schools by increasing the number that constitutes the basis of apportionment.

It might have been argued with propriety, and I think with force, that the old interpretation of the law was valid from this consideration that the regular institutions in the States can without cost lend their books to blind readers and receive them back under the frank recently granted by Congress, and thus relieve these adult homes of the necessity of carrying libraries. It is not improbable that private liberality will increase the reading matter in the near future very materially, and it is likewise reasonably probable that Congress will not refuse to increase the annuity for this worthy purpose.—H. H. Johnson, in W. Va., Tablet.

ROLL OF HONOR

For the four weeks ending April 20, 1907. Based upon Department, Neatness and Punctuality

DEAF DEPARTMENT.

Alice Carlton

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

Mabel Bates
Robert Tedder
DeWitt Lightsey
Annie Lee Barksdale

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

The Georgia School lost one of its teachers, Miss J. L. Fallon, by death last month. She was the second victim and third sufferer of appendicitis among the teachers of Georgia during the last few years.

Douglas Tilden continues to win fame and fortune. He has just completed a \$20,000 statue of the late Senator White, of California, and now one of the avenues of Berkeley is to be called "Douglas Tilden Avenue."—Kentucky Standard.

Miss Delight Rice, a teacher in the Ohio School, took a civil service examination under the United States government for the position of a teacher in the deaf school in the Philippine Islands sometime ago. She passed with honors, and got her appointment and will sail on the third of May for the islands.

William T. Brashar, a former pupil in the Illinois School, was recently elected tax collector of his home township in Illinois. His plurality was a little over 2,400, attesting to his popularity among his friends. His father is also a deaf man, being one of the first pupils received in the Illinois School. He also has two deaf brothers. The junior Brashar was for a time employed in a canning factory at South Haven, Mich. The salary of the position as tax collector is \$1,500.—Michigan Mirror.

Some of the deaf papers have been blowing about their boys "making good." We have as good a horn to blow as any of them. Out of the many of ours, we mention A. W. and W. E. Pope, both of whom are well known printers in the state. They learned their trade here. A. W. Pope is a linotype machine operator, having picked up the trade after leaving school, but before that he was a first class job compositor. W. E. Pope was assistant foreman in the office of one of the dailies in Jacksonville. He is at present with a large printing establishment in the south.

A few hints have been said here and there in the deaf papers about the way some of the deaf papers are wrapped for mail. All these hints have been truths. Some come so tightly wrapped that the papers are sometimes torn in the course of removing the wrapper, and so rolled up that they are inconvenient to the reader. Some editors have so little time to waste that they would let such go into the waste basket. Let some means of teaching proper wrapping be taught and this would be welcomed by many not leaving out the mail clerks who do not want one half of the address on one side and the other half on the other.

GENERAL LOCALS.

School closes May 29.

On for South Beach soon.

Alice Rogers, a former pupil, spent Easter with us.

Mr. Cox has got something which you had better ask him about.

Mrs. Emerson, mother of Lucius, was a welcome visitor last week.

A new pupil has entered but our roster remains the same by the leaving of one of the blind pupils.

The Florida legislature is now in session, and a new phase in the life of this school may be marked soon.

Preparations are in full swing for the commencement which will be held in the city at the close of school.

Miss Emma Shields, of Philadelphia, Penna. stopped off to see our school while on her return home from wintering in the south.

March and April should have been reversed in the calendar in this place. However, a change in the weather is what every body likes once in a while.

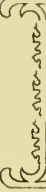
We have been having rainy weather lately, but two of our young ladies did not mind keeping Jupiter Pluvius company. We wonder if three made a crowd.

The visiting committees of both branches of the legislature passed through our school the 17th inst. They will strongly recommend new buildings for us, they said.

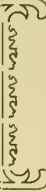
"I got a fine parasol, O, my—" here the pencil pusher got out his pad and pencil, but the wise one shut up as close as an oyster, so here we can not give the list of what Miss Walker received on her birthday.

The warm weather has come again and all hope it will remain so. The people up in the north like to have their picnics on a cool day, but we want ours on a warm day so we can enjoy what they do not—bathing in the surf.

Sometime ago a certain pretty girl remembered her mother's birthday was not far off and got busy with the needle and thread on something nice for presents for her. She was busy day and night, giving up every thing except the game of Parchessi, to the wonderment of everybody, but because of reasons known only to herself. The things were duly gotten off to the mother, and the letter of thanks came in a few days, but it stated that the birthday was fully three weeks off. Alas! who is to blame for her confused state of mind? Parchessi?



CHILDREN'S PAGE


A LONESOME CHILD.

I'm just the only one at home
 There's no one left to play,
 Because the other boys have gone
 To stay at school all day,
 I followed them a little way
 To peep in at the door,
 But teacher said I could not stay
 'Cause I was only four,
 I wish I could! I'd not be late
 Like lots of little boys;
 I'd rather have a sponge and slate
 Than all my baby toys,
 I'd love to sit and spell and write
 And study arithmetic,
 O dear, I guess I'll try my best
 To grow up very quick!

ALLIGATORS.

The mother alligator makes a nest for her eggs.
 She brings sticks and leaves to a safe place among the
 reeds on the bank of the river. After she has laid her
 eggs she covers them with leaves. She stays near to
 keep them from harm. When they have hatched she
 leads the alligators to some quiet pool. The babies
 like to play on the sunny bank. They climb all over
 their mother. If they hear a noise they all scramble
 into the water. If the babies are too little to get
 away the mother holds them in her mouth until the
 danger is over. The bodies of the baby alligators are
 soft, not hard and scaly like their mother's. Hawks
 like to eat the little alligators. --Sel.

A STORY OF ONE CENT.

My name is One Cent. When I am old I am
 brown, but when I am new I look like gold.

I have two faces.

I was made in 1890. It is written on my face.

An Indian's head is on my face above 1890. On
 the Indian's head is written "Liberty." Around the
 Indian's head are the words, "United States of Amer-
 ica." On my other face is my name. Didn't you ever
 read it?

Around my head is a wreath of laurels, fastened
 with a ribbon and three arrows. At the top of the
 wreath is a shield.

I am an American.

Some day I will tell you all about myself before
 I was a Cent.

THE CATERPILLAR'S DREAM.

She wrapt herself up in a blanket of silk
 To keep out the mud and the rain;
 She fastened her cradle high up on a bough
 To wait for the summer again.
 She fell asleep in her dark little bed,
 As it rocked to and from in the breeze;
 And slept while the buds and the flowers said
 good bye,
 And the leaves fluttered down from the trees.
 She dreamed as she waited and rocked and slept,
 Such a wonderful dream of delight,
 While snow sifted down from the branches above,
 And clouds hid the sunbeams from sight.
 No longer she crawled in the dust of the road,
 Nor trembled when footsteps were heard,
 Nor crept 'neath a leaf when a fat toad drew
 near,
 Nor hid at the sight of a bird.

She dwelt in a field gay with flowers, she
 thought,

Where sweetest perfumes filled the air;
 With other bright creatures she floated about,
 But she was the brightest on there.

Her large rings were gorgeous with black, blue,
 and gold,

She lived on the sweets of the flowers,
 With never a trouble from morning till night
 She danced through the warm summer hours,

And thus she dreamed on—such a vision of bliss—
 As she rocked all the long winter through;
 And how strange it would be if some pleasant
 spring day

She should wake up and find her dream true.

—Child Garden.

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by W. A. Caldwell.

Sermonettes for the Pupils.

A merry heart is a great microbe killer.

Keep what you have and reach out for more.

Only your enemies will say things that will injure you.

The moment human lips imprison truth, it becomes a lie.

Riches are of far less importance to a man than character.

There is no sweeter joy in life than that yielded by hard work.

One of the greatest powers in the world is patience. It is sublime.

The pupil who peddles a scandle is no better than the one who starts it.

No body is the friend of the lazy man; but every body honors the worker.

The pupil is regal who can control his appetite, his passions, his tongue, and his temper.

The State Teachers' Association held in Tampa, April 2 to 5 was a success. The citizens of Tampa entertained the teachers royally. The street car company tendered the use of several cars free of charge for four hours. Much to the credit of Tampa. Mrs. M. A. Caldwell read a paper on "The Education of the Deaf and the Blind." She was elected Vice-President of the Association. The next annual meeting will be held in Jacksonville.

"Light dispels darkness, health drives out disease; produce virtue and vice disappears; reveal intelligence and ignorance is non est, bring God on the scene and the devil disappears. Keep Jesus before you. Everything will go right if we do, but we can not go right till we get right."

Don't Worry.

Don't worry about the cold. It will soon be over. Of course a good deal of our tropical foliage has been frost bitten, but it will all take a new start in the spring time. We have the oak trees and the pine trees and the magnolias, camphors and plenty of others. The roses are still with us and other ornamentals and better yet the fruit is still O. K.

Who knows? Perhaps a few million white fly eggs may have been cooked and we may be the better off for that. Also perhaps a few billion eggs of the hundred and one kinds of vexatious insects that tor-

ment us in the summer time.

Besides, think of how this cold snap tones up one's system and puts good red blood into him.

Oh, there are plenty of compensations if we only stop to consider and we have plenty to be thankful for.

Habit.

Habit is one of the world's controlling influences. More men are swayed by force of habit, unconsciously perhaps, than any other motive. The habit of doing certain things in a certain way grows from beginnings so small as to be scarcely noticeable until it forms a chain that can scarcely be broken. The habit of right or wrong doing becomes a master, and a more exacting master could not be found.—Brockton Times.

"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth and the things therein. He then created man and woman and left the loafers on the corners and in due time they multiplied and then spread into post-offices and depots and the stores. In these places they sit and explain State and national problems that have vexed great minds. While he is thus engaged his wife is out washing for her neighbor, and the poor helpless children are left at home taking care of themselves as best they can. There is nothing more noticeable than a loafer."

The Child's Mind.

The littler they are the better, because farther removed from the world that is ours and deeper placed in their own world. A good baby radiates peace. Every one who is rightly constituted smiles at the sight of it.

They are busy, they are cheerful. As a rule, they seem to be kind to one another. They are not bored, and unless the weather is insufferable or they are sick they are not depressed.

What philosophers! What heroes! Is it strange that the attitude of an unperverted child should be the Christian ideal?

The great merit of children as companions lies in the breadth of their tolerations. They are easy to please, agreeable to most propositions and not very critical.

They do not "know better." That is one of their delightfulest traits. Children will trust you, and that is one of the most gratifying compliments possible.

In the company of children you have relief in considering what will pay. The things that they do and prefer to do, do not pay, as a rule, except in the doing of them.

Wise elders who are qualified to train the mind of a child are pretty scarce. The next best thing is the elder who is wise enough to respect the child's mind and give it a chance to develop in a sympathetic atmosphere by its own natural processes.—E. S. Martin in Harper's Magazine.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB.

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Florida School for Blind, Deaf and Dumb.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, blind, or dumb, in sound mind and body, and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. Our boarding room and teaching force are both limited, and the best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

Tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made, with the limited instructors at command, to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, shoe-making, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the School is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but if they intend to make a protracted visit, should not expect to board at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

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St. Augustine, Fla.

Hon P. K. Yonge

The Florida School Herald

OCTOBER

1911



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ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

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MANUAL ALPHABET



THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Volume XII

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., OCTOBER, 1911

Number I

TO MY MOTHER

THERE is not a streak of somber gray,
That mingles with thy hair,
I have not noticed day by day
And thought of in each prayer.

There is not a line on thy dear face,
Or on thy brow imprest,
But minds one of some tender grace
By thy sweet soul possessed.

The lily now upon thy cheek
Is fairer than the rose:
And day by day and week by week,
With age it sweetly grows.

The sunny brightness of thine eyes
Has faded, but their hue
Is pure, and deep within them lies
The light of all that's true.

Thy smile is just as sweet as when
It lit thy girlish face:
The years have sobered it since then,
And added to its grace.

As shades of evening nearer draw
And life fades fast away,
How sweet to trust to that high law
That beautifies decay.

To trust as thou dost, dear old heart,
Whose days are almost done:
Oh, that thou couldst that trust impart
To thy poor wayward son!

—W. H. Halstead.



ARITHMETIC

Miss Lucille Ferguson.

Read at the Teachers' Meeting in October.



ARITHMETIC is probably the most difficult branch we have to teach, but to me, it is the most fascinating. As it is continued almost throughout the whole school course, it is a subject of general interest to teachers. I have taught all along the line, from one and one to the final problems in mensuration, and though I do not claim any remarkable success, I offer a few suggestions which I hope may be useful to those who are laboring to impart the last, and not least important, of the three R's. All that I have to say has doubtless been set forth again and again, far more ably, but often that which comes from a fellow laborer who has the same difficulties as ourselves is more acceptable than the ideas of some great man who treats of pedagogy in an abstract and scientific manner. I dare not ask you to take this paper for what it is worth, but rather in that spirit of kindness which has always characterized our teachers' meetings, to treat it with the charity which covers a multitude of sins, and place it at a premium far above its face value.

As mathematical training occupies such an important place in every educational system, and as the student's success so largely depends upon its

thoroughness, the primary teacher must lay the foundation strong and deep. The science of numbers should be developed slowly. Even the youngest pupils can be taught to think mathematically. If a great deal of practice work be given, a bright child will grasp hidden relations and when later in his course he takes up algebra and geometry he will be delighted to find old friends in a new and pleasing garb.

In my primary work I follow pretty much the general outline given in the greater number of courses of study for the public schools. I take up one number at a time and endeavor to give the children a clear idea of its various relations. For instance, if the lesson be on seven I teach by illustration the different combinations that give that number. I show that three and four are seven, that three from seven leaves four and four from seven leaves three, that seven contains one four and three over, that four contains one three and one over, and that therefore seven contains two threes and one over, etc. I thus develop the numbers to thirteen, varying the work by problems and by original number stories given by the pupils. If the work has been thorough the children will master the numbers between

thirteen and twenty in very little time. Then comes the drill in tens and units, after which we are ready for exercises in the fundamental rules in numbers not exceeding a hundred. The time occupied in this work varies with the capacity of the children, some classes accomplishing in half a term what will furnish two years' work for others. In teaching blind children who enter school anywhere from six to twenty, the average age of the class is a large factor in determining the amount of work to be done in a given time. When the work in numbers not exceeding a hundred has been finished I continue the exercises in fundamental rules, increasing the size of numbers as the capacity of the pupils warrant. In all present day text books fractions and problems in tables of measurement are introduced into the first year's work and carried through the primary grades, thus furnishing pleasing variety as well as that thoroughness which is only gained by slow and steady growth.

In teaching subtraction to tell a child to add one to a figure of the subtrahend after borrowing, is as useless as it is illogical. The subject can be clearly presented in the following manner:

If you had a dollar how would you take one penny from it? Suppose you had your dollar changed into dimes, how many dimes would you have? How many dollars? Now have your dimes changed into pennies and take one penny away. How many dimes have you? How many pennies? Ask similar questions about two dollars, three dollars, ten dollars, etc.

Fractions are a great stumbling block to children, but if they are taught to treat them as concrete whole numbers the difficulty will vanish. One-eighth is the same as one apple or one pencil. What are five times one apple? Then, what are five times one eighth? Drills in fractions should be continued till the child ceases to sigh at the sight of them and reduce them to decimals as the best way out of the difficulty.

Problems of this nature are often confusing to little minds: "If one pencil cost five cents, how many pencils can you buy for a dollar?" For every pencil you buy you must put aside five cents. How many five cents are there in a dollar?

In teaching percentage knowledge of the various cases is best imparted by giving an example in the first case and requiring the pupil to form problems in each of the other cases with two of the given numbers and the answer.

Operations in stocks and bonds are apt to cause young students considerable difficulty, because they deal with that which is outside of their experience. By giving other problems involving similar principles, but dealing with things that are familiar, the subject can be easily brought within their comprehension.

"How much stock at 4 per cent. premium can be bought for \$1050, brokerage 1-4 per cent.?"

If such a problem be presented to a class it will likely be greeted with exclamations of perplexity. The teacher may then give something like the following: A merchant sent one of his salesmen to buy goods for him that had been selling for an average price of a dollar a yard. But if the price of the goods had increased to \$1.04 3-4 per yard and the salesman was told to take out 1-4ct. for every yard he bought to pay him for his trouble, how much would the cloth cost the merchant a yard? If the salesman had \$1050 to expend how many yards could he purchase? The class will think they have struck something easy, and can turn from it to the original problem and understand it readily.

When children fail to comprehend a problem, very simple examples of a similar nature can be given until the solution is apparent.

In teaching arithmetic the chief object is to secure quickness and accuracy and such a comprehension of every subject treated that it will become a component part of the student's mental make up. For this purpose a great deal of drill work is necessary. At least two or three supplementary works in addition to a good text are an essential part of the teacher's equipment.

In teaching the blind great stress should be placed on mental work, by which I mean such training in handling large numbers mentally as will render the pupil independent of mechanical aid in any mathematical operation he wishes to perform. Of course such training requires a great deal of time, and the children's progress is in a sense retarded, but the increased powers of concentration and the splendid memory training more than compensates for this.

In conclusion it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the importance of arithmetic. We all know that the boy or girl who is a good mathematician enters life with a mind well disciplined to cope with its problems, and that in the school room the child who is always ready for his arithmetic recitations is not apt to fall behind with any thing else. We should give the earliest and best energies of the day to our arithmetic and infuse into our class work such enthusiasm that our pupils shall become true lovers of mathematics.

MINUTES OF THE TEACHERS' MEETING

On the evening of the 2nd inst, a preliminary meeting was called to make arrangements for the regular meetings to be held during the year.

President Walker read a set of rules to which he wishes every one to conform.

Mr. Walker was reelected President. Miss Warren was elected Secretary.

The President appointed a committee to arrange a program for our first meeting, after which the meeting adjourned.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

DEAF DEPARTMENT

Interlachen, Fla., Sept. 30, 1911.

Dear Endeavor Friends of the State School:-

I believe your term commences next Monday and hope that this greeting for the occasion will arrive on time.

Since last writing to you, "Secretary Grace" has traveled in several Northern States, and attended the great International C. E. Convention in Atlantic City. It was a wonderful inspiration to be there. I wish you all could have done so. They said our Florida booth was nicer than any other state. The City Boards of Trade had helped our Endeavorers furnish money and curiosities to make it really like Florida. The floor was carpeted with Spanish moss and the little live gator in a box pleased many hundreds, especially the children.

We are going to have our district convention in St. Augustine and it is probably from the 17-19th of November. It will please us to meet you and we ought to have a good fellowship time together.

We hope you will have fine meetings and keep well and busy all through the term—which will mean that you also keep HAPPY.

Cordially your friend,
Grace A. Townsend,
Sec. and Sunshine Supt.

The first meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society was held Sunday evening October 1st, at 6:30 o'clock.

Ray Rou opened the meeting with a prayer. The election of officers resulted in the following: President, Roxie Jordan; Vice-President, Luther Holland; Secretary, Raymond Rou; Treasurer, Lalla Wilson.

There being no other business to come before the society it adjourned at seven-thirty o'clock with the closing prayer by Lalla Wilson.

Roxie Jordan, Secretary Pro-tem.

Sunday evening, October eighth, our Christian Endeavor Society was opened with a prayer by Amalia Lorenz and then a hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," was given by Minnie Clemons and Roxie Jordan in signs.

The secretary, Raymond Rou, read the minutes of the last meeting and then he gave a Bible story.

Verses were given by four little children. They

were Willard Kirby, Grace Sawyer, Carl Holland and Florence Giles.

Remarks were also given to the Christian Endeavorers by Miss Beardsley and Mr. Robinson.

The secretary then read the program for the next meeting and then the treasurer, Lalla Wilson, took up the collection which amounted to thirty-three cents.

Some business was attended to before the meeting adjourned with a prayer by Luther Holland.

H. R. Rou, Sec'y.

BLIND DEPARTMENT

Our Christian Endeavor Society met for the first time this session in the auditorium at six-fifteen, Sunday evening, Oct. 1st. The meeting was in charge of the Vice-President, Pearl Brown. After the singing of the first hymn, Willie Barrow offered the opening prayer.

Of course no leader had been appointed and no program prepared. The subject for the evening was, The Life of St. Peter. Miss Ferguson read an appropriate chapter from the Bible, and Mr. Walker, Miss Wilson, and Mr. Beaty made a few remarks each.

Officers for the first two months were next elected, which are the following: President, Bessie Sikes; Vice-President, Preston Holly; Secretary, Mabel Bates; Treasurer, Lucy Kilbee; Collector, May Dempsey. Miss Wilson, Mabel Bates, and Mr. Beaty were then appointed as a committee to present at the next meeting a list of members who are able and willing to lead the meetings this year.

After singing a second hymn the society adjourned to meet Sunday afternoon, Oct. 8th.

LITERARY SOCIETY

DEAF DEPARTMENT

The Ciceronian Literary Society met in the auditorium Saturday evening the twenty-ninth of September at six-thirty o'clock.

The election of officers resulted in the following: President, Roxie Jordan; Vice-president, Raymond Rou; Secretary, Minnie Clemons.

Minnie Clemons was appointed to write to Miss Compton and George Hay and ask them if they had the constitution and By-laws of the Society.

There being no other business to come before the Society the meeting adjourned.

Minnie Clemons, Secy. Pro-tem.

NOTES—BLIND DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Edward, Gertrude Wyche's sister, was here a short time at the beginning of the term.

Mr. Livingston's shop boys are at present busy making up a supply of brooms for our household use.

We hereby extend to President Walker a vote of thanks for the pleasant auto rides we have enjoyed recently in his big car.

Miss Wilson says that during the summer months she bought a fine new rebuilt Remington typewriter.--Anna Lee Barksdale.

Mrs. Bigelow has sent over Willard's new Remington typewriter. It has been placed in Mr. Beaty's school-room for Willard's use.

Little Nora Chastean was greatly benefited by her trip to Jacksonville last spring. Her teacher and others say that she sees much better now.

Anna Lee Barksdale was delighted to have her aunt, Mrs. Robertson, bring her to school and spend a few days here in St. Augustine with her.

One of the girls remarked a day or so ago, "Mr. Beaty's class is now taking Agriculture." We are not in South Carolina. She meant Physical Culture.

The new text-books that were ordered during the summer for some reason have been delayed, so in some instances, classes are waiting on these books. We are looking for them every day.

Thanks to Mr Boggs for the two comfortable recitation benches he has just put in Mr. Beaty's school-room. I know we shall like them better than the chairs which we have used up to this time.—Lola Ashley.

We are delighted now that the reading circle has organized again. Miss Rupley has kindly consented to read for us again this session. We are very grateful to you, Miss Rupley, for your kindness.—Pearl Brown.

The Milwaukee Weekly Review, an excellent paper in New York Point, has been subscribed for by the school. Together with the Christian Record and the Ziegler Magazine it will furnish abundant current news for the older students.

Such radiant faces and such happy greetings as were seen when our crowds of returning pupils, teachers and officers hurried up the front walks toward the main building Tuesday, Sept. 26th, are seldom witnessed even among the most joyous home-goers.

Our work this term will be carried forward by the same corps of five teachers as was in charge last year. These need no introduction to our readers. With rested minds and bodies, renewed enthusiasm, and new ideas, we begin work just where we left off last May.

We hear that Lawrence Marvin, one of our last year's pupils, is now working in his brother's garage in Jacksonville. Dr. Rees of New York must certainly have wonderfully improved Lawrence's eyes, if he is able now to do such work. Success to you, Lawrence!

During the summer, Mr. Walker secured for us three new Underwood typewriters. Mr. Beaty has added several new pupils to his typewriting class. These are, Pearl Brown, Bessie Sikes, Lola Ashley, Anna Lee Barksdale, Willard Bigelow, and Elmer Manuel.—Bessie Sikes.

Perhaps no other pupil has ever been missed more from among us than is Lula Barfield, who graduated here last May. Lula is now attending Rollins College at Winter Park, Fla. Lula's many friends here wish her every possible success in her right difficult undertaking.—Mabel Pates.

Two of the girls, Mabel Bates and Lucy Kilbee, celebrate their birthdays this month. Now as to their ages, we don't intend to commit ourself; but we do hope that each will receive one handsome remembrance for each happy year she has seen. How abundantly, then, each would be supplied!

After some discussion, the reading circle finally decided upon that interesting old English story, John Halifax, Gentleman, as suitable to begin with. Several other books that we have in mind for this year are, The Vicar of Wakefield, The Long Role, Old Curiosity Shop, one of Muhlbach's volumes, etc.

Lucius Emerson, who graduated from this school last May, is now living with his mother in Jacksonville. They are now in New York where Lucius is having Dr. Rees treat his eyes. The doctor thinks he can benefit Lucius considerably. So far as we know, our graduate has made no definite plans for this winter.

Mr. Beaty's typewriting class of nine is now well started. He is very careful, especially in the beginning, to see that each pupil understands correct fingering, which is so essential to efficient typewriting. The Van Sant System of Touch Typewriting is our practice guide. In May there will be a contest to decide who has done the best work in typewriting. We hope the pupils will practice with this in view.

The blind department at the opening this term enrolled twenty-seven names. Annie Hayes, Willie Butler, and Harry Pitman are the three new names that occur on the roll. When the names of the eight or ten old and new pupils that are expected are put down this department will be larger than it has heretofore been. For various reasons, eight or ten who were with us last session are not to return this year. Carl Culbreath who left school in March of year before last is back this October.

NOTES—DEAF DEPARTMENT

Miss Crocker bought a new bicycle this summer.

It has not rained since we came back to school.

There are four Kentuckians among our teachers this year.

Tom Anderson's aunt came to see him Friday Sept. 29th.

We have four new teachers and one more will be adding soon.

Mr. Walker has a new automobile. He knows how to run it.

Emory Sizemore has charge of six small deaf boys in the wood yard.

Luther Holland's father has a large boat. Luther helped to work on it.

We have a large school this year. We are expecting more pupils later.

Mr. Robinson, one of our new teachers, will teach the boys printing this year.

Mr. Hendricks will not teach here this year. He has a position in Lakeland, Fla.

The teachers have enjoyed some delightful rides in Mr. Walker's automobile.

Eugenia Roberts received a card from her brother, and a letter from her mother.

Mrs. Vanderpoel and little daughter Sadie visited our school the first of the month.

Pearl Holland has been promoted from Miss Cory's class to Miss Beardsley's class.

Mrs. Alice Pope and baby made a visit to the deaf girls Saturday afternoon, Sept. 30th.

The heat is intense at present but we are hoping that pleasant weather will be here soon.

We hope that the girls will play basket-ball this year. We would like to play with the High School girls.

Ardine Holland did not return to school this year. He expects to go to Atlanta, Ga., to learn to be a barber.

Charles Fultz came to school Sept. 29th. He was sick and could not come to school when it opened.

Our school grounds have been greatly beautified by numerous cement walks which were laid this summer.

Lily Holland learned to ride a bicycle last summer. Perhaps when she goes home she will get a new bicycle.

Mr. Boggs and Mr. Robinson went to South Beach the first of the month. They reported a splendid time.

When we came back to school on Sept. 26th we were surprised to see the beautiful new walks. They are very nice.

Annie Clemons, Irene Lightbody, Minnie Brown and Sara Johnson have been promoted to Miss Rupley's class.

Lily Holland helped her mother to make some jelly last summer. She brought a few glasses of jelly to school with her.

The deaf girls received an invitation to Miss Cory's wedding. She will be married on October 11th, in Jacksonville, Ill.

The new teacher who will have Miss Hoopes' class has not come yet, and Mr. Robinson is in charge of the class until she arrives.

Lorena Thompson's little brother, Carl, worked in the Free Press office last summer. She thinks he is a very smart boy to work.

Robert Anderson helped his father husk corn last summer. He wanted a job, but not being able to find any, he returned to school.

Will somebody send a card to the deaf boys in The School for the Deaf and the Blind and let them know where Wolfried Johnson is?

Amalia and Ben Lorenz's brother Fred said he would come to see them Christmas. He comes every Christmas. We shall be glad to see him.

We are sorry not to have Eula Rawl with us this year. She has moved to South Carolina and will attend the School for the Deaf at Cedar Spring, South Carolina.

Minnie Clemons went with her brother, Dr. Clemons, to Waycross, Ga., to visit another brother living there. She spent nearly a month there and had a nice time.

Miss Willie McLane spent two months with Mrs. E. E. Cone in Tampa, Fla. this summer, then she went to Alabama and spent the month of August with her sister.

Sarah V. Johnson went to West Palm Beach this summer and spent two weeks with Lula Barfield, a former pupil of the Blind Department of this school who graduated last May. Sarah then went to Miami to visit Lorena Sawyer for two weeks. She said that she had an exceedingly fine time.

We are glad to see that Mr. Walker has bought an Overland automobile and that he will have no more trouble with the horse. He took Miss Beardsley and Mr. Robinson in his car for a ride of about twenty-five or more miles one day last week. We know they had a good time.

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year.

Rates of advertisement made known on application.

Address all communications and subscriptions to the

FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

School for the Deaf and the Blind,

St. Augustine, Florida

Entered at the Post Office at St. Augustine, Florida, as Second-class matter.

ALBERT H. WALKER
IVAN M. ROBINSON

Editor
Business Manager

Vol. XII

OCTOBER 1911

No. I

To Parents and Friends of the Deaf and Blind Pupils of the School.

We are sending this issue of the SCHOOL HERALD to each of you and urge that all parents, as well as friends, of every deaf and blind pupil here to subscribe for the HERALD. It will keep you in touch with your child; it will make you familiar with the names of the friends of your child; it will also give you some idea as to the scope and plan along which we are trying to educate the deaf and blind children of Florida.

The paper will keep you informed about the progress of the school and in that progress lies the progress of your child.

The subscription price is 50 cents for a scholastic year in advance.

Subscriptions may be sent to A. H. Walker, St. Augustine, Florida.

School opened on the 27th of September with a record breaking enrollment.

The pupils were met at junctional railroad points in the state by teachers and officers on the 26th of Sept., and on the evening of this date the building was resonant with the voices of the children in their glad greetings of teachers, officers and school-mates after the vacation separation. It was a joyous "school coming."

Wednesday morning, after a short devotional session in the auditorium and a welcome address by the president, the school-rooms were thrown open and the school term of 1911-12 was under way.

The exceptionally large number of new pupils was commented upon by all. And such a fine lot of

little boys and girls! Homesickness came over them after the departure of their fond fathers and mothers. But they soon learned that they were under the care of friends and the pain of their first separation was lessened. While there is no sickness known comparable in acuteness to that of longing for home and kindred, it is always indicative of character and a strong mentality and we are always glad to see it. Nostalgia is inherent and inborn and upon its existence hangs the very essence of our strength as a great nation. However, time will soften their little heart-aches and soon their studies and their play will partially draw the sting of separation from their hearts.

Quite a number of changes have taken place in our corps of teachers for this term. Miss Margaret Compton resigned at the close of the last session to accept a position in the Mt. Airy School. Miss Ethel Cory has discovered that old-new sum in arithmetic where one and one make one and is now Mrs. Whitfield Cohen, of Wilmington, N. C. Miss Hoopes also resigned. Mr. E. J. Hendricks, who has been with us for a number of years, decided to take up a new line of work and his resignation was accepted with regret.

To fill these positions, we were very fortunate in securing the services of Miss Florence Lyne, of the Utah School; Miss Margaret Warren, of the Rome School; Miss Jessie Beardsley, of the South Dakota School; and Mr. Ivan Robinson, of Illinois, a recent graduate of Gallaudet College.

These newcomers into our school have been gladly and cordially welcomed and they have already evinced their ability in the class-room and we bespeak a large share of the success of the school for the coming year's work to their progressiveness and superior training for the work.

The old officers and teachers reported for duty on time, refreshed and eager for another term, with new ideas and a determination to make this the banner year in the history of the school.

The school was honored on the 20th inst. by a visit from Hon. Wm. M. Holloway, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Supt. Holloway has at all times proven himself a warm friend of the school, and its growth and ever-widening usefulness are always a source of great pleasure to him. We regret that he could not prolong his visit to us, but Florida is a big state and his official visits must necessarily be of short duration or else he would never be able to complete his work. He is very enthusiastic over the educational conditions throughout the state and is very optimistic as to the future educational growth.

The St. Augustine Record published the following interview with Supt. Holloway:

"Prof. Holloway was more than pleased with the State School for the Deaf and the Blind and also

warm in his praise of President Walker. He stated that Mr. Walker has proven himself one of the ablest men in his work in the South and that suggestions from him always receive full attention from the State authorities. He commended his businesslike management and also the perfect discipline evident throughout the institution.

"I am very highly pleased with the school," he said. "It compares with any institution of the kind in the South and the improvement shown during the past three years easily surpasses that of any other similar institution. It is splendidly conducted and is doing the best of work."

Regarding pending appropriations Prof. Hollo-way stated emphatically that the board of commissioners of State institutions will without doubt certify the amount appropriated for a trade's building as soon as it is available. He stated that the members all take a deep interest in the school and that they will allow no other interest to take priority over this in making the appropriation available as soon as possible.



When school closed last May, the legislature was still in session and the appropriation bill had not been taken up.

The Committee appointed to visit this school made a thorough investigation and the following is their report:

"The committee visited the School for the Deaf and Blind at St. Augustine, on April 20, 1911. Our visit was entirely unexpected, no notice having been given of our intention to visit on that day, yet we found the institution was in admirable condition, well managed, neat, and in every respect a credit to the State. A new building has recently been completed supplying dormitory space and class rooms; this has enabled the management to do more efficient work than heretofore, still they are somewhat crowded, and they are in need of other improvements so as to give these unfortunate wards of the State better advantages, and make them useful and self-sustaining citizens.

President Walker seems to be the one man adapted for this kind of work; he is patient, painstaking and efficient. The children committed to his charge all love him as they would their own parents. The endeavor of the institution is to train the children morally, physically and intellectually, and from the exhibition given to your committee, we would say that these efforts are successful. We were very much delighted to note the ability of these students, one in particular gave a mental solution to a problem in geometry, that would have done credit to an older student with all faculties unimpaired. We find that these children are able to appreciate the finer arts, the same as if they possessed all their faculties.

Your committee was astounded to witness a silent song by a young lady who had never heard sound, yet she rendered this selection with the same rhythm and enthusiasm that a trained artist would have displayed.

There is a lack of equipment for proper instruction in the industrial arts. The building which is now used is very small and cramped, and in some instances it is necessary for the negroes to come in contact with the white children; this must be remedied.

We would, therefore, recommend that a building be erected to be known as the Industrial Building, to cost not more than \$30,000. This building is absolutely necessary.

We find that owing to the location of the institution outside of the corporate limits of the City of St. Augustine, that they have a very inadequate water supply, both for domestic use and fire protection. At present they are using water from the city water works; this is certainly unsatisfactory, as the City of St. Augustine could be enjoined from supplying this. Your committee took this matter under advisement, and consulted the Mayor of St. Augustine, in reference to an amendment to the city charter of St. Augustine, and also discussed the matter with Senator Zim and Mr. W. A. MacWilliams. These gentlemen all agree to so amend the charter of the City of St. Augustine, so as to allow that city to legally furnish all the water that is necessary for domestic use and fire protection.

We would recommend the sum of \$1,000 for the purpose of connecting up this institution with the water mains of St. Augustine, which will, in our judgement, furnish ample supply.

This institution is beautifully located from the water side, but the front is hidden from view. There is a tract of five or six acres of land immediately in front of this institution, fronting on the public road, shutting off a view of the road. It is necessary for the State to own this piece of land. It would make a beautiful campus in front of these buildings, and add to the value of the State's present holdings; even if for no other purpose, it may hereafter be acquired, and very undesirable buildings be placed there, which would be very detrimental to this institution. It would also be a good investment, because we are advised that land in this location is constantly increasing in value. We would, therefore, urgently recommend that the Board of Control be authorized to acquire this piece of property, and we would recommend an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purchase of the same. Through inadvertence or otherwise we find that the lavatories in the new building were not completed, and the floors were not covered with waterproof substance; as a result of this, the overflow from the bath tubs, etc., seeped through the floors and the plastering on the room beneath has

all been washed off and broken; it is, therefore, necessary for this plastering to be replaced, and we would suggest that the floors be tiled so as to prevent a recurrence of this injury. We would, therefore, recommend the sum of fifteen hundred (\$1500) dollars be appropriated for this purpose.

This school is very economically managed, no waste or extravagance in any of its departments. We would recommend that the sum of forty-five thousand (\$45,000) dollars be appropriated for the maintenance of this institution, for the coming biennium.

Total recommendations as to finances, as follows:

For Maintenance.....	\$45,000.00
Industrial Arts Building.....	30,000.00
For Purchase of Additional Land.....	5,000.00
Tile Floors for Bath Rooms and Toilets and Plastering.....	1,500.00
For Water Mains.....	1,000.00

The amounts recommended by the committee were granted.

During the summer cement drives and walks were put down in our yards which add greatly to the appearance of the surroundings, to say nothing of the delight and comfort of driving and walking. About \$4,000 was expended for this improvement.

It does cause a smile when we note the various articles written in defence of the *Annals* on account of an article we wrote last session in regard to this publication. If those who write should read more carefully our position, they would readily see that this *attack* was only suppositionary on their part. Dr. Fay, editor of the *Annals*, in the May, 1911 issue, says:

"They (the founders of the *Annals*) proposed not only to afford teachers and parents a practical guide for the instruction of deaf children and a medium for the consideration of the principles upon which such instruction should be based; they proposed also, to quote their own words, to make the *Annals* "a perfect treasury of information upon all questions and subjects related either immediately or remotely to the deaf and dumb."

This is the editor's statement. This is practically our position.

The liberal-minded men who founded the *Annals* had in view just what we are contending for and the editor states their ideas under two propositions giving priority to the school-room or practical side of our work.

We contend the *Annals* does not contain enough of this "smell of the crayon dust" work. The editor says the founders had in view this practical side, and he contends that this feature of the publication is

well looked after. And here is where we disagree. But the great rush to print articles of various lengths and strength to squelch a visionary attack on the *Annals* forces a desire upon us to get down our old copy of Don Quixote.

List of new pupils admitted this term:

Mary Jim Crump, Winter Haven.
 Henry Austin, Tampa.
 Willie Townsend, Greenville.
 Ruth Glisson, Rodman.
 Leslie Brown, Jasper.
 Sam Ratliff, St. Petersburg.
 Paul Harbuck, Jasper.
 Neal Motley, Noma.
 Ivy Motley, Noma.
 Floyd Curry, Hastings.
 Walter Cason, Lakeland.
 Julius Pooser, Mulberry.
 Murray James, Fort Myers.
 Blanche Tyson, St. Petersburg.
 Bertha Tyson, St. Petersburg.
 Eugenia Roberts, Richland.
 Annie Hays, Booker.
 Willie Butler, Palm Valley.
 Harry Pittman, Tampa.
 Peter Wilks, Blackman.
 Sam Wilks, Blackman.
 Corabel Wilks, Blackman.
 General Broxey, Aucilla.
 Sam Mitchell, Theresa.

The new Superintendent of the Missouri School is S. Teft Walker, a man of long experience in the profession and capable in every way to carry on the work of this large and splendidly equipped school. Miss Bessie Walker, daughter of Mr. Walker, was a successful teacher in this school several years ago. She is now teaching in the Mt. Airy School.

ROLL OF HONOR

FOR THE FOUR WEEKS ENDING OCTOBER 22, 1911
 Based upon Deportment, Punctuality and Neatness.

Deaf Department

Lalla Wilson
 Raymond Rou
 Rena Thompson
 Luther Holland
 Sarah V. Johnson

Blind Department

Mabel Bates

GENERAL LOCALS

Mr. Walker has ordered kindergarten chairs and tables for Miss Warren's room.

Mr. Walker was the only one present from this school at the convention held at Delavan, Wisconsin.

Miss Beardsley and Mr. Robinson went to South Beach October 7th. They were delighted with the trip.

Miss Willie McLane sprained her ankle last week. We hope that it is not serious and that she will soon be with us.

Thursday evening, October 5th, a number of the teachers walked to the Lighthouse. It was quite a long walk but all enjoyed it.

A new pupil came October 13th. She formerly attended the Alabama School for the Deaf. She is a bright little girl and all are glad to welcome her.

Miss Rupley spent her vacation in Maryland and Pennsylvania. While in Philadelphia she visited the Philadelphia Institution for the Deaf and was delighted with the work done there.

A few of the teachers and officers attended the reception at the High School, Friday evening, October 13th, given by the citizens of St. Augustine to welcome the new Principal and his wife. Quite an enjoyable feature of the evening was the musical program rendered.

There are four new teachers in the deaf department—Miss Jessie Beardsley of Madison, S. D., who taught in the North Dakota School for the Deaf last year; Miss Margaret R. Warren of Stanford, Ky., who taught in the Central New York School for the Deaf; Miss Florence C. Lyne of Lexington, Ky., who taught in the Utah School for the Deaf; and Mr. Iva M. Robinson of Chicago Ill., who graduated from Gallaudet College last June.

The following invitations have been received by friends here:

Miss Floretta May Cory
requests the honor of your presence
at the marriage of her sister
Ethel Minerva
to

Mr. Jack Whitfield Cohen
on Wednesday, the eleventh of October
at two o'clock in the afternoon
nineteen hundred and eleven
922 West College Avenue
Jacksonville, Illinois.

Miss Cory will be remembered as a former teacher here.

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

It is announced that Rev. B. R. Allabough, the successor of the late Rev. A. W. Mann in the missionary field of Ohio, has just married Mrs. Pyle, of Iowa.

Douglas Tilden, the deaf sculptor, is working to prepare twelve bronze panels for the McElroy Memorial fountain which is to be placed in Lake Sides and which when finished will be one of the most elaborate and beautiful creations of its kind in the country.—Utah Eagle.

The convention of Teachers of the Deaf held in Delavan, Wisconsin, last July was a great success. There were present about 345 teachers, 132 of whom were deaf. It is very significant that so great a number of deaf members take such a deep interest in the education of the deaf.

Almost all schools have had vacation improvements more or less to a certain extent. The Ohio school has installed a new \$3,000 bake oven with all modern conveniences, and the *North Dakota Banner* comes out with a cut of its new school building which is said to be one of the finest school buildings in the state.

Dr. J. W. Jones, who for sixteen years has been superintendent of the Ohio State School for the Deaf, was reappointed for another term by the Board of Administration. At the annual meeting of the N. E. A. held last July in San Francisco he was elected president of the department pertaining to the education of the deaf.—*Maryland Bulletin*.

A graduate of three universities, Edward Ray, blind and deaf and frail in physique is now in Los Angeles to study at the college of law of the University of Southern California. He will then return to his native state, North Carolina, to make a definite start toward achieving his life's ambition, to become United States Senator.—*Ex*.

According to the *British Deaf Times*, there are on the Island of Ceylon two thousand five hundred and seventy-eight deaf mutes, with no school or opportunities for education. By the normally endowed people of this British possession, the deaf are looked upon as mentally deficient. Here is a good opportunity for fruitful missionary work.

The deaf of South Carolina held their first reunion at the School for the Deaf at Cedar Spring, Aug. 15-17. The school was founded in 1849—63 years ago. The first pupil and first alumnus, J. M. Hughston, was present and gave his reminiscences. The founder and first principal Newton Pinckney Walker, was succeeded by his son Dr. N. F. Walker who is still in charge.—*The Messenger*.

CHILDREN'S PAGE

CHILDREN'S ITEMS.

Irene Lightbody received a card from her mother.

Dalton Blue received a box of chincapins from home.

Mr. Walker bought some new toys for the class rooms.

Annie Clemons got a letter from her mother this week.

What day is to day?

What day was yesterday?

What day will tomorrow be?

How many days are there in a week?

Name the days of the week.

Write the days of the week.

A PRAYER.

Now I lay me down to sleep,
 Father in heaven take care of me.
 May my sleep be sound and sweet,
 And my working happy be!
 Forgive me, if I have this day
 Done any wrong in work or play:
 Oh, help me always to do right
 And bless me every day and night!

TO HAVE.

I — a card.
 A girl — a new dress.
 A cow — four feet.
 It — two eyes.
 A boy — a cent.
 Mr. Walker — many books.
 He — an automobile.

THE MOUSE.

One night Fred took off his shoes and put them under the bed. A little mouse crawled into one of the shoes.

In the morning Fred picked up the shoe and the mouse jumped out of it and ran away.

Fred dropped his shoe on the floor. He was surprised.

NAME OF TRADES.

A baker makes bread and cakes.

A shoemaker makes shoes and slippers.

A dressmaker makes dresses.

A printer prints books and papers.

A milkman sells milk.

A butcher cuts and sells meat.

A carpenter makes things out of wood.

A grocer sells coffee, rice, sugar, and other things.

ROVER.

Ruth has a dog at home.

His name is Rover.

He is a smart dog.

Every morning he will go for the cows. He drives the cows to the barn.

Ruth's father and brother milk them.

Fly away, butterfly,

Fly away home:

The summer is going,

And autumn has come.

The asters are blooming,

The nuts are all ripe,

Jack Frost comes to see us,

Almost every night.

So, fly away butterfly,

Fly far away,

To the land where the sunshine,

And sweet roses stay.

And when in the springtime.

The sun shine is here,

You must return

And be welcomed, my dear!

JOHN AND HIS PONY.

John had a large pony. It was white. It had a long mane and a long tail. The pony's name was Snow.

John rode on the pony every day.

One afternoon, Snow saw a wheelbarrow in the road. Snow was frightened and he jumped.

John fell off and broke his arm. He was sick a long time.

John's father sold the pony.

NOTES—DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Little Harry Pittman, a new pupil, has begun piano lessons, and promises to be an apt pupil. So far it has been necessary to show him nothing more than once.

Three of our new comers entered the junior choral class with no idea of a tune. One little fellow managed to puzzle it out the first day, but the other two are still floundering in the depths of unknown melody.

School has begun in earnest, and though the sea breeze is taking a belated holiday along the Maine coast or at some equally remote point we are contriving to get in some good practice. Morning, noon and night one can hear the scales in all their varied forms, parallel, contrary, major, minor, and chromatic.

Two of our little girls, Mittie Lowe and Gertrude Wyche, have been transferred from the junior to the senior choral class. They are quite proud of their advancement. A few other changes have been made in this class. As we lost some of our basses last year it became necessary to reinforce from the tenors. Tony Tardo volunteered to try bass, and as he has a remarkably accurate ear and a sweet voice it seems likely that he will do either tenor or bass equally well.

At the first meeting of the Florida School Lyceum a voluntary program was given. Willie Barrow and Pearl Brown gave delightful solos, new songs which their friends were surprised and pleased to hear. Willie's was learned during the summer, and Pearl's in the two lessons she had before the Lyceum meeting. We are expecting good work from these two sweet voiced young people. Willard Bigelow also gave a piano solo which was remarkable for delicacy of execution and beauty of interpretation. Willard studied piano during the summer, and to good advantage. He practiced three hours a day, and now his friends hardly recognize his work, so great has been his improvement. Annie Lee Barksdale also played a last year's number, and it was easy to see that her little fingers had gathered strength during the summer, and that the patient drilling of last year had not been in vain.

THE BIRD SONG CONSIDERED IN ITS RELATION TO ART

An interesting subject is considered in a recent work published in Leipsic by Bernhard Hoffman. It treats of the song of the bird as compared to the art song in its evolution by the masters, and throws

a new and instructive light on the question. The author is a well-known scientist of Dresden, who is familiar with all researches made in this particular field, and adds to them new and original data discovered by himself. He has an intimate knowledge of the bird world, gained by travels in Germany, Switzerland, and Austria, undertaken with the especial aim of observing the bird songs and notes of all the feathered species. This is a far more difficult task, for even the keenest musical ear, than one would imagine, largely because birds do not order their songs according to the tempered scale, which alone makes our music possible. Bird melodies, therefore, do not always progress by diatonic or chromatic intervals, but degrees smaller than our half step. Thus it happens that they can be expressed only approximately through our system of notation.

Hoffmann comes to the conclusion that the song of the bird in its development is due to the fact that among birds, precisely as among men, both musical and unmusical natures are to be found, artists as well as bunglers. Single birds often show great ingenuity in the invention of new and original themes, which remind one of the inspiration manifested by gifted composers. The race as a whole appropriates these new motives originated by its musical leaders and thus they become common property. He tells us that the bird sings not merely to attract its mate, to give signals of danger, to express desire for food, or to make himself intelligible to his companions, but from pure pleasure in his music. He is convinced that in this disposition the artistic impulse may be discerned, and believes that the bird song is capable of reaching the height of veritable art. He distinguishes between the artist and the virtuoso, and shows that many birds perform complete and characteristic songs of their own,—for example, the nightingale and the blackbird. This he demonstrates by many examples in musical notation.

The work is divided into two parts: the first and longer part, containing the views thus far quoted, is called *Art in the song of the Bird*; the second division bears the name of *The Song of the Bird in Art*. In this he quotes examples of the imitation of bird songs in music ranging from the thirteenth century to that of the present day, and believes that composers would do well to draw more freely from this source than they have done in the past. He gives especial attention to the birds that are heard in the *Waldweben* from *Siegfried*; these he fixes as the *Goldammer*, *Pirol*, woodlark, nightingale, and blackbird. The bird whose warning rescues Siegfried from the plot of the wily dwarf, Mime, sings motives which belong to the nightingale and to the blackbird; in Bayreuth it is represented as being the latter.—*F. S. L. in the Musician*.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

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Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or too blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, dumb or blind, in sound mind and body, and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. The best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

To parents who are unable to pay, tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the School is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but they should not expect to be entertained at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well-regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

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The Florida School Herald

NOVEMBER

1911



PRINTED BY THE PUPILS OF THE
FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

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MANUAL ALPHABET

THE EMPTY BOATS

Why do I see these empty boats, sailing on airy seas?
One haunted me the whole night long, swaying with every breeze.
Returning always near the eaves, or by the skylight glass:
There it will wait me many weeks, and then, at last, will pass.

Each soul is haunted by a ship in which that soul might ride
And climb the glorious mysteries of heaven's silent tide
In voyages that change the very metes and bounds of fate—
Oh empty boats, we all refuse, that by our windows wait!
—Nicholas Vachel Lindsay



THE PROGRESSIVE TEACHER

Miss Minnie Rupley

Read at the Teachers' Meeting in November.



HERE is no such thing as standing still in this life of ours. We are either progressing or retrogressing.

Time was when almost any one who had a slight knowledge of the common school branches could keep school. But was it really teaching? More often he heard lessons, but teaching he did little of. Many a really successful teacher has started with only a moderate degree of education, but by continual study and taking advantage of every opportunity for improvement he has become a teacher in the true sense of the word. Such a one as this deserves our highest commendation. But there are others who do not desire to become more proficient; at least they do not desire it sufficiently to put forth the effort that it requires. They are contented to teach year after year, plodding along in the same old way, with nothing new to take into their classrooms. Let us look into such a room for a few minutes. There is more or less confusion. The pupils have an uninterested look on their faces. Enthusiasm is sadly lacking. There is nothing attractive in the room. No bright pictures or flowers give it a cheerful appearance. Retrogression seems written on the teacher, the pupils and everything on which the eyes may fall.

Let us change the picture and look into quite a

different room. A bright wide awake teacher presides there. Every boy and girl bears the unmistakable stamp of enthusiasm on his or her face. Beautiful pictures adorn the walls, flowers bloom in the windows, and every thing points to the progressive teacher.

There is no excuse whatever for a teacher to be uninformed and a back number in this day and time. There are Normals, Summer Schools, and correspondence courses for teachers, besides all kinds of interesting and instructive books and periodicals. For the teachers of the deaf there are training schools and also the opportunity for observation in some of the best schools in the country.

The progressive teacher will keep posted in regard to the important things going on all over the world, and will try to read the best books that he may the better know how to guide his pupils along literary lines. The deaf especially need their teachers direction as to what they should read, for their only opportunity of learning about the best literature is through us. Even with hearing children the taste for reading is largely shaped by the teachers.

In looking back over my own school days a beloved face rises before me. She was the ideal of refined womanhood. She made the English classics a pleasure garden from which the girls plucked the

rarest fruits and flowers. She read "The May Queen" to us with so much feeling that I desired a copy of Tennyson's poems for my Christmas gift that year. In the early morning hours I sat up in the moonlight looking at my treasure.

The teacher often appears to his pupils as an ideal character. Who of us cannot recall some well loved teacher to whom we paid almost worshipped homage? There is something pathetic in the way a deaf child trusts his teacher. While he is under our care, we not only fill the office of teacher, but to a certain extent we take the place of his parents. He looks to us for guidance and accepts any thing we tell him without question. To abuse such confidence would be almost criminal. But even a child, and a very small one at that, will in time detect inefficiency, and his confidence once lost will be impossible to regain.

The progressive teacher will study ways to impart religious truths to deaf children. To the deaf creeds mean little, it is the broad principles of Christianity that we wish to install in their minds. The beautiful stories of the Old and New Testament made real and vivid by good pictures should find a lasting place among his mental treasures. Many a noble life could be traced to the influence of some devoted teacher.

Let us each strive to so live that we may say to our pupils, "Follow me as I follow Christ."

In the *Inland Printer* for November there appears an article from the pen of Tom J. Blake, of Eckhart Mines, Md. The article is intended to enlighten the hearing printers about their more "unfortunate brothers," the deaf.

The article is of some length and in many respects is good but there are one or two things which go against our nature. One paragraph for instance does not seem fair at all to the deaf. We quote the paragraph in question:

"Deaf printers as a rule are not very good in their command of English, especially when it comes to carrying on a conversation with pad and pencil. The deaf printer realizes this, and generally prefers to get work in the beginning, instead of carrying on a conversation, which endangers his chances of obtaining the position he seeks. Why so? Because most hearing printers are good conversationalists and are generally fair writers. So the employing printer cannot understand how a deaf printer, who writes such a jargon of broken up English, can handle the trade in an intelligent and workmanlike manner. This is where the deaf, especially the deaf printer is

not comprehended. Why such unexcusable ignorance on the part of the hearing printer? His ignorance is no doubt passable, but his discrimination is not."

The writer of this article has no intention I am sure of casting any slurs on the deaf, his own class, but the general idea of the paragraph is so.

What we cannot understand is why a printer, especially a deaf one should be a "good conversationalist with pad and pencil." Does the above accomplishment make him any the better printer? It would seem that a printer who can read English and do his work well, and follows the Golden Rule of Printers, which is to "Follow Copy" is a far better workman than one who is a good pad and pencil conversationalist and spends his time perfecting this accomplishment. An employing printer does not want a person who can write well, but wants a *good* workman. Because his English may be imperfect does not make the employee a poor printer. I know some printers *not deaf* who cannot write good English yet they are considered A1 printers.

Employers who have employed deaf printers rarely refuse to employ more. They find the deaf printer attends strictly to his own business and does not waste time carrying on a conversation. The employer does not judge his employees by their English but by their work.

The fact that deaf printers have difficulty in securing work is true. But it is not due to their English, rather, it is due to the employer not being familiar with deaf-mutes and not caring to find out by experiment just what they can do.

There are many deaf mutes engaged in the difficult work of operating Linotypes and Monotypes. Would this indicate that they were judged by their "pad and pencil conversation" before they secured their places? Some of them have gone higher than being mere operators. One, in case, has even secured the foremanship of the Linotype division of a daily paper.—R.

The October teachers' meeting which was held Thursday evening, the nineteenth, was called to order by President Walker. After the President's address and the Secretary's report, Miss Ferguson read an excellent paper on "Arithmetic."

The musical numbers were: a violin solo by Miss Cooper and a vocal solo by Miss Wilson, both of which were enjoyed.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned to the dining-room, where refreshments were served.

Margaret R. Warren, Sec'y,

NOTES—DEAF DEPARTMENT

Florence Giles received a dollar from her home.

The cool weather has come and we are delighted.

William Lewis received a dollar from his father.

The boys have begun playing ball and enjoy it very much.

Charlie Fultz received three dollars from his father.

Miss Nettalien Vanderpoel expects to visit us on Thanksgiving Day.

The Members of the Board visited our school on Saturday, November 4th.

Raymond Rou expects to get a crate of oranges soon for his birthday.

On the 31st of October we had a Halloween party. We enjoyed it very much.

Lalla Wilson received a package from home not long ago. She was glad to get it.

Fannie and Grace Sawyer's sister called on them recently and gave them some money.

We are glad that Thanksgiving is coming because most of us will get boxes from home.

Several weeks ago Miss Beardsley went to South Beach to see the Alligator farm.

Sarah V. Johnson's mother came to see her on Oct. 22nd. Sarah was delighted to see her.

We were glad to have Mr. Hendricks with us for a few hours Thursday the 2nd of this month.

Herbert Wright was very much pleased with a new knife which his father sent him recently.

Miss Rupley received a letter from Gracie Griffin recently. She hopes to return to school soon.

George Hay expects to come back to school in December. We are anxious to hear from him.

Last Thursday Mr. Boggs and Robert Anderson fixed the water pipes and cleaned the radiators.

Charlie Manire returned to school on Oct. 10th. All the deaf boys were very glad to see him again.

Miss Nettalien Vanderpoel visited our school several weeks ago. We are always glad to see her.

Little Allie Spears returned to school on Oct. 29th. She was accompanied by her father and brother,

Not long ago Lalla Wilsor received a pretty post card from Miss Newell, who taught here several years ago. She sent her love to her old pupils,

Mrs. Ezell, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Jean and Lilah, Miss Crocker and Miss Wilson went to see the play, "Rip Van Winkle" at the Jefferson Theatre some-time ago.

The deaf girls are beginning to practice basketball. They expect to play with the High School girls later.

Last Sunday afternoon Mrs. Walker invited Sarah V. Johnson to ride in her automobile. They had a good time.

Last Saturday Mr. Walker and family and Mr. Boggs took an automobile ride to within thirteen miles of Jacksonville.

Mr. Harold Dale, who works in the post-office, came out to see us last week. As he uses signs we were glad to see him.

Amalia and Ben Lorenz were sorry to hear that their brother Fred had not been well. They hope he will soon be all right.

Herbert Wright's mother stopped to see him on her way from the North. She took him to town and bought him a suit of clothes.

The teachers intended to go to Summer Haven for a picnic one Saturday in October, but they could not go on account of bad weather.

Last Monday at noon Lorena Thompson received a letter from her mother saying that perhaps she would come to see her in December.

One Saturday afternoon our president, Mr. Walker, took some boys in his Overland car out into the country and they had a good time.

Friday morning, Nov. 3, the tide was very high. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Boggs shot at some marsh hens. They hope to have better luck next time.

After Sunday's service on Oct. 29, Mr. Boggs took fourteen of the boys for a seven mile walk around the Horn road. They enjoyed the walk and want to go again.

Mr. Boggs and Mr. Robinson go hunting in the marsh just back of the school early in the mornings and in the evenings. Sometimes they come back with game, and sometimes they don't.

Luther Holland and Raymond Rou are trying hard to get the gold medal given at the close of school to the pupil with the best record in deportment, neatness and punctuality during the year.

One night during the first week of school Robert Anderson dreamed that he was having a fight and began fighting the wall near his bed so hard that he hurt his hand. We hope that the next time he has a dream he will remember that there is a wall to look out for.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

DEAF DEPARTMENT

The meeting of the C. E. S. for October 22, was opened by Rena Thompson with the Lord's prayer. Then Lily Holland gave the hymn, "Lead Kindly Light" in a very impressive and graceful manner.

The leader for the evening, Charlie Manire, took for his subject, "Lessons I have Learned from Things."

Stories were given by Minnie Clemons and Luther Holland. The former told the story of "Moses." The latter told about "Rebekah."

Verses were also given by Mary Crump and Walter Dean. The collection for the evening amounted to thirty cents. The secretary then read the program for the next meeting and after attending to some business, the society adjourned with the closing prayer by Roxie Jordan. H. R. Rou, Sec'y.

The program for the meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society held in Miss Rupley's school-room on the evening of Nov. 5th was well rendered.

Rena Thompson and Amalia Lorenz signed a hymn, called, "O, Jesus King," and then a prayer was made by Minnie Clemons.

Raymond Rou was the leader and had for his subject, "Lessons from Great Lives."

Our former teacher, Mr. Hendricks being present, made some interesting remarks.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary, Raymond Rou, and then Lalla Wilson, the treasurer, took up the collection which amounted to fifty-seven cents.

Some business was attended to before the meeting adjourned with a prayer by Leon Morris.

Raymond Rou, Sec'y.

BLIND DEPARTMENT

Last Sunday evening, November the twelfth, our society held one of its weekly meetings in the auditorium. As usual, the meeting was opened with a hymn. Bessie Sikes then led in prayer. Next the roll was called and the minutes read. Following this, we sang another hymn. Preston Holly, the leader for the evening, now took charge. After his talk, which was on temperance, several of the members gave illustrations relating to the subject. Collection was then taken, amounting to 37 cents. As there was no miscellaneous business to come before the society, the closing hymn was sung and the benediction repeated, after which it adjourned to meet again November the nineteenth.

Mabel Bates, Sec'y.

LITERARY SOCIETY

BLIND DEPARTMENT

The Florida School Lyceum held its first meeting in the auditorium on the evening of Oct. 7th. The President, Lula Barfield, being absent, the Vice-President, Mabel Bates, called the meeting to order. The Secretary called the roll, but as there were no minutes, none were called for.

No regular program had been prepared, but several of the members volunteered to entertain us with music and recitations.

This being the evening for election, the officers chosen were as follows; President, Mabel Bates; Vice-President, Pearl Brown; Secretary, Bessie Sikes; Critic, Miss Ferguson; and Monitor, Willie Barrow. The President then appointed Bessie Sikes, Willie Barrow, and Mr. Livingston as a committee to make out a program to be rendered at the next meeting. Miss Wilson, Pearl Brown, and Mr. Beaty were appointed to read the Constitution and suggest additions or changes that might be made for the welfare of the society.

There was no miscellaneous business, so the society adjourned to meet Oct. 21st.

Bessie Sikes, Sec'y.

The Florida School Lyceum met in the Auditorium on the evening of Oct. 21. It was called to order by president Bates. The secretary then called the roll and read the minutes of the previous meeting.

This being the evening for a regular program, a program consisting of piano, vocal, and violin solos, and recitations was rendered. The president then called for the report of the committee which was appointed to suggest the changes which were necessary to be made in the constitution. Only two minor additions were suggested. The first was that two copies of the constitution should be written. The secretary should keep one of these copies on file and Mr. Walker should keep the other. The second addition was that the teachers should look after the welfare of the society.

Luther Albritton and Elmer Manuel were appointed as champions for the first debate. Lola Ashley, Carl Culbreth and Mr. Beaty were appointed as a program committee.

Both the critic and the monitor gave favorable reports.

There being no miscellaneous business, the society adjourned to meet again Nov. 4th.

Bessie Sikes, Sec'y.

NOTES—BLIND DEPARTMENT

Mabel Bates prepared this page. While we intend the work as purely an English exercise for her class, still we hope, as the different members take their turns, the columns will be no less interesting to our readers.—H. W. B.

Mabel Bates was very much grieved to hear of the recent death of one of her friends.

For the past week Lola Ashley has been on the sick list, but she is quite well now, and is anxious to get back to work again.

Lawrence Marvin, an ex-pupil of this school, has promised to make us a short visit the latter part of this month. We will all be glad to see him.

A few of our text-books, which were ordered in July, have at last arrived. We were very glad to get them, and hope the rest will soon be here.

Mary Agnes McRee received a fine crate of oranges from her home one day last week. She has many friends and kindly remembered them all.

Our Reading Circle is now interested in the well-known book "John Halifax, Gentleman." When this is finished, we are to read "The Pilot" by Cooper.

Some few days ago, Bessie Sikes was delighted to have her sister, who was returning from Knoxville, Tenn., to Miami, spend a few short hours with her.

Despite her many cares and household duties, Mrs. Walker finds time to read to us twice a week. Mr. Walker, also, has kindly offered to read to us occasionally at night.

Mr. Beaty has offered a prize to the one who gets the most head marks in spelling this year. So far Lola Ashley has two, Anna Lee Barksdale, one, and Preston Holly, one.

Not long ago, Pearl Brown and Mabel Bates received a letter from Lula Barfield telling them about her college work. We are all glad to know that Lula is doing so nicely.

Several days ago, Lucy Kilbee received a letter stating that Dora Horne, a former pupil of this school, was seriously ill. Dora has our deepest sympathy, and we truly hope that she will soon recover.

Mr. Fraser, the President of the blind school in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and three of his staff are coming to inspect this school next March. We are looking forward to their visit with great pleasure.

Mr. Robert Ransom, a well-known citizen of St. Augustine and a friend of this school, has given us a paper, which is published in English Braille. Thanks to you, Mr. Ransom, we shall enjoy reading it.

Mr. Johnson, of Jacksonville, who represents the Underwood Typewriter and from whom Mr. Walker recently bought three new machines, visited our school rooms one day last week for the purpose of examining our typewriters. Mr. Johnson stated that he would come every month to see if they were in good condition and to make any repairs necessary.

On the afternoon of the twelfth, two of our little blind girls with the deaf girls attended a lawn party, given at the home of Miss Kitty Ruggles, a kind and generous friend of this school. They spent a very enjoyable afternoon.

Last Monday evening, we were all very much distressed when Mittie Lowe accidentally fell in the hall and broke her arm. The doctor came afterward and set it. We all hope that Mittie will soon be able to resume her studies again.

The following composition was handed in by Anna Lee Barksdale as a grammar exercise.

Christopher Columbus.

Christopher Columbus was born in the year 1435. His father was a wool comber, and of course Columbus had to help comb the wool, while he was young, but he didn't like this kind of work. Columbus studied about the world and wanted to be a sailor. When he was fourteen years of age, he went out to sea, and overcame several difficulties. Soon after he became a sailor, he decided he would like to take long voyages.

Columbus had an idea that this world was round, and that if you sailed westward you would go across to Asia. No one believed him. Columbus tried hard to get ships and men enough to even undertake this dangerous voyage, but every one that he asked for aid refused. At last he went to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabel, and told them about his idea and asked them for ships and men. Queen Isabel believed him and gave him three ships called, the Nina, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria, and enough men to go with him on this voyage. Columbus set out on his voyage some time in August. On his way, he stopped at several places. He stopped at one of the Canary islands to fix a broken rudder on one of the ships, and to get a fresh supply of food. Many and many a time his men begged to go back, for they thought that when you reached the end of the world you would fall off. Columbus would not listen to them, and they went on and on until land was in sight. Even though it was not the mainland, it was an island which he named San Salvador.

He reached this island on October 12, 1492. After that Columbus made three other trips, and on the last voyage he made, he was brought home in chains, and soon died a gray-haired old man in 1506.

Anna Lee Barksdale.

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida.

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

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FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

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ALBERT H. WALKER
IVAN M. ROBINSON

Editor
Business Manager

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The Christmas holidays are upon us. The school will give only one day holiday, Monday, the 25th inst.

Our term is short and it is necessary to be at work as much as possible in order to complete the course planned for the year. Then too there is a great risk of having deaf and blind children travel during the holidays going to and from home. Besides there is always danger of the pupils spreading contagious diseases upon their return to school. There are yet other reasons why it is best not to give any lengthy vacation. We will therefore ask the parents of the pupils not to request that they go home for the holidays. We will make every endeavor to fill this holiday full of overflowing with happiness and good cheer for every child.

Thanksgiving Day passed off very pleasantly at the school. The day was an ideal day. Appropriate services were held in the auditorium at ten in the morning. The remainder of the day was given over to the pupils to enjoy as their individual taste suggested.

The main feature of the day was the big dinner, as usual a gift from Mr. Henry M. Flagler, and it was a royal good dinner. Mr. Walker was given carte blanche to supply the dinner. This yearly remembrance of Mr. Flagler is highly appreciated by all connected with the school. The social in the evening closed a day full of thanksgiving and merry-making, and at night it was with weary limbs each crawled into his bed, to resume his studies on the morrow.

A contract has just been awarded for a supply of 6-inch pipe to connect the school with the city pump-

ing station. For years we have been getting some little water protection from the city water works through a 2-inch pipe, but without warrant of the law as we are out of the city limits. The last legislature amended the city charter so we could legally get our water and appropriated \$1,000 for purchasing the necessary pipe and making the proper connections. We are about 2000 feet from the pumping station.

Staunton, Va., will see the next meeting of the teachers of the deaf, and the teachers of the deaf will see Staunton, Supt. Bowles and Bro. Eruitt and their splendid school. We would suggest to Supt. Bowles at this early date to have his appendix removed. Driggs afterwards and Walker just before. So, beware!

We do not envy our Virginia friends in their undertaking. The last meeting in the South was under Supt. Goodwin's vine and fig tree and he set a pace that will be hard to beat. That Virginia will quicken the pace, we have no doubt.

And now the editorial columns of the *Advance* contain some original matter. Truth is, it is well edited. Maybe the new linotypes had something to do with fusing of life into the editor.

Congratulations are the order of the day for Supt. R. O. Johnson, of the Indiana school, upon his new \$1,000,000 school plant. Heretofore the Mt. Airy school had the honor of having the costliest and most complete plant in the country. This school will now have to drop back one seat and give place to the Indiana School.

Supt. Johnson has had many ups and downs, trials and tribulations, but Indiana being a big state and Supt. Johnson a big man, something had to happen—the combination was too strong to countenance defeat. To-day Indiana takes the lead in up-to-date buildings. And all honor is due Richard O. Johnson!

We think, yes, sometimes we are guilty of thinking. And we often put into operation the results reached by this thinking process of ours. To some few in the profession perhaps an apology is due instant for overstepping the bounds of, what is to them, professional ethical proceeding and of doing just a wee bit of thinking. Some have even gone so far as to try to hold us, and those who hold similar views, up to the scorn and contempt of the deaf generally. Anything that has a tendency to cross or to question the utility of a method of long standing is to this coterie of stand-patters rank heresy and the author of any suggestion to change present day methods is immediately set upon and denounced—this denouncement generally ends with the statement

that he does not understand the deaf and their peculiar needs. We are glad of the company we find ourselves in; and we are going to be found fighting for our principles at every convention or conference we may have the honor of attending.

We were at the Delavan conference and approved and voted for the resolutions set forth below. That the resolutions failed to pass at this conference does not signify that they will not be presented again and we predict that a number of those who at present most vigorously oppose these resolutions, the deaf, will in a few years be just as vigorously upholding them. To those deaf teachers of the deaf and to those who anticipate teaching the deaf, we do say that, stripping the resolutions of every other feature, they hold out to you the broadest possibilities. There is a tendency to eliminate the deaf as teachers on account of their free use of the signs in the school-room. We think no one can successfully deny this statement. With the passage of the resolution this objection is made void. When the resolution passes, as we believe it will some day, the number of deaf teachers will increase, and until it does pass the number of deaf teachers will gradually decrease. Sentiment is gradually being crystallized, we believe, for this resolution. We would like for our deaf friends to give it serious consideration.

Here are the resolutions:

Whereas, the motto: "Speak, Spell, or Write," is being enforced in all the leading schools of the country;

Whereas, Our manual departments are suffering because there is a belief that manual presentation is inferior to oral presentation;

Whereas, No collegiate superstructure is possible without a thorough grasp of the mediatory language;

Whereas, Our duty is not performed until we have normalized our children as far as possible;

Therefore, *be it resolved*, that we earnestly urge the persistent use of the English language in the graded rooms of our schools, and that we request its use outside of the school rooms.

Following the resolution we publish a part of the proceedings of the convention of 1870.

It is a far call back forty-one years ago. Apparently, from the discussion then and the discussion at Delavan, we have made very little progress. It took a long time for Dr. Gallaudet's declarations to take the form of the resolutions.

From the proceedings of the seventh convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, held at Indianapolis in 1870, we quote from page 25:

"E. M. Gallaudet.—They (the deaf) learn to read the language—learn to read English, but they do not enjoy it overmuch. When we go into a company of deaf-mutes, we find them almost invariably

using signs. We know by experience that signs do not express those exact and beautiful divisions of thought that are expressed by language. The deaf and dumb, without themselves knowing it, lose a great deal of the apprehension of what ideas pass from mind to mind. When we come down to nice distinctions of thought, the sign language, we know, is not sufficient, and we should not flatter the deaf and dumb into thinking that it is. In order to rise to that high appreciation of thought which is attained by men possessing all their faculties, they must *possess* language; and they never can possess it except by this practice which has been urged so well by the gentleman whose paper has just been read."

The paper referred to was one written by Horace S. Gillett, in which he urges the constant use of English.

In discussing a paper read by F. Gates Valentine, Dr. Gallaudet says on pages 61, 62, 63, 64, of the same publication previously mentioned: "I see, running through it all, the fact, which I am very glad to have acknowledged here so plainly in this convention, and which we all have to look in the face, that the deaf and dumb, as a class, do not master the English language. I take it, that is the confession of the discussion and of the article—that the deaf and dumb of our institutions, as a class, do not master the English language, * * * * * but, I take it, that it is all to the same point,—that the deaf and dumb do not, under our present system of instruction, master the English language."

He asks what is the principal object in the instruction of the deaf and dumb and then proceeds to answer the question, leaving out the great end of all education which is to fit man for the companionship of his Maker.

"What is the most important thing—the thing we use day by day in pressing our interests in the face of our fellowmen? What could we do without a more or less perfect mastery of the language of communication with them? The answer is patent. So the deaf-mute, when sent out to solve the problem of his human life, is to be furnished with those means that will enable him best to sustain himself and his own interests. In educating him, we are giving him, as far as we may, certain things to enable him to make his way in the world. I do not defer to any one in my admiration of the sign language. It is known to most of you that it is the language of my mother—I may say that it is my mother tongue. It is a beautiful language. I admire it. I admire the grace of it, the force of it, the rhetoric of it. I admire many things about it, and regard it as a beautiful language; but, I must say that, for deaf and dumb children in school striving to master the English language, it is a very dangerous thing. That may be regarded as a strange utterance for me to make, but I make it advisedly. And why do I

make it? Because the main object to be attained by the school-training of a deaf-mute child is to enable him, as far as you may, to master the English language. That done, other things follow, as a matter of course."

A little further on he says:

"Then, if we want the children in our institutions for the deaf and dumb to master the English language, what have we do with the sign language? I answer, *as little as possible*."

Did you meet Johnny Travis at Delavan? If not, you missed a goodly part of the convention. The best write up of the convention will shortly appear in the *Silent Hoosier*.

With the opening of every session there are usually one or two new arrivals who do not fit in very well and yet whom we do not feel justified in rejecting. These are feeble-minded deaf and they form a perplexing problem for the head of the School. Sometimes careful investigation develops the fact that the child is not deaf at all, but so lacking in mind as to have been unable to learn to talk, and obviously the proper thing to do is ask the parents to transfer them to the school for the feeble-minded. But sometimes a child is brought to us who is not only deaf and without the power of speech, but has the added misfortune of being weak in intellect. We are slow to reject such cases at this school for the reason that if we do the door of hope is closed for all time on them; there is no other place in the State where any effort to lead their darkened minds into the light will be made. Usually in a School using the Combined System, as we do here, something can be done if even a feeble spark of reason remain, but after all they are out of place, and it would be better for them and the School if some arrangement could be made for attempting their education elsewhere.

In the last issue of the *Minnesota Companion*, Dr. Smith makes a suggestion that, if followed, looks like it might solve the problem,—at least it seems worthy of a trial. He says:

"Every school for feeble-minded children should be provided with a department for children who appear to be deaf as well as deficient in intellect. This department should be in charge of an expert in the teaching of deaf children by all known methods. Spare none of the devices that are employed to reach the mind through the eyes. While this training is going on, the children will be subject to those physiological methods designed to strengthen the mind by first strengthening the body. If, in the course of time the children improve sufficiently physically and mentally, they can be transferred to a school for the deaf. If they fail to develop, they can remain where they are and lose nothing.

If not capable of such improvement they are much better kept apart."—*Kentucky Standard*.

SEND CHILDREN TO SCHOOL YOUNG.

We wish to urge upon the parents the importance of sending their deaf children to school while young. It is a pitiable sight to go into a school room and find large girls and boys, grown men and women in physical development and almost in age, learning simple little words such as cap, hat, etc., and the meaning of such words as run, jump, walk, etc., whereas, if they had been sent to school at the proper time they would be taking their places with others of the same age and size.

Our oldest beginning pupil this year is more than twenty years of age, her two brothers are eighteen and sixteen, respectively, both intelligent boys, and well behaved. The older boy is one of the strongest, best developed boys, physically, in school yet he has to learn the names of the simplest and most familiar objects that he sees and handles every day.

The equal physically but far behind those of his age and size in mental training and just because he was not sent to school before the days of childhood had passed.

The State makes provision for the education of her deaf children and the responsibility rests with the parents if they are allowed to grow to manhood and and womanhood with minds untrained and undeveloped.

No person, whether hearing or deaf, can attain the highest and best with an undisciplined mind. If this be true with the hearing, of how great importance is education to the deaf. In the business world an educated deaf man can do more intelligent work than one who is mentally untrained and is better qualified to compete with the hearing along the same line.

Surely parents will be willing to give their deaf children the opportunity to become self-helpful men and women.

Parent, remember, if your deaf child grows up in ignorance, you are responsible for his mental darkness.—*The Deaf Carolinian*.

ROLL OF HONOR

FOR THE SIX WEEKS ENDING DECEMBER 2, 1911
Based upon Department, Punctuality and Neatness.

Deaf Department

Lalla Wilson

Amalia Lorenz

Blind Department

Rosie Nassarellah

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Our venerable friend, Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, who had a close call from his recent attack of pneumonia, is recovering now. Let us pray for his full recovery.

By a vote of five to three, the Executive Committee selected Cleveland, Ohio, as the place for the next meeting of the National Association of the Deaf in 1913.—*The Pelican*.

Arthur D. Bryant, instructor of drawing at Gallaudet College, was ordained a minister of the gospel at Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., on May 25th. last.—*The Kansas Star*.

At the banquet of the reunion of the Michigan Deaf at the Flint School last June, Dr. Francis D. Clarke, the superintendent, was presented with a silver gold-lined loving cup amid great handclapping and handkerchief-waving. The good doctor was taken completely by surprise, and said that though the big lump in his throat would prevent his speaking very well, yet he could talk *in signs*. He said if he could fill that loving cup to the brim and running over with love, he would give it all to his boys and girls, and much more.—*Ohio Chronicle*.

A writer in the *Deaf Mutes Journal* praises Mr. Oscar Regensburg, National Treasurer of the Moving Picture Fund, for the successful manner in which he accomplished his task. It was done solely by correspondence, and that he collected such a large amount (\$5000) with so little expense is greatly to his credit. Few business men could have made such a good showing even in charitable or philanthropic enterprises. Mr. Regensburg has evidently sacrificed much of his own time and personal convenience without expecting a farthing's worth for it. In the work Mr. Regensburg was ably seconded by his wife.—*Ex*.

Dr. A. L. E. Crouter, who is at the head of the Pennsylvania School, one of the largest in the country, has the following to say anent the size of classes and the number of grades in each:

"A teacher, even the most expert, should never be required to care for more than one grade of pupils in her class. The effort is too perplexing to her, and the results too disastrous to her pupils. The plan of conducting ungraded classes, too often pursued from force of circumstances perhaps, is most vicious. It discourages the teacher, it retards the progress of the pupils, and frequently renders even fair results unattainable. Small classes and good grading undoubtedly call for the employment of a greater number of teachers and therefore entail greater expense, but experience shows that the public always stands ready to meet every reasonable demand in the care and training of deaf children."—*Ex*.

GENERAL LOCALS

Miss Beardsley will begin lessons in china painting soon.

A suggestion for Christmas, an alarm clock for Miss Ferguson.

The members of the Board of Control visited the school Saturday, November 4th.

Wanted:—Some one to tell how to have Point Print Letters delivered on time.

The Ghost will walk November 15th. Mr. Boggs is the only one who is sorry.

We wish to express our thanks to Mrs. Vanderpoel for the delightful fish she sent not long ago.

Misses Rupley, Lyne and Warren enjoyed an outing at South Beach Saturday, November 11th.

Miss Rees looks especially attractive on Sunday when she walks for the benefit of the—you know who.

Miss Rees, Miss Wilson and Mr. Beaty spent an evening last week very pleasantly at Miss Cooper's.

Will some one advise Mr. Beaty of a way to keep track of his hat? We understand that he has lost it several times lately.

Our new teacher, Miss Bowman, of Scranton, Pa., arrived November 11th. We are glad to welcome her into our household.

The girls are busy practicing basketball. They seem determined to win the first match game this year. Good luck to them.

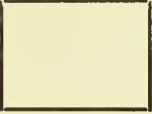
We hear that our new teachers are now familiar with "sand-spurs." It seems that they are bothered with them at night. Watch out.

Misses Cooper and Wilson attended the play, "The White Sister", given at the Jefferson Theater Tuesday evening, November 14th.

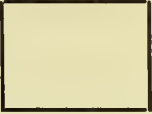
A Halloween party was given to the children Tuesday evening, October 31st. Games were played and the evening was enjoyed by all present.

The Annual Convention of the Northeastern District of the Florida Christian Endeavor Union was held in St. Augustine November 17-19. One meeting was held in our auditorium and was in charge of the two societies of our school. The meeting was well attended and all seemed pleased with the work which the societies here are doing.

Saturday afternoon, November 18th, a launch ride and oyster roast was given to North Beach by the Christian Endeavor Societies of St. Augustine, to the delegates of the Christian Endeavor Convention. A number of pupils and teachers from our school enjoyed the trip.



CHILDREN'S PAGE



Ivry Motley has some new shoes.

Walter Dean's mother sent him a dollar.

Leslie Brown had his picture taken last week.

Several of the children got post cards last week.

Eugenia Roberts had a letter from her mother.

Ruth Glisson received two dollars from her father.

Murray James received two pictures of his home last week.

Willie Newbern received a nice box of clothes from his mother.

Sam Ratliff got a nice box from his mother. He was very happy.

Allie Spears came back to school last week. She is in Miss Rupley's class.

Eugenia Roberts has a pair of new moccasins. Her mother sent them to her.

Mr. Smith took the small boys to walk not long ago. They enjoyed it very much.

Dalton Blue received two dollars from his father, last week and also a box of clothes.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

"Come, little leaves," said the wind one day;

"Come over the meadows with me and play,

Put on your dresses of red and gold.

Summer is gone and the days grow cold."

Soon the leaves heard the winds loud call.

Down they fell fluttering one and all,

Over the brown fields they danced and flew.

Singing the soft little songs they knew.

Dancing and flying, the little leaves went;

Winter had called them and they were content.

Soon fast asleep in their earthly beds.

The snow laid a white blanket over their heads.

SAMMY'S SHADOW.

Sammy lived on a big farm. He was too little to go to school. There were no other children in the family, so Sammy had to make up games that he could play alone. One that he liked to play on sunny days, he called a shadow race.

Sometimes he would run towards the sun, then the little shadow was always behind him and would lose the race.

Sometimes he would run away from the sun, then the little shadow would be ahead of him, and would win the race.

One time he stayed up quite late, waiting for his father to come home from town. His father had promised to bring him a little cart. So mother let him sit up till his father came home. The moon shown very brightly, so Sammy had a shadow race in the moonlight.—*Primary Plans.*

1. How do lemons taste?
2. How do mollasses taste?
3. How do grapes taste?
4. How does vinegar taste?
5. How do peaches taste?
6. How does sugar taste?
7. How does medicine taste?
8. How do apples taste?

Albert drank some water.

Irene passed it to ———.

Mary and Annie bounced balls.

——— spun tops.

Miss Rupley took Clarence and Dalton to town.

She gave candy to ———.

Irene spun a toy.

— rolled a ball.

Dalton and Walter ran.

— fell.

Miss Rupley gave some candy to Williard.

— ate it.

A cow has four feet.

— has two eyes,

Annie sat¹ on the floor. Minnie threw a ball to —.

Pumpkins in the cellar,

Apples in the bin.

Little folds are ready,

"Thank yous" to begin.

NOTES—DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

We like our Thanksgiving anthem very much.

Why does Pearl Brown always get an encore when she sings in society?

Lola Ashley and Anna Lee Barksdale have learned a duet which they like to practice very much.

We are glad to see these cold days, for the dampness played all sorts of pranks with our pipe organ.

Jean Walker has played the violin twice recently for our society, and we are all delighted with the sweet tones she draws.

The choral class had lots of fun not long ago learning to hum. It is wonderful how few people know how to do this simple thing.

So many of the pupils want to go home for the Christmas holidays that we are wondering who will be left to sing here for old Santa Claus.

Anna Lee Barksdale is doing beautifully in all her studies, particularly in piano and violin. Her violin teacher says that she bids fair to be her best pupil.

Willard Bigelow surprised us all by the beautiful solo he sang in the anthem which the Senior choral class sang for the Christian Endeavor meeting last Sunday. Willard's voice is unusually sweet.

Our little folks are anxious to sing their first hymn in chapel. They think it will be a great treat to sing with the organ. They sang two choruses at our society a few weeks ago, and were as much pleased as was the audience at their success.

KEYBOARD MOTIONS.

One of the most absorbing things to look at from a purely vaudevillian view-point, is a performer at the piano. If you are not interested in the music being played, the next time you attend Herr Thumper's recital, study the recitalist. You will find his exhibition more than interesting; it will be profitable. To most pianists there seems to be but one way of playing, and that is *cor moto*. Against these athletes of the keyboard let us take up our cudgels.

There are few players who do not make more motions than the music calls for; whether they are giving simple or difficult numbers, you will find gymnastics predominate. These moving pictures of action are the people who give a minimum of music to a maximum of motion.

Because Pugno does certain things or de Pachmann indulges his idiosyncrasies is no reason every sophomoric performer should practice pianistic acro-

batics.

There are players who, after the key is down continue to press, caress, and twiddle their fingers as if those pretty capers alter the tone. It might seem as if those players were trying to get a *tremolo* or *Vox Humana* quality out of a pianoforte key. Peradventure these players have an object in view, but we who come to applaud and remain to be amused, have nothing in view, but the object performing. What is the use of trying to play the piano like Isadora Duncan dancing the *Moonlight Sonata*?

Why work one's arms like pump handles? Why bend over the keyboard like a wood engraver examining his work? Why sway the body backward and forward like the pendulum of a grandfather's clock? Why keep time with the feet and nod with the head like a theatre conductor?—why? why? why?

There is one big and important *why*, and that is: why not play the piano instead of athletics?

Some players feel they have temperament, and so dream and muse when they play reveries; others who just know they have temperament attack a Beethoven sonata with the avidity of a baggage smasher. Temperament is interesting when you read a press agent's "write-ups," but temperament in the process of producing music is a thing of nausea and a bore forever; and after all it is detrimental to the art.

Pupils should be taught to sit at the piano easily, without affectation or unnecessary motion. Not that freedom should be checked, that would never do, because a performer who tries restraint, or is self-conscious about his position, will never do justice to his music; but because abandon and strenuousness are undesirable qualities. Both of these qualities should be discouraged and disapproved.

The important thing about playing the piano is to *play* the piano.—Harvey B. Gaul, in the *Musician*.

MY SHARE

By John Kendrick Bangs

If any around about me play,
And dance and sing in glad array,
And laugh and cheer,
May it be mine to see and hear.

If any toil at noble things,
And strive, the higher levelings,
To reach and win,
May it be mine to join therein.

If any grieve, or suffer pain,
And tears fall like the summer rain
From the troubled skies,
May it be mine to sympathize;

In all that makes the round of life,
Be it of pleasure, peace or strife,
Joy or despair,
May I my proper burden bear.

—The Ladies' World.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

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Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or too blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, dumb or blind, in sound mind and body, and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. The best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

To parents who are unable to pay, tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the School is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but they should not expect to be entertained at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well-regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

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The Florida School Herald

JANUARY

1912



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ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

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MANUAL ALPHABET

EVOLUTION

WILLIAM HERBERT CARRUTH.

A fire mist and a planet,
 A crystal and a cell,
 A jellyfish and a saurian,
 And caves where the cave men dwell :
 Then a sense of law and beauty
 And a face turned from the clod ;
 Some call it Evolution,
 And others call it God.

A haze on the horizon,
 The infinite, tender sky,
 The ripe, rich tint of the corn fields,
 And the wild goose sailing high ;
 And all over upland and lowland
 The charm of the goldenrod ;
 Some of us call it Autumn,
 And others call it God.

Like tides on a crescent sea beach,
 When the moon is new and thin,
 Into our hearts high yearnings
 Come welling and surging in :
 Come from the mystic ocean,
 Whose rim no foot has trod ;
 Some of us call it Longing,
 And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty,
 A mother starved for her brood ;
 Socrates drinking the hemlock,
 And Jesus on the rood ;
 And millions who, humble and nameless,
 The straight pathway trod—
 Some call it Concentration,
 And others call it God.

SOME EXPERIENCES OF THE SCHOOL ROOM

Mr. Iva M. Robinson

Read at the Teachers' Meeting in January



THE purpose of the articles given before the Teachers' meetings are in the nature of instructive reading for others, I feel that some of the experiences of the school-room would be just as interesting as an original theme or a discussion of some old or new theory. If my experiences are not new to you, I hope that you will still find some interest in them, having had the same experiences yourself.

There was one pupil in my class whom I found quite a puzzle at first. She was a grown girl, but had been to school only a few months. In spite of this, she possessed a very quick and grasping mind. It was hardly necessary to explain a thing to her more than once. I remember very well that she was unusually bright in arithmetic, so much in fact that her accomplishments in that line overshadowed her other accomplishments. When I took her in hand she could do simple addition and subtraction with ease. I thought it was time to teach her something else so decided on division. Making the sign for addition, I asked her what it meant. She answered correctly. Likewise with the sign for subtraction.

I then wrote the sign for division. She did not know it so I made the manual sign for that process in arithmetic. She still did not understand, but she realized it was something new, and was all attention. I wrote "six divided by 2 equals what" and gave her the paper. She did not catch the meaning so I drew six straight marks and asked her to count them. She did so and saw that there were six marks. I showed her the division sign and told her it meant to put the marks in two equal "piles." Drawing a long line to separate three of the marks from the others, she saw what I meant. I explained that to her only once, yet she was able to do other problems without any trouble. I consider this as proof of a very active and grasping mind and the need is for some one to keep opening it up to her.

She did not have a very good understanding of words and sentences, knowing only a few of each. She had a book containing pictures of different objects with the name of the object printed in large type under it. She soon knew quite a good many of them. I gave her a beginners book in Language and she was able to understand some of it. One day

she came to a sentence having the word "grapes" in it. She did not know it and asked what it meant. I had no picture of a bunch of grapes and could not find any in the dictionary so I made the manual sign for grapes and also drew the picture of a bunch of them. I asked her if she had any at home and she said, "yes". She now knows the meaning of grapes and is not likely to forget it.

I feel as many others do that the use of English in the class-room should be encouraged as much as possible. I spell all questions to them and demand spelled answers. But I also think a sign now and then, used when it will do the most good, is worth while. Had it not been for the sign of grapes, I would probably have been obliged to go out and find a picture of some grapes or get the real thing, thus wasting a great deal of time. Using the sign as I did, I was able to enlighten her on the word in a few minutes. A picture or the real object is as much of a sign as a sign in the manual alphabet. Both will accomplish the same purpose.

I wanted to teach her the use of money and how to make change correctly. I secured a set of Educational Money. To teach her alone would take too much time so I asked another girl in another division of my class to play store with her. This girl was an unusually bright one and knew how to make change. Putting them in one corner of the room where they could play their store without bothering the rest of the class, I left them alone for a time. The brighter pupil played the part of customer and the other was the storekeeper. At first she could not make change correctly, but after a few corrections she was able to make change in a fair degree of correctness. A few more lessons like that will soon show that she is able to make change correctly.

There is another experience that is worth mentioning. It may help some other teacher in the same position. The pupil I have been talking about understood only the very simplest language. Letter day came around and I asked her to write something. She was able to write only the heading and salutation. Asking her to write news she said she couldn't. I didn't know what to do as I wanted her to write herself. Another pupil had finished her letter so I asked her to go and help the first one to write hers. The first one would tell the other in signs what she wanted to write. The other would spell it out and the first one would write what the other spelled. In this way both were benefited from helping each other. The value of this way can be easily seen. On the first day I helped her myself. There were certain things she wanted to say but did not know the words to express her thoughts. I think it was money she needed. When the next letter day came I let the other pupil help her and she was able to

her parents she needed money. I am glad to say that she received some in her next letter.

SOME OF MR. EDISON'S PREDICTIONS.

Thomas A. Edison, in an interview published in the February number of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, predicts the time is not far distant when inventors will have made possible the following:

Cloth, buttons, thread, tissue-paper and paste-board will be fed into one end of a machine, and suits of clothing, packed in boxes, will come out of the other.

Steel will replace wood for making furniture. The cost of steel furniture is one-fifth that of wood and steel furniture is very light because so little of steel is required. It can be stained in perfect imitation of any wood color.

Nickel will be used instead of paper for books. A sheet of nickel one twenty-thousandth of an inch thick is cheaper, tougher, and more flexible than an ordinary sheet of book paper. It also will absorb printer's ink. A nickel book two inches thick would contain 40,000 pages, weigh a pound, and the cost of the nickel pages would be \$1.25.

Huge farming implements driven by electricity will replace the present agricultural tools. The future farmer will be a soil chemist, a botanist and an economist. He will perform his present manual work at a seat beside a push-button and some levers.

The most interesting of Mr. Edison's predictions is that the old dream of transmutation of metals is certain to come true sooner or later, and a way will be found to manufacture gold. The probability that the way to manufacture gold will be discovered sooner or later causes Mr. Edison to believe the present financial system of the world will be changed. The time is coming, he thinks, when nobody will accept gold in payment for work, and no nation will issue gold as money, because any one will be able to manufacture it.—*London Standard*.

MINUTES OF THE TEACHERS' MEETING

The December teachers' meeting, which was held Tuesday evening, the nineteenth inst., was opened with the reading of the minutes by the secretary.

Secondly, "An Ideal Teacher" was discussed by President Walker.

A Piano solo by Miss Wilson was very much enjoyed, as was also Mr. Beaty's paper, "Geography."

A violin solo by Miss Jean Walker concluded the program.

The chairman appointed a committee to arrange a program for our next meeting.

Margaret R. Warren, Sec'y.

NOTES—DEAF DEPARTMENT

Sarah V. Johnson received several Christmas boxes.

Mary Watkins received a letter from her mother recently.

Miss Beardsley gave her class an examination in History recently.

Several of the pupils did not return to school till after New Year.

On Jan., 11, William Lewis received a box of oranges from home.

Henry Austin received a kodak from his mother and sister at Christmas.

Ben Lorenz is looking forward to a trip to South Beach with Mr. Boggs soon.

Luther, Lily, Carl and Pearl Holland received a barrel of oranges Christmas.

Perhaps Mr. Boggs and a crowd of big boys will walk to the Light House soon.

Mary Watkins received a box of good things to eat from her home Christmas.

Max Wetherby came back to school on Dec., 26. We were glad to see him again.

All of the boys and girls who went home for the holidays have returned to school.

Mr. Walker's brother from South Carolina will come to visit him on the 25th of this month.

Lily Holland got a box of fudge from her brother Ardine. She was very glad get to it.

Florence Giles spent Christmas with her parents in Jacksonville. She received many nice presents.

Minnie Clemons received a box from home Christmas containing a sack coat suit and other things.

Lalla Wilson received a letter from her home not long ago telling her that she had a little new brother.

Charlie Fultz has returned to school after spending the holidays at his home. He is looking quite well again.

Fannie Varnes brother came to see her on the 8th of January. He has moved from Johnstown to Jacksonville.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks have named their baby boy Albert Walker. We think that Mr. Walker is proud of his name-sake.

One Sunday this month Mrs. Elzy Pacetti, nee

Miss Lorena Sawyer, took her sisters, Fannie and Grace Sawyer, to her home for dinner. They had a pleasant time.

Miss McLane took some of the girls to see the moving pictures one evening this month. They enjoyed them very much.

Mary Watkins received a nice letter from her cousin, Mary Amis, who is attending the "Bessie Tift College", at Forsyth, Ga.

The pupils were all delighted to see Mrs. Cohen, (nee Miss Cory), a former teacher, who made a visit to St. Augustine, Christmas.

Carabel Cone spent the holidays at her home in Tampa, Florida. She received a kodak and bracelet among other presents Christmas.

The 10th of this month was Herbert Wright's birthday and he is now thirteen years old. He is expecting a birthday box from his home.

It has been pretty cold this week. We would rather have cold weather, because when it gets warm we will not have mosquitoes by the thousands.

Some of the boys will go to Burton's Island soon to get some oysters and clams. They will bring them home and have a "roast" and a good time.

The deaf boys played basket-ball with the High School boys on the 9th of this month. The deaf boys won for the first time. The score was 14 to 15.

Lorena Thompson received a letter from her mother last Saturday saying that her father has secured work in Sarasota, Fla. He could not get a job in Tampa.

Now that the state has purchased the land in front of the school and has added it to the school grounds, the boys will be kept busy the next few weeks clearing it.

Raymond Rou had another letter from George Hay saying that he would not come back to school this year. We are sorry to hear this. We hope he will be back next year.

Miss Lorena Sawyer and Mr. Elzy Pacetti were married in this city on December 30. The happy couple have made their home in St. Augustine. Both are former pupils of this school.

Mrs. Eugenia Davis, (nee Miss Eugenia Wilson), while visiting her parents at Bartow, found time to visit our school. We were glad to see her, because she is an ex-pupil of this school.

Charlie Manire wrote to his mother that he wanted to work on the farm next summer, but his mother wrote that she wanted him to work in Jacksonville. Now Charlie is pleased at the prospect of working in a large city.

NOTES—BLIND DEPARTMENT

The boys had a nice letter from their absent friend and school-mate, Otto Orclard, recently.

Mr. Hays, brother to Annie Hays, spent a day here with his sister recently.

A number of us enjoyed very much the delicious cake that Lula Barfield made and sent us as a Christmas present.

Little Willie Butler was glad to have his father bring him back to school and spend a night with him after Christmas.

"How many sheep in a herd of sheep?" There is but one pupil among us who could ask such a question. Who is she?

Willard Bigelow is especially pleased with "The Life of Robert E. Lee," (in New York Point,) which Mrs. Bigelow gave him for a Christmas present.

On the 9th, Mabel Bates received very distressing news from home. The letter stated that her mother was very sick and would have to send for her if she got worse.

As soon as we finish "To Have and to Hold," Mr. Beaty is going to ask Miss Rupley to read "The Gold Bug" to us. We are very eager to hear one of Poe's fantastic tales.

We were very much grieved a few days ago to learn of the death of Dora Horne, our good friend and former school-mate. Her friends and relatives have our deepest sympathy.

Just at present, Mr. Livingston is working his shop boys pretty hard. He wants to finish seating as soon as possible a number of chairs which he has had on hand for sometime.

Mr. Beaty spent a part of the time between Christmas and New Year's day examining his classes. The results show that Elmer Manuel and Mabel Bates deserve special mention.

Which is more suitable to read to a class of young folks, "The White Sister" or "Queed"? Our reading circle has the one, can get the other, and, now that we have finished "The Gold Bug", are ready for either.

One among us, when she rises every morning, is so full of glorious sunshine that, though she sees well enough, she is unable to look out of her window and know that the sky is cloudy. Oh, that we all were so "weather-blind"!

It is disappointing indeed for one's Christmas box not to arrive on time. But, oh, how good it tastes when it does come, so Elmer Manuel and his friends seemed to think several days ago as they enjoyed his belated box.

Mr. Beaty has just finished working over our raised-print library, classifying and listing the books. He thinks that if the names of the books are kept constantly before us, and that if this or that book can be found readily, perhaps we shall read more than heretofore.

Old Santa Claus brought little Rosie Nasarellah a complete copy of the Bible in New York Point. This is a very large gift for such a little girl. It fills a great box and costs seven and one-half dollars. However, no other gift would satisfy little Rosie, so old Santa had to bring this one along. We are always delighted to hear that this or that child has a raised-print Bible in his home.

We were indeed pleasantly surprised a few mornings ago when Mr. Laurens Walker tapped at our school room doors. Mr. Walker was intensely interested in everything that we were doing or trying to do, and his encouraging remarks were very generous. He left with us a delightfully fresh and vigorous impression of school activity. With all our hearts we welcome such visitors.

On the evening of the fifth, Mr. Livingston and Mr. Beaty went to the High School auditorium to hear Dr. Sellard's lecture on the geological history of Florida, given under the auspices of the St. Augustine Historical Society. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Beaty interested his physical geography class with a short summary of the same. "Cuba" is to be the subject of the next lecture in this series. Some of the boys and girls are anxious to hear Mr. Fletcher on this subject, and if the weather is favorable they will likely do so.

We of this department enjoyed Christmas to the fullest extent. Though we had but one day, Monday, holiday, yet as there was no school Saturday, Sunday, nor Monday, we could almost believe that we were enjoying a week's pleasure and merriment, and we were quite ready at nine o'clock Tuesday morning to begin anew our school duties. Most of us got boxes Saturday and Monday, and we had to make merry enjoying these and the Christmas atmosphere till old Santa got round to us at the Christmas entertainment Monday afternoon about dark. When the old fellow did finally come, he was indeed generous to us all, and his 1911 visit we shall never forget. The party after the tree was also a source of pleasure to us all. Farewell, pleasant season of joy! We must now answer duty's call.

LITERARY SOCIETY

DEAF DEPARTMENT

The meeting of the C. L. Society met in the auditorium on the sixteenth of December. Amalia Lorenz and Rena Thompson gave a nice declamation. Roxie Jordan followed with a good essay about "King Richard." Stories were given to the society by Raymond Rou and Jean Walker. A tableaux illustrating the meaning of the three links of the Odd Fellows Society was given by several girls. The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting and they were accepted. Minnie Clemons closed the meeting with her report as critic.

M. Clemons, Sec'y

The meeting of the C. L. Society for January 6, was opened with a declamation given by Robert Anderson. Minnie Clemons' essay was omitted. A dialogue was given by Luther Holland, Charlie Manire and Raymond Rou. Stories were signed by Lily Holland and Lalla Wilson and they gave us some good ones. There were several items of business to come before the society, and when these had been attended to, Sarah V. Johnson closed the meeting with her report as critic. Lalla Wilson, Secretary.

The Ciceronian Literary Society held its meeting in the auditorium on the twentieth of January at six-thirty o'clock. The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting. This was followed with a declamation by Sarah V. Johnson. Henry Austin gave us a good story about "Billy, the Pirate." The dialogue was given by Roxie Jordan and some other girls. Mr. Robinson gave us some funny stories which were taken from "Tales from Munchausen."

There were a few items of business brought before the society. Mr. Robinson gave us the critic's report and the meeting adjourned to meet again on the 3rd of February.

Lalla Wilson, Sec'y.

Christian Endeavor Society Minutes—Deaf Department.

The meeting for Jan. 7, was opened with a hymn by Raymond Rou. Willard Kirby then followed with a prayer. A nice talk on the subject, "Courage" was given by Charlie Manire. An appropriate story for the evening was given by Henry Austin and then Sarah V. Johnson gave us a nice bible story. The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting and gave out the program for the next. There was some business to come before the society and when it had been attended to, the meeting was closed with a prayer by Florence Giles.—Roxie Jordan, Sec'y.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

DEAF DEPARTMENT

The regular meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society for the evening of the fourteenth of January, was in charge of Minnie Clemons, president.

First on the program was a prayer by Fanny Sawyer and then Lily Holland and Lalla Wilson signed a hymn.

A very interesting leader's talk was given by Minnie Clemons, her subject was, "How to Win Young People to Christ."

Stories were given by Robert Anderson and Rena Thompson.

The secretary then gave out the program for the next meeting.

There were no remarks to come before the society and the treasurer took up the collection which amounted to twenty-five cents. The meeting was closed with a prayer by Ben Lorenz.

Roxie Jordan, Sec'y.

The meeting on Sunday evening January 31, was opened with a hymn by Luther Holland, following which came a prayer by Max Wetherby.

Raymond Rou was the leader for the evening and had for his subject, "Worth While Ambition." At the conclusion of the leader's talk, Fannie Varnes and Willie Townsend gave stories.

Verses were given by Herbert Wright, Walter Dean and Eugenia Roberts.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting and gave out the program for the next.

There was no business to come before the society so the meeting was closed with a prayer by Amalia Lorenz.

Roxie Jordan, Sec'y.

BLIND DEPARTMENT

At the usual hour Sunday evening, Jan. 6th, our society met in the auditorium, and the meeting proved a very interesting one. "Onward Christian Soldiers" began the service. Following this was a very pretty prayer offered by Bessie Sikes.

After the opening prayer, came the calling of the roll and the reading of the minutes of the last meeting. When the second hymn "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," had been sung, the leader, Pearl Brown, took charge.

The subject, "Courage," was interestingly presented by the leader and those she asked to assist her. The Bible selection for the evening was an unusually good one.

After the collection and the last hymn, we repeated the benediction and the society adjourned.

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year.

Rates of advertisement made known on application.

Address all communications and subscriptions to the

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St. Augustine, Florida

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ALBERT H. WALKER
IVAN M. ROBINSON

Editor
Business Manager

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No. 4

The school is soon to be visited by a very prominent educator in the person of Superintendent E. McK. Goodwin, of the North Carolina School for the Deaf.

The school has recently been honored with a visit from Prof. W. Laurens Walker, Principal of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind. His stay was short, but long enough for him to thoroughly inspect our work, make addresses to the blind and deaf pupils, and enjoy the many points of interest in the city. He expressed himself as well pleased with the school-room work, our plant and beautiful location. We were only too sorry he could not prolong his visit.

Superintendent Thos. L. Moses, of the Tennessee School for the Deaf, and wife and children are at present with us for a short stay. They are on a visit for the first time to Florida and are delighted with our State. They expect to continue their trip further down the coast before returning home. The Tennessee School and the Florida School are linked together by very strong ties. We were at one time many years ago connected with that school and at present our eldest brother is the Principal of the Educational Department. Supt. Moses is considered one of the ablest and best men in the profession. Besides the social pleasure of having him and his family with us, we hope to gather from him suggestions as to the future upbuilding and progress of our school.

There has been a change of heads at the California School for the Deaf and the Blind. The law

in that state is very explicit as to the qualification of the head of the school. Mr Keith, the retiring principal, was found not to be legally qualified and resigned. Mr. W. A. Caldwell, who has been Assistant Principal of the School for many years, was appointed Acting Principal until a man could be found to fill the position. It is regrettable that Prof. Caldwell is not to be placed permanently at the head of the school. He is an able educator and a man of wide experience and would be a success at the head of the school; but unfortunately there is a question as whether he has had the the three years experience in teaching both the deaf and the blind as the law requires. He was at one time in charge of the Florida School, going from here to California.

FLORIDA ORANGES.

We think, yes, sometimes we are guilty of thinking. And we often put into operation the results reached by this thinking process of ours. To some few in the profession perhaps an apology is due instant for overstepping the bonds of, what is to them, professional ethical proceedings and of doing just a wee bit of thinking. Some have even gone so far as to try to hold us, and those who hold similar views, up to the scorn and contempt of the deaf generally. Anything that has a tendency to cross or to question the utility of a method of long standing is to this coterie of stand-patters rank heresy and the author of any suggestion to change present day methods is immediately set upon and denounced—this denouncement generally ends with the statement that he does not understand the deaf and their peculiar needs. We are glad of the company we find ourselves in; and are going to be found fighting for our principles at every convention or conference we may have the honor of attending.

We were at the Delavan conference and approved and voted for the resolutions set forth below. That the resolutions failed to pass at this conference does not signify that they will not be presented again and we predict that a number who at present most vigorously oppose these resolutions, the deaf, will in a few years be just as vigorously upholding them. To those deaf teachers of the deaf and to those who anticipate teaching the deaf, we do say that, stripping the resolutions of every other feature, they hold out to you the broadest possibilities.

There is a tendency to eliminate the deaf as teachers on account of their free use of the signs in the school-room. We think that no one can successfully deny this statement. With the passage of the resolution this objection is made void. When the resolution passes, as we believe it will some day, the number of deaf teachers will increase, and until

it does pass the number of deaf teachers will gradually decrease. Sentiment is gradually being crystallized, we believe for this resolution. We would like for our deaf friends to give it serious consideration.

Here are the resolutions:

WHEREAS, the motto: "Speak, Spell, or Write," is being enforced in all the leading schools of the country;

WHEREAS, Our manual departments are suffering because there is a belief that manual presentation is inferior to oral presentation;

WHEREAS, No collegiate superstructure is possible without a thorough grasp of the mediatory language;

WHEREAS, Our duty is not performed until we have normalized our children as far as possible;

Therefore, BE IT RESOLVED, that we earnestly urge the persistent use of the English language in the graded rooms of our schools, and that we request its use outside of the school room.

Following the resolution we publish a part of the proceedings of the convention of 1860.

It is a far call back forty-one years ago. Apparently, from the discussion then and the discussion at Delavan, we have made very little progress. It took a long time for Dr. Gallaudet's declarations to take the form of the resolutions.

From the proceedings of the seventh convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, held at Indianapolis in 1870, we quote from page 25:

"E. M. Gallaudet,—They (the deaf) learn to read the language—learn to read English, but they do not enjoy it overmuch. When we go into a company of deaf-mutes, we find them almost invariably using signs. We know by experience that signs do not express those exact and beautiful divisions of thought that are expressed by language. The deaf and dumb, without themselves knowing it, lose a great deal of the apprehension of what ideas pass from mind to mind. When we come down to nice distinctions of thought, the sign language, we know, is not sufficient, and we should not flatter the deaf and dumb into thinking that it is. In order to rise to that high appreciation of thought which is attained by men possessing all their faculties, they must possess language; and they never can possess it except by this practice which has been urged so well by the gentleman whose paper has just been read."

The paper referred to was one written by Horace S. Gillett, in which he urges the constant use of English.

In discussing a paper read by F. Gates Valentine, Dr. Gallaudet says on pages 61, 62, 63, 64, of the same publication previously mentioned: "I see, running through it all, the fact, which I am very glad to have acknowledged here so plainly in this convention, and which we all have to look in the face, that

the deaf and dumb, as a class, do not master the English language. I take it, that is the confession of the discussion and of the article—that the deaf and dumb of our institutions, as a class, do not master the English language, * * * * * but, I take it, that it is all to the same point,—that the deaf and dumb do; under our present system of instruction, master the English language."

He asks what is the principal object in the instruction of the deaf and dumb and then proceeds to answer the question, leaving out the great end of all education which is to fit man for the companionship of his Maker.

"What is the most important thing—the thing we use day by day in pressing our interests in the face of our fellowmen? What could we do without a more or less perfect mastery of the language of communication with them? The answer is patent. So the deaf-mute, when sent out to solve the problem of his human life, is to be furnished with those means that will enable him best to sustain himself and his own interests. In educating him, we are giving him, as far as we may, certain things to enable him to make his way in the world. I do not defer to any one in my admiration of the sign language. It is known to most of you that it is the language of my mother—I may say that it is my mother tongue. It is a beautiful language. I admire it. I admire the grace of it, the force of it, the rehortic of it. I admire many things about it, and regard it as a beautiful language; but I must say that, for deaf and dumb children in school striving to master the English language, it is a very dangerous thing. That may be regarded as a strange utterance for me to make, but I make it advisedly. And why do I make it? Because the main object to be attained by the school-training of a deaf-mute child is to enable him, as far as you may, to master the English language. That done, other things follow, as a matter of course."

A little further on he says: "Then, if we want the children in our institutions for the deaf and dumb to master the English language, what have we do with this sign language? I answer, AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE."—*FLORIDA HERALD*.

The article above is a very long one for us to copy but we want it in our file and we are not able to cut it. There are two points that we wish to take up. The first is contained in these words: "To the deaf teacher of the deaf we do say they hold out to you the broadest possibilities." Here we want to say that the men who have taken the position outlined in the above Resolutions did not do it to curry favor with the deaf in this country; they did it because they believed it to be the best thing for the deaf boys and girls under their care. There are too many men in our profession today who decide every

issue to win applause from the head office--the child is absolutely lost. We are glad to see that these Resolutions do hold out to the deaf teacher of the deaf hopes of reentering the field from which he was about to be driven; but that fact is accidental. The Resolutions were not formed for that purpose. They came from men who know nothing but that which is best for the deaf child; from men who see nothing but the deaf child; they did not come from political sycophants.

Next, "as little as possible, it is a very dangerous thing." A second secondary result of these Resolutions will be the extracting of the dangerous element in this Sign language. Once it is out where it belongs—and we are all agreed that it does not belong in the school-room—and made to know its place, in place of being "a very dangerous thing" it will become a very servicable thing. Those who oppose these Resolutions may be divided into two parties. First, those who opposed them through an ignorance of their purport; second, those who oppose them because their passage and enforcement would mean their removal from the school-room, unless they were able to qualify themselves as teachers. As soon as those on the first class know and understand that the purport of these Resolutions is not to make the deaf poorer but richer, is not to take anything from them but to give them something which a majority of them today have not and which they should have and without which they cannot have the fullest enjoyment of this life—the ability to think in English—as soon as they know this, their altitude will change and they will favor it.

The second class consists of those deaf men and women who were made, years ago, teachers because they were masters of the Sign language; in that day and time such a mastery was considered necessary. But that time has passed and no teacher today can demand his position upon that qualification only.

Staunton should see this Resolution supported by the deaf.—*Palmetto Leaf*.

In response to a reply of ours in the January issue of the *Inland Printer*, to an article in the November issue of the same publication from the pen of Tom J. Blake, of Eckhardt Mines, Maryland, "R" of the *Silent Observer*, Seattle, Washington, has the following to say:

"In the January number of the *Inland Printer*, Ivan M. Robinson, instructor of printing in the Florida school for the deaf, has an article on deaf printers.

Mr. Robinson is of the opinion that a good command of English is not necessary in order to be a good printer. We think it depends on what department of printing a man works in. A pressman or

stoneman may be an expert workingman without being able to master the mother tongue, but in the case of a typesetter or linotype operator a correct command of English is very necessary. Something more than merely following copy is expected of the compositor. Copy is often sent in with request to edit it. This often falls to the lot of the typesetter. Then again copy frequently comes in written decidedly wrong or in bad grammar, and likes as not its the poor type who is expected to set it right. In poor writing a man with good English will come out nearer right every time.

After twenty years' experience as a typesetter we would not advise a deaf man to try to fit himself for job compositor or linotype operator unless he can use English correctly. He might get work in certain offices with the favor of the forman, but in the rush and bustle of business competition of first class offices he would stand small chance.

We can see no reason, however, why a man with a limited command of English might not make an excellent pressman or stoneman." R.

Admittedly that a command of English is essential in the printing trade, then why should we advertise the fact that the deaf are too often lacking in this respect? I do not claim nor do I try to claim that English is *not* necessary but what I meant in the first place was that the original article in the *Inland Printer* was calling the attention of employers to the fact that the deaf were too often lacking in English. The deaf are having trouble enough as it is in securing work and to advertise the fact that a great many of them are lacking in English makes it all the harder still.—R.

Youth is the time of getting ready. Disraeli used to say that "the secret of success in life is for a man to be ready for his opportunity when it comes." It always comes, sooner or latter; but the unprepared person either does not recognize it or cannot use it. Preparation spells power.

ROLL OF HONOR

FOR THE SIX WEEKS ENDING JANUARY 31, 1912
Based upon Department, Punctuality and Neatness.

Deaf Department	Blind Department
Sarah V. Johnson	Lucy Kilbee
Raymond Rou	
Charlie Manire	
Luther Holland	

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Death has entered the Nebraska School and taken away one of its valued teachers, Mr. Lloyd P. Blankenship, instructor of drawing.—*Ex.*

Mr. Tunis V. Archer, formerly principal of the North Carolina School is now principal of the young and growing school at Sulphur, Oklahoma.—*Ex.*

The deaf mutes of Ohio have raised about \$2,000 to enlarge the buildings at the home for aged and infirm mutes. That is the kind of charity that counts.—*Ex.*

Mr. Orson Archibald, a deaf teacher in the Indiana School, has donated a fine farm containing eighty-four acres as a site for the proposed Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf of the state.—*Ex.*

The Montana School has installed a moving picture machine. They accumulated a fund from the proceeds of the home-games of basket-ball and by charging an admission to entertainments held at the school.

Mr. Jose Silvado, the young Brazilian present at the convention in Delavan last summer, is now touring Europe with his father. They will visit all the schools for the deaf. Mr Silvado will write a series of "Notes from Foreign Shores" for the Wisconsin Times.—*Star.*

A new law in Nebraska has created a State Library Committee to supply the institutions of the state with books. The school at Omaha has just received one hundred and fifty volumes which were selected by the state librarian who also supervised the recataloguing of the school library. The officials seem to be greatly pleased with the new law.—*Ex.*

Gallaudet day is celebrated every year in almost every school in the country, but the Mississippi school makes more of the day than any other. Every year some prominent worker among the deaf in a distant state is invited to deliver an address. This year, Mr. Robinson, of the Wisconsin Institution, was the orator, and his address was no doubt up to the high standard of these yearly occasions.—*Ex.*

A night school was recently opened in Flint, Michigan, and the board of education opened the school to the deaf as well as to the hearing. About fifteen deaf people who stopped before they finished school have enrolled and are being taught by one of the teachers of the Michigan School for the Deaf. It would not be a bad idea for all the night schools in other large places to give the deaf of their city a chance to get a better education.—*Mo. Record.*

GENERAL LOCALS

Mrs. Whitfield Cohen spent the holidays in St. Augustine.

Miss Rees attended a leap year dance New Year's night at the Elks' Club.

We are glad to state that Miss Beardsley has found her watch which she lost not long ago.

Misses Bowman, Beardsley and Ferguson and Mr. Robinson enjoyed a trip to South Beach a week or more ago.

Miss Warren joined a party of friends from Atlanta for dinner at the Alcazar Wednesday evening, January 10th.

Miss Beardsley went to Jacksonville not long ago for a week end visit to Miss Nettalien Vanderpoel. She reports a fine time.

Not long ago Mr. Walker took Mrs. Walker, Miss Rees and Miss Wilson to Jacksonville in his automobile to do some shopping.

Mrs. W. S. Lyne has returned to her home in Lexington, Ky., after spending a delightful week with her daughter, Miss Florence Lyne.

On Wednesday evening, December 27th, Mr. and Mrs. Walker delightfully entertained the teachers and officers at an elaborate six-course dinner.

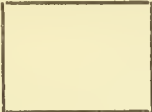
The Ponce de Leon Hotel was opened January 9th. Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Ezell, Misses Rees, Warren, Wilson, Bowman and Lyne attended the opening dinner.

Miss Arbough, a former teacher at the Penn. Institute for the Deaf, visited our school during the holidays. Miss Arbough has private pupils in Georgia this year.

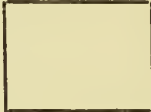
Mr. Laurens Walker, Principal of the S. C. School for the Deaf and the Blind, is expected the latter part of this month for a brief visit to his brother, Pres. A. H. Walker.

Mrs. Davis visited the school during the holidays. Mrs. Davis will be remembered as Miss Eugenia Wilson who graduated from this school several years ago. She is now making her home in Mississippi.

On Saturday, December 30th, Miss Lorena Sawyer and Mr. Elzie Pacetti were quietly married. The ceremony was interpreted by Mr. Walker. Both were former pupils here, and best wishes are extended for their happiness. They will live in St. Augustine.



CHILDREN'S PAGE



CHILDRENS' ITEMS

Minnie Brown has some new beads.

Dalton Blue got a card from home this week.

Paul Harbuck received a game from his mother.

Ruth Glisson's mother sent her a nice box Christmas.

Murray James' father sent him a post card last week.

Ruth Glisson had a post card from her mother today.

Neal and Ivry Motley received post cards from their father.

Willie Newbern received a card from his mother and a picture of his sister.

Julius Pooser went home Christmas. He came back to school last week.

Eugenia Roberts' father came to see her Christmas. She was very happy.

Clarence Shaw went to town with Miss Crocker Saturday. He had a nice time.

Minnie Brown and Ivry Motley got rings Christmas. They are very proud of them.

Irene Lightbody's mother and father brought her back to school in their launch. She spent Christmas at home.

Tom was a very saucy boy. The boys did not like him very much. They were very happy one day. Tom threw snow balls at a man who was passing. The man turned around and caught Tom. He washed his face with the snow. The man told him not to throw snow balls at people who go by.

Tom was frightened. He went into the school house and hid. After this Tom was a good boy and the boys liked him.—*Primary Plans.*

What is paper for?

What is a pen for?

What is a slate for?

What is a book for?

What is a pencil for?

What are scissors for?

What are your eyes for?

What are your teeth for?

What are your shoes for?

How many days in a week?

How many weeks in a month?

How many months in a year?

How many seasons are there?

How many months in a season?

What month was last month?

What month is this?

What month will next month be?

Name the seasons of a year.

What season is this?

LITTLE NEW YEAR.

Who is this happy stranger,
That has just come to town,
With his fair face bright and smiling,
Not a wrinkle nor a frown?
Gifts of love he freely scatters,
Filling every heart with cheer,
Oh, now I am sure you know him,
Our dear little friend, New Year.

JACK'S POCKET.

Jack had some pet mice. One morning, Jack played with them before he went to school. James called him. Jack put his books in his bag and the boys started to school. When Jack stood up to read, the boys and girls behind him laughed. He looked to see what they were laughing about. A boy pointed to his pocket. Jack saw one of the little mice looking out of his pocket. It crawled into his pocket when he and James were talking. The teacher did not like the visitor for the mouse made the children laugh. "Don't bring your mouse to school again," she said.—*Primary Plans.*

NOTES—DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

The senior choral class has just finished a humming chorus. This humming is difficult to do, and we are justly proud of ourselves.

The older pupils are studying the history of music, and also theory. We have just finished the life of Bach, and admire him very much.

The junior choral class, comprising nine little ones, are just learning the art of pronouncing final consonants, and bid fair to outdo their elders in this accomplishment.

A new lot of Braille music has just arrived, and both pupils and teacher are delighted to see it, for now that almost every pupils reads braille music, we find it a delight to have fresh new copies.

Both boys and girls take great pleasure in quartet work, and as our knowledge of the science of singing advances, we shall take up new and more difficult quartets, and a wholesome spirit of rivalry will grow as boys and girls try to see which can make the quartet work best.

We were delightfully entertained one evening late in December by Miss Smith, leading soprano at Trinity Church. Miss Smith, who lives in Jacksonville, has been trained in the North, and possesses a beautiful voice. She gave a varied program beginning with the classics and ending with "Billy." Miss Smith was accompanied by Mrs. Goldy, one of St. Augustine's leading musicians. Mrs. Goldy also played two beautiful piano selections for us, and it is our hearty wish that both these artists will be good enough to let us listen to them again.

HEARING WITH THE EYE.

BY SYDNEY GREW.

There is a detail of study that should be attended to by all advanced pupils. It is the ability to read music with the eye alone in silence, but with the understanding of it that comes with hearing. This seems a hard thing to do, and many junior pupils might think it impossible. However hard it may be, it should be mastered. It is not likely that any one who has gone through a proper course of harmony will find it impossible, and the ability to hear music that is only read with the eye is nearly always found in those who are truly musical. The power is generally quite unsuspected, and unless it is looked for and deliberately cultivated it will never come out.

We know that an educated person can read a poem or an essay in silence and understand it as well as (or better than) when it is read aloud, or when he

hears it read by another. He knows what the words mean without hearing them said and so gets the ideas of the writer. Now the various notes and signs in music are just symbols, each meaning something that we all more or less understand when we hear it translated into sound; and, it is possible to so understand them that we can *feel* what they mean without hearing them at all, and so we quickly grasp the beauty of the music and the message of the composer. This part of study concerns solely with the music as an expression of beauty; it has nothing to do with technical difficulty or questions of form. It is therefore, a help in this direction to realize right from the beginning that a great composer is trying all the time to tell us something in his music—quite as definitely as a great poet or a preacher. He is trying to deliver a message to us, generally something connected with beauty or high ideals. It is the special way in which his brain is built that makes him speak in music, instead of words. Beethoven and Browning, Beach and Milton are all alike as deliverers of messages to their fellow men; and if we understand this, as students of music, we very soon get a real knowledge of the inner nature of music.

We see then (secondly) what the use of this power is to us. It helps us to get inside the music thoroughly and completely. Of course, music must always be heard to be fully appreciated; but it does not matter how good we are as players, there is always something in the beginning to distract us. We cannot think of the music for the notes. But when we read a piece in this manner, we see the *music* at once; we *feel* what it means, having no bother of playing to make us for the moment what is called psychically deaf. It is strange how few of us do this in other branches of study. We do not learn our lessons aloud, our poetry or our history; nor do the actor or the elocutionist do all their study in that way. They read this text of their parts very carefully and weigh idea with idea and part with part until the thing stands as a perfectly understood whole in their minds.

The student will find some very hard nuts to crack, but there are a good many similar difficulties in Shakespeare and Browning; and as these latter are gradually removed by continual study, so the former can be mastered. The meaning of music is not so definite as the meaning of words; but if music is a real thing to us, we ought to feel it as much in silence as in sound.—*The Etude*.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS—DEAF DEPARTMENT.

Fannie and Grace Sawyer received a nice box from home Christmas, and among their presents were pretty bracelets of which they are very proud.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

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Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or too blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, dumb or blind, in sound mind and body, and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. The best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

To parents who are unable to pay, tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the School is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but they should not expect to be entertained at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well-regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

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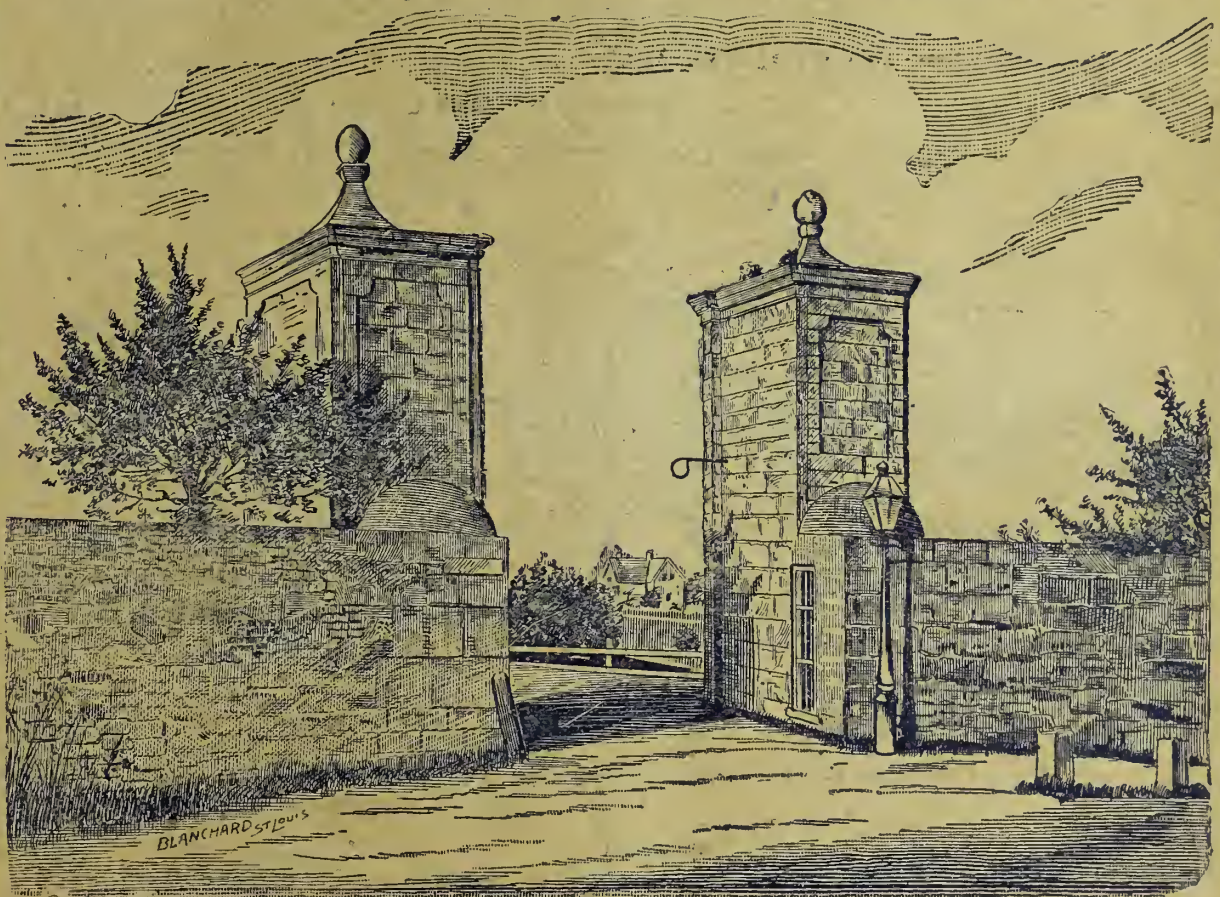
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THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD



THE PUBLIC STREET NORTH THROUGH THE "CITY GATE" LEADS TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

NOVEMBER 1906

PRINTED BY THE DEAF PUPILS OF
THE FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.



MANUAL ALPHABET.

CHRISTMAS.

By a beautiful road our Christmas comes,
 A road full twelve months long,
 And every mile is as warm as a smile,
 And every hour is a song.
 Flower and flake and cloud and sun,
 And the winds that riot and sigh,
 Have their work to do ere the dreams come true,
 And Christmas glows in the sky.

The holly and cedar and mistletoe,
 They thrill'd, when the nights were chill,
 For the maiden's glance and the madcap dance,
 And the lover's foot on the sill.
 For the Christmas mirth the brave pine grew.
 Serene and straight and tall,
 The deep woods knew in their dusk and dew,
 When the dearest of days would fall.

To the beautiful home our Christmas comes,
 The home that is safe and sweet,
 With its door ajar for the beam of the Star,
 And its corner for love's retreat.
 There the mark on the wall for the golden head
 Is higher a bit, for lo!
 Between Christmas coming and Christmas sped
 There's time for the bairn to grow.

Our Christmas comes with a royal grace,
 Forget the ancient grudge!
 'Tis the open hand that must bless the land,
 Uplift the toiling drudge!
 And who that has gifts shall hold them back,
 And who that has cheer shall wait,
 When there's joy in the sky, and the ill things fly,
 And the Christ Child knocks at the gate?

The fair white fields in silence lie,
 Invisible angels go
 Over the floor that sparkles hoar
 With the glitter of frost and snow.
 And they scatter the infinite balm of heaven
 Wherever on earth they stay,
 And heaven's own stone of bliss they pour
 On the earth each Christmas Day.

'Tis a beautiful task our Christmas brings
 For old and young to share,
 With jingle of bells, and silvery swells
 Of music in the air.
 To make the sad world merry awhile,
 And to frighten sin away,
 And to bless us all, whatever befall,
 Is the task of Christmas Day.

-Margaret E. Sangster.

to himself as a provision for his latter years. The sons were all well satisfied with the distribution, and each took his share with thanks, and promised that it should be well and frugally employed.

When this important business was settled, the father said to his sons, "There is one thing which I have not included in the share of any one of you. It is this costly diamond which you see in my hand. I will give it to that one of you who will earn it by the noblest deed. Go, therefore, and travel for three months; at the end of that time we will meet here again, and you shall tell me what you have done."

The sons departed accordingly, and travelled three months, each in a different direction. At the end of that time they returned; and all came together to their father to give an account of their journey.

The eldest son spoke first. He said: "On my journey a stranger intrusted to me a great number of valuable jewels, without taking any account of them. Indeed, I was well aware that he did not know how many the parcel contained. One or two of them would never have been missed, and I might easily have enriched myself without fear of detection. But I did no such thing; I gave back the parcel exactly as I had received it. Was not this a noble deed?"

"My son," said the father, "simple honesty cannot be called noble. You did what was right, and nothing more. If you had acted otherwise, you would have been dishonest, and your deed would have shamed you. You have done well, but not nobly."

The second son now spoke. He said: "As I was wending on my journey, I one day saw a poor child playing by the margin of a lake; and, just as I rode by it fell into the water, and was in danger of being drowned. I immediately dismounted from my horse, and, wading into the water, brought it safe to land. All the people of the village where this occurred can bear witness of the deed. Was it not a noble action?"

"My son," replied the old man, "you did only what was your duty, and you could hardly have left the innocent child to die without making an effort to save it. You, too, have acted well, but not nobly."

Then the third son came forward to tell his tale. He said: "I had an enemy, who for years had done me much harm and sought to take my life. One evening, during my late journey, I was passing along a dangerous road which ran beside the summit of a steep cliff. As I rode cautiously along, my horse started at sight of something lying in the road. I dismounted to see what it was, and found my enemy lying fast asleep on the very edge of the cliff. The least movement in

The Persian and the Three Sons.

A rich Persian, feeling himself growing old, and conscious that the cares and anxieties of business were too much for him, resolved to divide his goods among his three sons, reserving a small portion

his sleep, and he have rolled over, and would have been dashed to pieces on the rocks below. His life was in my hands. I drew him away from the edge, and then woke him, and told him to go on his way in peace."

Then the old Persian cried out, in a transport of joy, "Dear son, the diamond is thine; for it is a noble and a godlike thing to succor an enemy, and to reward evil with good."—*Monroe's Fifth Reader.*

The Tapestry Weavers.

Let us take to our hearts a lesson—no lesson can braver be—
From the ways of the tapestry weavers on the other side of the sea.

Above their heads the pattern hangs, they study it with care,
The while their fingers deftly move, their eyes are fastened there.

They tell this curious thing besides of the patient, plodding
weaver;

He works on the wrong side evermore, but works for the right
side ever.

It is only when the weaving stops, and the web is loosed and
turned,

That he sees his real handwork, that his marvelous skill is
learned.

Ah, the sight of its delicate beauty, how it pays him for all his
cost!

No rarer, daintier work than his was ever done by the frost.

Then the master bringeth him golden hire, and giveth him praise
as well.

And how happy the heart of the weaver is no tongue but his own
can tell.

The years of man are the looms of God, let down from the place
of the sun;

Wherein we are weaving ever, till the mystic web is done.

Weaving blindly, but weaving surely, each for himself his fate—
We may not see how the right side looks, we can only weave
and wait.

But, looking above for the pattern, no weaver hath need to fear.
Only let him look clear into Heaven, the Perfect Pattern is there.

If he keeps the face of The Saviour forever and alway in sight,
His toil shall be sweeter than honey, his weaving is sure to be
right.

And when the work is ended, and the web is turned and shown,
He shall hear the voice of The Master, it shall say unto him,
"well done!"

And the white-winged angels of Heaven, to bear him thence,
shall come down;

And God shall give him gold for his hire—not coin but a glow-
ing crown!

—Anson G. Chester.

The Three Things.

Three things to love: courage, gentleness, affection. Three things to admire: intellect, dignity and gracefulness. Three things to hate: cruelty, arrogance, and ingratitude. Three things to delight in: beauty, frankness, and freedom. Three things to like: cordiality, good humor and cheerfulness. Three things to avoid: idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting. Three things to cultivate: good books, good

friends and good humor. Three things to contend for: honor, country and friends. Three things to govern: temper, tongue and conduct.—*Henry Van Dyke, D. D.*

Military Discipline.

The average American boy is splendid material, but in the rough he is conspicuous neither for order system, nor respect for authority. The military system supplies the most effective remedy for these defects—effective because the remedy is sugar-coated.

What boy with red blood in his veins is there, who does not feel a thrill at the tap of the drum or the sound of the trumpet, who does not delight to handle a rifle, or, if he is proof against these, who will not yield to the dashing interest of the mounted cavalry exercises? What other method is there that will so surely and so quickly make the unpunctual boy neat and trim, the bashful boy confident and assertive, the round-shouldered figure erect and full chested?

The boy who at home, unheeding the gentle maternal protests, varies his rising hour indefinitely breakfastward, at the military school springs from his bed at the first note of the reveille, and dresses as though the house were on fire. The boy whose mother "picked up his things" at home is now his own chambermaid, he makes his bed, sweeps his floor, keeps his furniture innocent of dust, keeps everything in its place. The boy who was accustomed to argue indefinitely with parental authority now obeys without questions or delay the commands of the smallest and most youthful corporal. The boy who at home thought it looked "stuck up" to stand and walk straight and slouched disfiguringly, goes about now with his head up and chin in, his chest out and his figure straight and well poised, and is a goodly sight to see.

The military method, however, to be effective must be real, there must be no sham about it. It must not be too diluted, too modified. The military schools that have succeeded best are those that have been the strictest, and have trained their cadets in their military work as earnestly and exactly as if the making of soldiers was the end in view, and not only a means.

The mere nattiness and glitter of uniform can appeal only to the unworthy traits. If it is to appeal to the best there is in a boy, the uniform must stand for something more than a mere tickler of pride or fancy. The uniforms of the best military schools are eloquent of prompt and unquestioning obedience, of system and order, of setting-up exercises that square the shoulders and expand the chest, of drills with every detail accurately hammered out, of early to bed and of wholesome living, and of many other things which must of necessity exercise on the cadets after life an important and lasting influence.—*Scientific American.*

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

The members of the Christian Endeavor Society held their regular meeting in the chapel at the usual hour on the eighteenth of November and it was opened with a prayer signed by Grace Hudson. The secretary then read the minutes of the previous meeting which were adopted. "Yield not to Temptation," was signed by Sarah Johnson and Roxie Jordan. The topic for the meeting was "The World's Most Terrible Curse," and Nettalien Vanderpoel gave a good talk on the subject and explained it nicely. Stories from the Christian Endeavor paper were told by Alice Carlton, Alice Scott, Minnie Clemons, Julius Horowitz and George Hay. "Beautiful Morning, Day of Hope," was nicely signed by Norris Holland and Charlie Manire. Three girls and three boys recited a verse each. A nice talk was given by Alice Scott. The program for the next meeting was read by Eugenia Wilson. There was no business brought before the society, and it was then closed with a prayer signed by Mary Fraser.

The regular meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society was held in the chapel on the evening of November the twenty-fifth. It was opened with a prayer signed by Frankie Hawley. The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting. "Jesus Savior, Pilot Me," was gracefully signed by Nettalien Vanderpoel and Lorena Sawyer. The topic for the meeting was "Whitman and Missions on the Frontier," and Julius Horowitz gave a short talk on the subject. Stories were told by Eugenia Wilson, Grace Hudson, Roxie Jordan, Frankie Hawley and Norris Holland. "Come home, Come home!" was nicely signed by Luther Holland and Max Weatherby. Three girls and three boys recited verses. The program for the next meeting was read by Eugenia Wilson. Alice Scott then took up the regular collection and reported thirty-nine cents collected. The meeting was then closed with a prayer signed by Sarah Johnson.

The members of the Christian Endeavor Society held their regular meeting in the chapel at the usual hour on the first of December and it was opened with a prayer signed by Lorena Sawyer. The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting. "Onward, Christian Soldiers," was beautifully signed by Alice Carlton and Alice Scott. The topic for the meeting was "Courage or Cowardice— which?" Mr. Hendricks, who was the leader, gave a talk on the subject and explained it fully. Stories were told by Nettalien Vanderpoel, Mary Fraser, Sarah Johnson and Julius Horowitz. "To Him Who for Our Sins Was Slain," was signed

by George Hay and Oswaldo Cano. Three girls and three boys, who had memorized each a verse, recited them nicely. There were no talks given the society. The program for the next meeting was read by the program reporter. The meeting was then closed with a prayer signed by Norris Holland.

Frankie Hawley, Secy.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The members of the Hendricks Story Telling and Debating Club met in the chapel on the evening of November the seventeenth for a debate. The roll was called and found all of the members present. The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting and they were adopted. An essay was given by Mr. Hendricks on "Joan of Arc." The subject for the debate was, "Resolved, That water is more useful to mankind than fire." Alice Carlton and Frankie Hawley were on the affirmative side while Nettalien Vanderpoel and Alice Scott argued for the negative side. Messrs. Hendricks, Horowitz and Lorena Sawyer were the judges and they decided in favor of the negative side. News in brief was given by Lorena Sawyer. Nice humorous stories were given by Emory Sizemore, Charlie Manire, George Hay, and Mary Fraser and Sarah Johnson. A declamation, "The Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava," was given by Minnie Clemons. A nice dialogue was given by Julius Horowitz and Gibbs Palmer. Mr. Hendricks, the critic, then made his report. The program for the next meeting was read by the president. Some business matters were then discussed. The society then adjourned to meet again in two weeks for story telling.

A meeting of the Hendricks Story Telling and Debating Club was held in the chapel on the evening of November the thirtieth. The roll was called and found all the members present. The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting. Stories were then given to the club by Nettalien Vanderpoel, Eugenia Wilson, Sarah Johnson, Roxie Jordan and George Hay, Raymond Rou, Norris Holland and Mr. Hendricks. The critic then made his report, and the program for the next meeting was read by the president. There was not any business to discuss so the club adjourned to meet again two weeks hence for a debate.

Alice Carlton, Secretary.

"How sweet 'twould be at evening if you and I could say,

"Good Shepherd, we've been seeking the sheep that went astray.

Heart-sore and faint with hunger we heard them making moan,

And lo, we come at nightfall bearing them safely home."

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

"Build a little fence of trust about today,
Fill the space with loving work
And therein stay.
Look not through the sheltering bars on tomorrow.
God provideth by the way
Strength sufficient for thy sorrow."
—Selected.

AMONG THE PUPILS.

Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow paid Willard a visit last week.

Lola Ashley has received a box of oranges from her home.

Lucy Kilbee came back to school the first of the month.

Mrs. Emerson has been here visiting her son, Lucius.

Lothar Albritton has received a box of fine oranges.

Miss Rhyne has been sick for a few days, but is out again.

Mrs. Parks made a short call at the school Tuesday night.

Gertrude Wyche's sister came and took her for a drive one afternoon.

Harry Libby brought Mrs. Ball to see some of our work a short time ago.

Anna Barksdale and Elmer Mannel have both received boxes from home.

Pearl Brown went to see Dr. Worley this month. He spoke encouragingly of her eyes.

Lula Barfield has paid several visits to Dr. Worley. He thinks her eyes are improving.

Mrs. Walker and her aunt, Mrs. Ezell, spent the day in Jacksonville the fifteenth.

Mr. Walker is having the typewriters repaired. We will then have four in good order.

The boys and girls appreciate the interest in the Christian Endeavor shown by the teachers of the deaf.

Mr. Walker is expecting a visit from his father, Prof. Walker, superintendent of the South Carolina school.

The leaders of the Christian Endeavor this month were Willie Barrow, Pearl Brown, Mabel Bates, and Ola Dicks.

Mr. Rives brought her son Norvin to school a few weeks ago. We now have twenty-seven in our department.

Mr. Hodge brought his son, Acrigg, to school the

first of the month. He has been busy learning the New York point.

Mrs. Emerson and Lucius spent a pleasant day in the city on Tuesday. They had some photographs taken, which we think are very good.

Mr. Parker, manager of Burbank's Moving Pictures, very kindly gave passes to the teachers and pupils of the school to a matinee one Friday afternoon.

Mrs. McCreary, her daughter, and her friend, Miss Jackson, of Arkansas, visited the school on our last letter day. Miss McCreary and Miss Jackson are students at the Woman's College of Virginia.

All Boys Should Learn.

To run.

To be neat.

To be punctual.

To respect their teacher.

To cultivate a cheerful temper.

To speak pleasantly to an old person.

To be as kind and helpful to their sisters as to other boys' sisters.

To take pride in having their mother and sisters for their best friends.

To stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in this world keep the bad to yourself.

To treat their mother as politely as if she were a strange lady who did not spend her life in their service.

To take their mother or father into their confidence, and, above all, never to lie about anything they have done.

To make up their minds not to learn to smoke, chew, or drink, remembering these things are not easily unlearned, and that they are terrible drawbacks to good men.

As the lark that soars the highest builds her nest the lowest; the nightingale that sings so sweetly, sings in the shade when all things rest; the branches that are most laden with ripe fruit bend lowest; the valleys are fruitful in their lowliness; and the ship most laden sinks deepest in the water,—so the holiest Christians are the humblest.—Mason.

We hope Thanksgiving day will find all with hearts overflowing with praise. Let us dwell on the sunny side of life at all times, especially in this, the crowning season of the year's goodness. Did you ever watch for the first stars of evening, and count them, one by one, as they appeared, until they became too thick to number? So it is when we try to count our blessings. We shall have a long list this year and no doubt all will place near the top Mr. Flagler's dinner. Such material good things at hand, are apt to eclipse blessings of a higher, but less substantial nature.

PUPILS' NOTES

Who ate the most turkey?

Quite a change in the weather.

Is your name on the Honor Roll?

Who had the best luck with the wish bone?

The boys are busy working in the garden now.

None got sick from over-eating Thanksgiving Day.

Some of the big girls are collecting picture post-cards.

Alice Scott hopes to see her father on the 16th of December.

Mr. Boggs stamped on a small snake in the girls' yard and killed it.

President Walker's father is expected soon here from Cedar Springs, S. C.

Lucius Emerson's mother came here to see him and remained several days.

Gertrude Wyche has had several visits from her sister who is working in the city.

Several of the pupils have at last received their long looked for boxes of oranges.

Miss McLane received a letter from Miss Lillard, who taught here several years ago.

Roxie Jordan received a letter from her mother. Her uncle will move further south.

This school will give an exhibition in December when the Teacher's Association meets.

Now since Thanksgiving is a thing of the past, we will now talk about Christmas.

Minnie Clemous received a letter from her friend, Miss Ida Frilding, who expects to visit her soon.

In one of Alice Carlton's letters from her mother, she told her of the sudden death of her half niece.

The small boys have been making a miniature sail-boat and seem to be having great fun with it.

We hear that Fred Pollock is anxious to come back to school but we do not know if he will or not.

Miss Rhyne has been on the sick list for some time, but is now up and about. All are glad she is better.

Nettalen Vanderpoel went over to Jacksonville where she visited her parents a week and took in the Carnival.

The enrollment at the Louisiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is 146, the largest in the history of the School.

Ada Campbell's sister was married in October. Ada has not come back to school but we hope to see her before long.

Civil Government and English Literature have been added to the course of study in Mr. Walker's class for this year.

While in Jacksonville, Nettalen Vanderpoel met Grace Hudson's father and sister who were there attending the carnival.

Sarah Johnson was taken by surprise when her mother came to see her a short time ago. Mrs. Johnson stayed several days.

The manager of the Opera House in the city has kindly furnished the pupils and teachers with passes to see the moving pictures.

Several of the older girls have received letters from Martha Boylston, who was here last year. She expects to visit the school in December.

Mrs. Dale's sister, Miss Kittie Adams, was married the 21st of this month to Mr. Wheeler. The girls received invitations but it was impossible for them to attend.

We wonder who is to have the first ride in the new row-boat. Messrs. Hendricks and Boggs seem to be in a big hurry to get it finished as they are working day and night.

We have Mr. Flagler to thank this year for a most bounteous repast on Thanksgiving Day. For a number of years Mr. Flagler has provided the school with a feast on Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Hendricks received a box of oranges from Paul Blount and he treated every one in the school with one. He has the promise of one from Fred Pollock. Hurrah for Paul and Fred!

Our Nettalen Vanderpoel was almost unrecognizable when she returned from Jacksonville, where she had gone to attend the carnival. She returned with a fine new rain coat and a "sporty little hat."

Some time ago we had a pleasant visit from Senator McCreary's wife and daughter who expressed themselves as pleased with the work at the school. Mrs. McCreary is a cousin of Tommy Anderson.

Thursday night we all had a party in the chapel. Misses Walker and Engleman and Mr. Hendricks were on the entertainment committee for the deaf while Misses Guthrie, Shirley and Ferguson were on for the amusement of the blind children.

A crowd from the school visited Mr. Hildreth's one day last week where they discovered to their surprise, that they could buy tangerines for only a cent a piece. Mr. Hildreth has been very kind in giving away his beautiful flowers. He takes great pride in his garden and well he might!

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the school.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year.

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FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

School for the Deaf and the Blind,

St. Augustine, Florida.

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ALBERT H. WALKER
ERNEST J. HENDRICKS

Editor
Business Manager

Vol. 7. NOVEMBER, 1906 No. 2.

There are only three schools for the deaf and blind for both races in the United States under one management.—the Alabama, South Carolina and Florida schools.

❧ ❧ ❧

Since our friend, Supt. S. T. Walker, assumed control over the Louisiana School for the Deaf the school has made wonderful progress. He is a man of long experience, full of enthusiasm in his work, and capable in every way. The school has at present an enrollment of over 135,—the largest in its history.

❧ ❧ ❧

Messrs. Edwards and Walter, architects for the State Board of Control, visited the School lately for the purpose of looking over the ground preparatory to drawing plans and specifications for our proposed new building, and also to confer with the President as to the general arrangement of the building.

They expressed themselves as delighted with the new site and we have no doubt but that their efforts will show plans for one of the best and most modern buildings of its kind in the country.

❧ ❧ ❧

The next meeting of Instructors of the Deaf will be held at Ogden, Utah, during the summer of 1908, instead of next year. At the Morganton, N. C. Convention, Supt. Driggs, of the Utah school, extended an invitation to the Convention to meet at his school, which was accepted and the year named was 1907. It is said that this postponement of one year is due to the fact that there will be a meeting of the Convention of the Deaf at Jamestown next summer and rather than have so many conventions coming in one year, it was decided to postpone the Convention of Instructors of the Deaf one year.

Thanksgiving day passed off very pleasantly at the school. The pupils were allowed to spend the day as their fancy dictated. The day was an ideal Florida day, the incomparable kind, and the pupils spent most of it out of doors.

The main feature of the day was the sumptuous dinner given the school by their friend, Mr. Henry M. Flagler. Mr. Flagler always remembers our school on this day and, with his vast business interests pressing heavily upon him, such a remembrance is, if possible, the more appreciated.

"The heart benevolent and kind,
The most resembles God."

The evening was passed very pleasantly with Misses Ferguson, Guthrie and Shirley in charge of the entertainment for the blind children, and Misses Walker, Engleman and Mr. Hendricks had charge of the deaf children.

❧ ❧ ❧

The following is taken from the Calhoun Democrat, the editor of which is Hon. A. Max Wilson, father of little Lalla, one of our pupils. Mr. Wilson also represents his county in the legislature:

"The attendance of the deaf and blind school at the present time is taxing that institution to its utmost capacity.

That an appropriation for new buildings will be made by the next legislature is a foregone conclusion. The present buildings will no doubt be equipped with modern conveniences and used either for the colored department or for new industrial enterprises."—St. Augustine Record.

"It was our pleasure to visit the above mentioned school in the early part of October and must say that we were somewhat disappointed in the buildings which are all wood, and which coupled together with the use of ordinary wood-burning heaters, puts the lives of our unfortunate little ones in jeopardy. This heating business struck us very forcibly as being extremely dangerous is why we mention it.

The next legislature by all means should make an appropriation sufficiently large to remedy this evil.

We think we can promise the vote of Calhoun's representative on this question without fear of being called down by the gentlemen.

We will have more to say on this subject later."

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The school has lately been honored by a visit from Superintendent N. F. Walker, of the South Carolina school for the Deaf and Blind. The writer has known this Superintendent for many years,—in fact, his earliest boyhood recollections are entwined around him as a central figure, especially at times when Solomon's injunction in regard to raising children seemed applicable to our case.

His visit was short, but the pleasant memory of

it still lingers with us.

We sought his counsel and advice in the future management of the school and feel that not only we, but the school, should feel grateful that we have one of such long years of experience to help us onward in the up-building of our school.



The profession owes much to the noble womanhood fighting under its banner. In the make up of the sum total of our achievements in educating the deaf, our lady teachers figure largely in the equation. This is especially true of the oral work. And we would be the last one to even try to take away one jot or tittle of the success that is so pre-eminently due them. We shall enter on no encomium of her work; she needs none.

Occasionally it is, however, our fortune, or misfortune rather, to run across a *rara avis* and we have in mind at present one to whom we wish to present to the profession. All who have had any experience in the education of the deaf will readily recognize her or know her counterpart.

Her name, the school from where she received "the training," the school wherein she taught one year and whither she has flown will be withheld for obvious reasons. We will only try to relate the facts in the case as we know them.

This young lady had one year's preparation for oral work, was especially bright and had every qualification which goes in the making up of a first class teacher, which she subsequently proved to be when engaged in a combined method school to take charge of a class of beginners. Her work was of the highest order and with two or three of the brightest pupils in her class, her work was par excellence. She received praise from all sides and deserved it. A hard worker, almost to the detriment of her health, and with an ardent fondness and love for her pupils, success in its fullest measure was her reward. At the close of her first year's experience she left the school and accepted a position in another school.

During the summer vacation, she wrote to the parents of two of her brightest congenitally deaf pupils, informing them of her resignation, but assuring them that if she could have had these particular children for four years longer that, (to quote her own words), "No one could tell they were deaf."

No educator of the deaf would stop to challenge such an absurd statement. But let us follow the consequences of this statement into the homes of these parents. Their afflicted children are "dearer to them than the ruddy drops that visit their sad hearts" and to have their deafness eliminated by the oral method in four more years is joy enough for them. Never a doubt enters their minds but that it will be as this teacher says, and to strengthen their belief they see the remarkable progress in their children during their

first year of school and they reason that at the same ratio of progress, four years more will restore their children to them. This teacher who did such wonders is gone from the school, 'tis true, but her place can be filled with one just as competent, so they think.

The seed of discontent has been sown and these parent's lives will ever be saddened at the non-realization of their fondest hopes and they will naturally ascribe the reason therefore to the general tendency of the school to retrogression and to the employment of inferior teachers, whereas the school may stand in the front rank and have in its employ the ablest corps of teachers to be found engaged in the work; but no argument, however persuasive, can satisfy the minds of these heart-broken parents. Their case is pitiable. We cannot blame them. The children may finally be taken away from school, and the loss of an education their lot.

Who is to blame?

We have just received a letter from an oral teacher of many years' experience and who for the past five or six has been employed by wealthy parents of a little deaf boy to give her whole time to his instruction. He is a remarkably bright child and has had every advantage that wealth could give him. He has been under instruction since he was three years old. Here is the ideal case. His teacher writes a letter full of enthusiasm as to his progress, but makes no exaggerated statements as to his oral attainments. The above is not an isolated case, but is here mentioned as one recently coming to our notice.

If one teacher cannot "restore a deaf child to society," giving him her undivided time and attention, how far short will the same teacher fail with a class of ten for five hours, five days in the week, and nine months in the year?

Some remedial steps, if possible, should be taken to suppress such fanatical and hurtful assertions and we suggest that at the next meeting of instructors of the deaf that a set of resolutions, fair to each method, be passed, but in unmistakable terms denouncing this policy of a few oral teachers vaunting in our very faces what *can* be done when the *proof* is lacking.



In his address before the last Conference of Charities and Corrections Dr. Crouter says that the feeble-minded deaf and the hearing mute constitute about five per cent of the deaf population of the country, and that in their instruction "the language of signs should be freely used and the teachers and officers responsible for their education should be masters of sign-language communication."

So even the President of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech emphatically advocates the use of signs (not merely natural gestures) under certain conditions, and considers that in these cases "masters of sign-language communication" are necessary to the accomplishment of

the best results.

As long as the foremost champion and leader of the oralists does not believe in the doom of the sign language, nor advocate its total extinction as an instrument of education, there seems to be hope for it, in spite of the Hoosier prophesy to the contrary.—Tillinghast, in the Oregon Outlook.



The Silent Hoosier of November 22nd issues a sign creed. Among other sections one reads thus:

We do not believe that a hearing person (or a deaf one) can talk in signs with perfect freedom and do his thinking in English."

If this be laid down as a rule, it is one to which there may be exceptions. Take some of the ready signers among hearing people, Dr. Gillett as a good example; (he is gone, to be sure, but there are numbers left—Gallandet, Swiler, Argo, Burt, the Reads, Walkers, and plenty more)—put them on the platform to address an audience, and we have the assurance that they are not worrying about what sign is coming, but are keeping track of their thoughts and letting the signs take care of themselves. If that is not perfect freedom, then the noted Gillett was "all his lifetime subject to bondage!"

It is true, of course, that such a freedom calls for a good working knowledge of the sign language, but when the Hoosier puts out its creed, we take that amount of knowledge for granted.

The above is from the pen of our good friend, Superintendent Hammond, of the Kansas school. He generally manages to hit the nail pretty squarely on the head; but in this instance we must confess that he is all wrong. Those hearing persons who have used signs from childhood up, generally use it as it should be used, that is, as an ideographic language and it wont mix with the English language a little bit.

To think in English and express one's self in the sign-language, is not using signs with perfect freedom. One must think in ideas, the sign-language, before he can express himself in that language correctly.

We think the gentlemen referred to above follow our plan in expressing themselves in the sign-language and not Supt. Hammond's.

We stand by this portion of the Silent Hoosier's creed.



Below we give a few of the signs used by deaf-mutes, taken from the Ohio Chronicle. Parents and others interested in the deaf can easily learn them, and will find them useful in communicating with a deaf child at home:

For "good," kiss the hand toward the object.

For "bad," bring the hand to the lips and then throw it from you, palm downward.

For "glad," pat the heart rapidly with a pleased look.

For "sorry," rub the clenched hand over the heart with a sad look.

For "black," draw the end of the forefinger along the eyebrow.

For "red," touch the lip with the forefinger.

For "blue," form the letter "b," and turn the hand rapidly in and out.

For "green," form the letter "g," and move the hand the same way.

For "white," place the tips of the extended fingers upon the breast and move the hand away, gradually closing the fingers.

For "love," cross the hands press them over the heart.

For "hate," push both hands, the palms out, from the heart as if repelling something.

For "lie," move the forefinger across the mouth horizontally.

For "true," place the forefinger perpendicularly across the lips and thrust it forward in a straight line.

For "I like," point of yourself and move the palm of the hand over the heart with a pleased expression.

For "I want," point to yourself and move the fingers of your extended hands quickly several times.

For "think," place the end of the forefinger upon the forehead with an expression of thoughtfulness.

For "forget," draw the palm of the hand across the forehead.

For "know," pat the forehead two or three times with the ends of the fingers.

For any word expressive of an action, imitate the action as, for "sleep," imitate the act of sleeping; for "eat," the act of eating; for "swim," the act of swimming, etc.

The sign for "God" is made by raising the extended right hand slowly reverently toward the heavens.

Man. All civilized men wear hats, and the majority in bowing remove their hats. Therefore in signifying a man, the mutes generally motion the removal of the hat, then place their hand high or low, according to the person's height.

Boys. Is the same, but is always represented as shorter in stature.

Woman. In the old times bonnets and caps were tied under the chin. Hence in representing a woman a thumb is passed along the edge of the cheek to the chin, the hand as in man held higher or lower.

Girls. The same, but shorter of stature.

Dress. Pass the hand downward from the neck.

Chickens. Placing finger and thumb together near the lips, open and close them as fowls do their bills; next, with thumb and two fingers scratch the palm of the other hand, thus representing one of their habits.

These written signs will suggest many others to one anxious to communicate with a deaf child.

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

A certain paper laments the fact that the deaf teacher of the deaf is passing out of the profession. We have no fears. Better ones are also coming in. It is evidently a case of the survival of the fittest. — N. D. Banner.

The new School for the Deaf at Boise, Idaho, has started with about sixty pupils, under the management of Mr. Watson, formerly Superintendent of the Washington State School. Many of these children had formerly been sent to the Utah School. — Virginia Gazette.

There is great probability that when we meet at Jamestown, the uneducated deaf and little deaf children will get the notion that Dr. Smith was the builder and sustaining spirit of that historic settlement, and that it collapsed upon his removal to Minnesota. — Kansas Star.

Prof. William H. Weeks, teacher in the American School, Hartford, Conn., celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday on the 1st of November. He has been teaching the deaf, continuously, for fifty-seven years. He is a graduate of the Farwood School, New York City. — Kansas Star.

The new school for the deaf to be opened in Idaho, surpasses all others in the United States in its heating apparatus. Hot water, not only that but from the interior of earth. Nature's own laboratory, no coal to shovel, no gas to turn on, no nothing, but get the water into the pipes and "let it discover." Here's wishing we had the same. — Kansas Star.

Down at the Mississippi School they have a pleasant little custom of keeping track of the children's birthdays, and showing each a little special attention on them. The pupil has a holiday which he or she is privileged to spend practically as they please, and at dinner some dainties are served at their tables. The Louisiana School has adopted the plan and others might do so with profit. — Ky. Standard.

The Deaf American announces that with the new year the paper will be enlarged and otherwise improved. Though an "independent" paper — that is free of the control of any school, it has avoided the mistake of so many of its predecessors and has not antagonized the educational interests of the deaf. The paper has been clean and conservative in its methods, and forceful in its advocacy of measures that it has attempted to advance. We are glad to note this evidence of prosperity. — Kv. Standard.

GENERAL LOCALS.

Dry and dusty for seven weeks!

It is time Jupiter Pluvius paid us a visit.

Mrs. Walker was on the sick list during the last of the month.

Thanksgiving has come and gone, but Mr. Flagler is not forgotten.

Indian Summer is still keeping us company, and later than last year.

The parents of several of our children paid them and the school a visit during this month.

Miss Martha Boylston, one of last year's pupils, is dated to spend Christmas with us.

Nettalien Vanderpoel enjoyed a visit from her sisters, Emma and Sadie, during Thanksgiving week.

Miss Shirley visited friends in Jacksonville Friday, the thirtieth inst., and returned Sunday night.

Quite a number of the girls have been recipients of pretty postals from Miss Abbie Goff with scenes of Washington City and Gallaudet College.

The school enjoyed a visit from Mr. N. F. Walker, father of our President, and superintendent of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind, during Thanksgiving week.

Mr. Dale's launch has been at last towed out here, and Messrs. Hendricks and Boggs are busy putting it in order. We hope we will not hear an explosion out on the bay.

Mr. Hendricks' diploma from Gallaudet College, and picture of his graduation class at the same College, were received a few days ago from his home. Both are nicely mounted and framed.

Mr. H. M. Flagler again remembered our school on Thanksgiving with a sumptuous dinner. He has the thanks of the entire school; and Mr. and Mrs. Walker have the thanks of the pupils for the nice way they fixed up the tables.

Messrs. Hendricks and Boggs made a nice 14 foot row boat, and enjoy rowing during leisure hours. They are waiting for a chance to go marsh-hen hunting. The dry weather is keeping the tides low and marsh-hens can be hunted only when the tide comes over the tops of the grass.

The last of this month Messrs. Edwards and Walter, architects from Columbia, S. C., were sent over by the Board of Control to look over the property recently donated by the city, and to draw up plans for our new buildings, which will be turned over to the Board to recommend to the next legislature for an appropriation.



CHILDREN'S PAGE



CRADLE HYMN.

Away in a manger, no crib for a bed
 The little Lord Jesus laid down his sweet head.
 The stars in the bright sky looked down where
 he lay.
 The little Lord Jesus asleep on the hay.
 The cattle are lowing, the baby awakes,
 But little Lord Jesus, no crying he makes.
 I love thee Lord: look down from the sky,
 And stay by my cradle till morning is nigh.
 —Martin Luther.

“Santa Clans is coming”
 So the children say
 “Wouldn't it be awful
 If he should lose his way!”

CHRISTMAS HYMN.

While shepherds watched their flocks by night,
 All seated on the ground,
 The angel of the Lord came down,
 And glory shone around.
 “Fear not,” said he,—for mighty dread
 Had seized their troubled mind,—
 “Glad tidings of great joy I bring,
 To you and all mankind.
 “To you, in David's town, this day,
 Is born of David's line.
 The Saviour, who is Christ, the Lord,
 And this shall be the sign;—
 “The heavenly babe you there shall find,
 To human view displayed.
 All meanly wrapped in swathing bands,
 And in a manger laid.”
 Thus spake the seraph—and forthwith
 Appeared a shining throng
 Of angels, praising God, who thus
 Addressed their joyful song:—
 “All glory to God on high.
 And to the earth be peace;
 Good-will henceforth from heaven to men
 Begin, and never cease!”

JACK AND JILL

(A True Story)

Jack and Jill were kittens small,
 Dearly loved by one and all.
 Jack was gray, both dark and light,
 Jill was marked with black and white.
 In youthful days these kittens wee
 Were just as cute as they could be;
 They'd run and jump and scratch and bite
 From early morn till late at night.
 And of those kits, one thing was true,
 What Jackie did Jill too would do;
 Let Jackie run and catch a fall
 Jill would roll after like a ball
 One day, when Jack was looking round,
 He thought he'd climb up off the ground
 And take a look, if he were able,
 Into the pail upon the table.
 He jumped up quick, but oh dear me,
 How sad that such a thing should be!
 The pail was full of water bright,
 And Jackie went way out of sight.
 Now Jill had always followed Jack,
 So had no thought of turning back,
 But in the pail went with a bound,
 And there next day they both were found.
 —Mrs. George Grey.

THE NAUGHTY BOY.

One day a little boy was naughty and his mamma
 punished him. He did not like that so he slipped out
 of the front gate and ran away.
 He ran very far and lost his way. He saw a big
 cow standing in a field and she shook her head at him
 and said “Moo.”
 The little boy was frightened and began to cry.
 He ran very fast to get away.
 Pretty soon he came to a big house and a girl
 came out and said “Who are you?”
 Then she said “Oh I know,” and she took his
 hand and led him right home to his mamma. He did
 not run away again soon.—Index.

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by Mr. W. A. Caldwell.

PUPILS' NOTES.

Thanksgiving Day November 29.

All in this department are enjoying excellent health.

October 22, our teacher gave us an excellent talk on "Fools." He begged us not to run away from them.

On November 13, a cold wave came unexpectedly and found us unprepared for it. The thermometer fell very low.

On the eleventh inst., Pres. Walker came over and read a fine sermon to the blind children. It was highly enjoyed. They thanked him standing. It is hoped that he will appear before the deaf soon.

Little Page White, who has been considered an "Impossibility," has at last asserted his powers. He is beginning to learn. He can write several words which he retains. He is surprising the teachers daily.

Four T's.

There are four T's too apt to run,
'Tis best to set a watch upon:

Our Thoughts:
Oft when alone they take them wings,
And light upon forbidden things.

Our Temper:
Who in family guards it best
Soon has control of all the rest.

Our Tongue:
Know when to speak, yet be content
When silence is most eloquent.

Our Time:
Once lost, ne'er found; yet, who can say
He's overtaken yesterday?—Selected.

The Teacher's Output.

Teaching is essentially a giving of oneself for others, a daily dying that others may live, and yet renewing one's life again that there may be more to bestow the next day. No matter how obscure and modest the place may be where one is at work, if its opportunities are only utilized in the right spirit it may be a center from which the mankind of the future draws strength and health. The joy of the teacher is that his ideas, his plans, his dreams, live on in his pupils. Others may jealously guard their possessions. The teacher takes pride in the abundance of his gifts. He does not talk about patents and copyrights. It pleases him to see his pupils give body to his thoughts

and derive pleasure and profit from them. Teachers, as a rule, are of the right spirit. It would be a sad day for our country if they were not. They give freely and grow richer the more they give. School Journal.

How Nice 'Twould Be.

How nice 'twould be if knowledge grew
On bushes as the berries do;
Then we could plant our spelling seed,
And gather all the words we need,
The sums from off our slates we'd wipe,
And wait for figures to be ripe.
And go into the fields and pick
Whole bushels of arithmetic.
Or, if we wished to learn Chinese,
We'd just go out and shake the trees,
And grammar then, in all the towns,
Would grow with proper verbs and nouns;
And in the gardens there would be
Great bunches of geography;
And all the passers-by would stop
And marvel at the knowledge crop.—Selected.

The Law of Growth.

There comes a time when the chestnut burr opens up intuitively and the nut rolls out—there is a time when an apple gets so luscious and ripe it can hang no longer on the tree and falls—there comes a time when the chicken gets too big for its shell and picks its way out and manifests his larger form of life. There comes a time when every justified soul that keeps in harmony with God will walk into the experience of holiness.—T. H. Nelson.

The Great Weaver.

Life is a great shuttle. But the pattern grows, the web is wrought. It takes both dark threads and golden to work out God's design. You cannot judge the purpose of the Weaver by the thrust of the shuttle or the weave of one thread, whether it is dark or bright. "All things work together for good to them that love God." We are yet on the loom. The shuttles are not yet empty. Give God time to put this and that, dark threads and bright, together, and complete the purpose of His Providence.

A convict in an Oregon prison who showed skill in a certain kind of handicraft was asked if he could work like that before he went there. "No," he said, "or I should never have been here."

This is a problem that appeals to every person. An industrial education will be the means of saving the race from prison. The ignorant and unemployed without any visible means of support have reached a high water mark. This should not be.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB.

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Florida School for Blind, Deaf and Dumb.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, blind, or dumb, in sound mind and body, and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. Our boarding room and teaching force are both limited, and the best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

Tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made, with the limited instructors at command, to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, shoe-making, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the School is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but if they intend to make a protracted visit, should not expect to board at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

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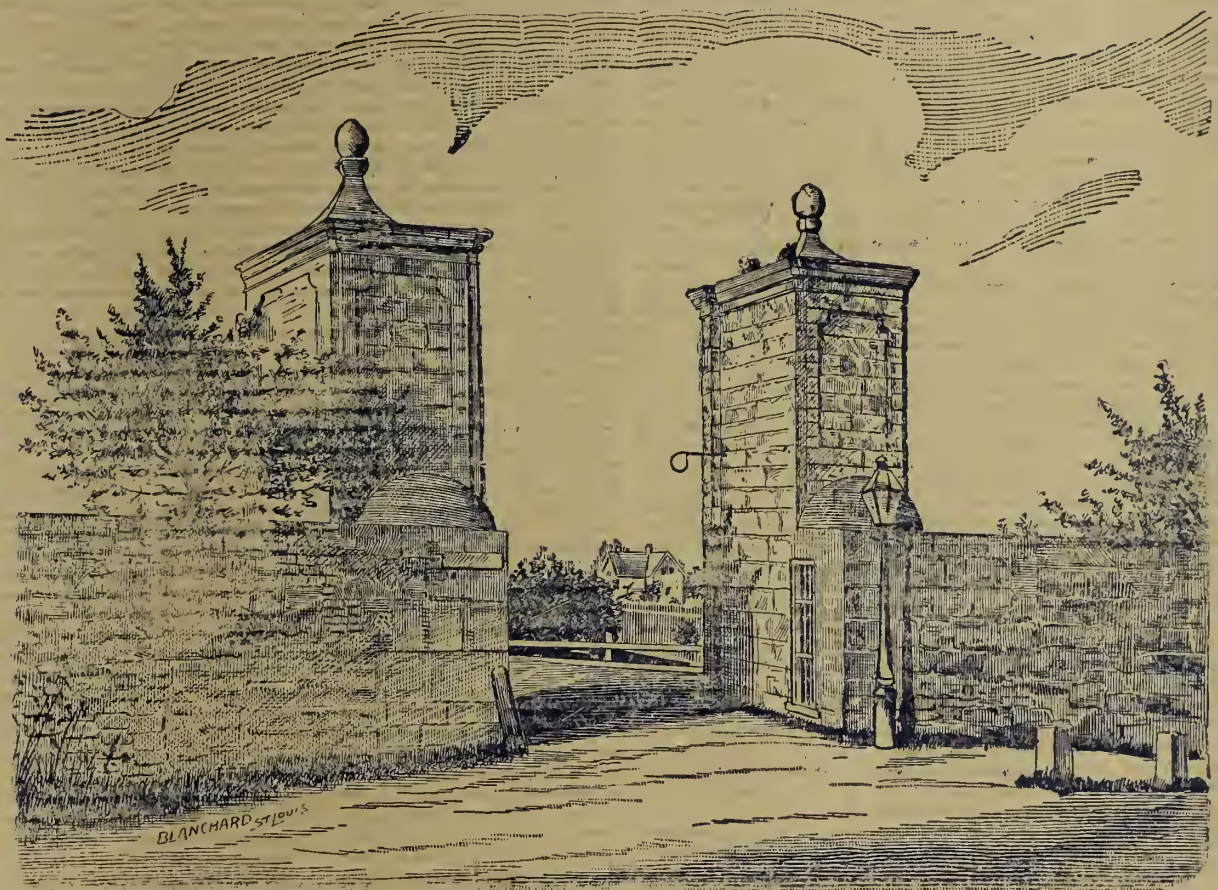
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THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD



THE PUBLIC STREET NORTH THROUGH THE "CITY GATE" LEADS TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

DECEMBER 1906

PRINTED BY THE DEAF PUPILS OF
THE FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.

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1796
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MANUAL ALPHABET.

WHITE AND CLEAN IS THE NEW YEAR.

White and clean is the new year
 When it is ushered in.
 What shall it be in a twelvemonth —
 Darkened and soiled by sin?
 If we could keep it always white,
 How the world would be filled with light!

Bright and sweet is the new day
 When on the hills 'tis born;
 Cleansed in the fires of sunrise.
 Washed by the dews of morn.
 If it were sweet till the coming eve,
 What a glory on earth 'twould leave!

Fair and pure is a new life
 Seen at the gates of birth.
 What will it be at the ending —
 Soiled with the dross of earth?
 If from taint it were ever free,
 What a joy to the world 'twould be!

All God's years are stainless;
 All His days are white:
 All His numberless eons.
 Spotless as is the light.
 Fair are His words as they wheel and run,
 Bathed in the light of their central sun.

Only man in delusion,
 Hatred and wrong and pain,
 Sees with an evil vision;
 Being divided in twain.
 Look on a life misunderstood.
 Makes it evil that erst was good.
 Center the thought on the noble,
 Whiteness of mind and soul;
 See the world as God made it,
 Virgin and clean and whole:
 Look on Him with a single eye.
 So let evil and error die.

Then shall the year be beauteous
 As when it came to earth:
 Then shall the eve be stainless
 As was the day at birth:
 Then shall life on its brighter side
 Unto the end seem glorified.

—J. A. Edgerton.

THE FIRST NEW YEAR'S DAY.

NEW England may have seen the first Thanksgiving celebration, and Philadelphia may have inaugurated the Fourth of July racket; but the initial New Year's day observed by white men on American soil was celebrated on the island of Haiti Jan. 1, 1493. Just what there was to that celebration will never be known. Columbus, for he was master of ceremonies, was so busy with other matters that he failed to leave a record. But it is impossible that Eu-

ropeans should have let their first New Year's day in a new world pass by without some observance.

It was on the 1st day of January, 1492, by the way, that Columbus met the sovereigns of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella, and concluded with them the contract for his voyage of exploration and discovery. That might be called the initial New Year's day, though it was not spent in America. It was a sort of prophecy, as it were, of the day that was to be spent in the then undiscovered country one year later.

It was not until August that the three ships got under way. Then they sailed into new seas in search of a continent that had been hidden from the knowledge of man all through the ancient and middle ages. But Columbus did not know that he was to find such a continent. He was seeking a western route to India and died in the belief that the land he found was a part of Asia. He accomplished more than he knew. The "divinity that shapes our ends" was kinder to him than his own prevision.

Across the unknown ocean he sailed until, almost becalmed in the tropic seas, each of his vessels was "like a painted ship upon a painted ocean." It was then that the crews well nigh mutinied. Only the indomitable will and courage of Columbus kept them upon their way. At last floating seaweed and flying birds told of approaching land. By following the flight of the birds the new shore was sighted. America was discovered, and a new era was opened in the history of humanity.

It was October that the landing was made. The thing was accomplished, or Columbus thought it accomplished, of which he had dreamed from youth. Through poverty, neglect, ridicule and rebuffs he had sought all through the intervening years for people of means who would take interest in his dream. So great was the stress of his soul that he had gone white headed at thirty, and now he was far past forty. But he had been faithful to his vision, and his reward had come.

From island to island the voyagers passed until Cuba was reached and then Haiti, where the discoverer's flagship was wrecked. The natives, who were delighted with the visit of the white men, helped him to save his wreckage and cared for him and his crews until he was ready for the return voyage. It was Christmas morning when Columbus landed at Guarico, and it was January 4, 1493, when he sailed away for Spain. So the New Year's day was spent among the hospitable Haitian natives.

The birth of 1906 marks the four hundred and

thirteenth anniversary of the day since then, a very brief time in the life of the world but a very long time in the annals of progress. The Spain from which Christopher Columbus sailed has passed into eclipse, while the lands he discovered support nations that are in the morning splendors of a better age.

Whatever the formal ceremonies attending the first New Year's day in the western hemisphere, its notability is not lessened. That Columbus and his men took some note of its passage goes without saying. Even in a time so crowded with other emotions the fact that he was greeting another year on the shore that he had seen so long in vision must have filled the heart of the daring discoverer with quickened joy and thanksgiving. His mind would naturally travel back a twelvemonth to the day that he had completed with his sovereigns the negotiations for the voyage that had culminated in success.

Just as naturally he would look forward to another year, picturing the enthusiasm at his home coming, the fitting out of other expeditions and the colonizing of the new land. Happily then he knew naught of the chains and indignities that awaited him. The future was all roseate. He had discovered the western way to the Indies; he would return and find gold, and henceforth fame and fortune should be his.

The feast which the Spaniards had that New Year's day in Guarico was something novel for European palates. First there was bread made of Indian maize, or corn, over which Columbus grew so enthusiastic that he carried a quantity of the grain back to Spain. Another form of Indians' bread was made from a tuber called manioc. The white men were also introduced to the West Indian "pepper pot," which is still highly esteemed. Then they were asked to try a condiment called "aje," which proved too strong even for the seasoned stomach of a Spaniard. There were meats as well made from a sort of rabbit, a "dumb dog," a lizard, or iguana, to say nothing of boiled parrots. There were also fruits and vegetables in such quantities that Columbus wrote in his journal it was the most protracted feast he had ever enjoyed.

It is also narrated that after the least the Indians smoked the delicious West Indian tobacco and invited the whites to do likewise, but this was too heathenish a custom for the dons. So tobacco was a luxury unknown in Europe till Raleigh started it on its way to make incense around the world.

Columbus left part of his crew, but they treated the trusting natives in so Spaniardly a fashion, if the term may be used, that the red men turned about and murdered the entire outfit. It was here in the West Indies, by the way, that the great discoverer was afterward placed in chains by some titled nobody who was sent over to represent the Spanish king. It is not alone republics that are ungrateful.

But the memory of that initial New Year's day, which was also the first day of a new epoch in the

history of mankind, will be cherished along with the fame of him who drew the veil from two continents and made it possible for the weary world to look into a later golden age in another Atlantic.—J. A. Edgerton.

Our Great River.

How many Americans appreciate the grandeur of their country's geography?

How many know that there is no river system on earth which even distantly compares with that of the Mississippi and its tributaries?

The census tells us that these rivers, all flowing through one channel into the Gulf of Mexico, aggregate more than 100,000 miles in length. The Amazon, the Nile, the Ganges, and all the rest of the great river systems on earth put together scarcely approach this magnificent showing.

Think of it! A steamboat leaving Pittsburg can visit twenty three States without passing through any artificial channel. It can go up the Alleghany and Monongahela, the Big Sandy, the Kentucky, the Wabash, the Tennessee, and the Cumberland—clear into Alabama—before reaching the mouth of the Ohio.

Below Cairo it can transverse not only Mississippi, but the St. Francis, the Arkansas, the White, the Red, the Yazoo, the Tallahatchie, the Yalabusha, the Ouachita, the great bayous, and all the tributaries of these streams.

Above Cairo lie the Upper Mississippi, the Illinois, the Missouri, the Yellowstone, the Platte, the Big Horn, and a score of tributaries to all these. The suppositions steamboat can land at 1,050 towns on its way.

These rivers drain an area of 1,683,303 square miles, occupied by a population of 24,298,332 in 1890.

The commerce of this great river system was carried on in 1889 by 7,453 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,393,379 and a value of \$15,535,006. And so rich is that commerce that its annual gross earnings exceed the value total of the craft engaged in it by nearly 33,000,000 tons of freight per year.

And this is only one of the great river systems of our country—one of many that include such mighty systems as that of the Yukon, that of the Columbia, that of the Colorado, and of the Alabama at Tombigbee.

And from one end to the other of all these rivers there is no custom house to stop traffic or levy one cent of tribute upon it!

It is worth every American's while to reflect upon the greatness of our land and to rejoice in it.

It is worth while to remember also that the resources of this marvelous country are far less than half developed.—New York World.

True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others just as you love to be treated yourself.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

The members of the Christian Endeavor Society held their regular meeting in the chapel at the usual hour on the ninth of December and it was opened with a prayer signed by Mary Fraser. The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting. "There is a Green Hill Far Away," was signed by Eugenia Wilson. The topic for the meeting was "Lessons of the Seven Words from the Cross." Alice Carlton, who was the leader, gave a talk on the subject and explained it nicely. Stories were told by Roxie Jordan, Grace Hudson, Lorena Sawyer, Norris Holland and Julius Horowitz. "More Love to Thee, O, Christ," was signed by Minnie Clemons and Sarah Johnson. Three girls and three boys who had memorized each a verse, recited them nicely. A nice talk was given by Mr. Hendricks. The program for the next meeting was read by the program reporter. There was no business brought before the Society. Alice Scott then took up the regular collection and reported twenty-four cents collected. The meeting was then closed with a prayer signed by Nettalien Vanderpoel.

The regular meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society was held in the chapel on the evening of December the sixteenth. It was opened with a prayer signed by Mr. Hendricks. The secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting and they were adopted. "We Lift Our Songs to Thee," was signed by Julius Horowitz and George Hay. The topic for the meeting was "What truth has chiefly appealed to you from our year's Sunday-School Lesson?" Eugenia Wilson, who was the leader, gave a talk on the subject and explained it nicely. Stories were told by Nettalien Vanderpoel, Lorena Sawyer, Sarah Johnson, Raymond Rou, Emory Sizemore, Norris Holland and Frankie Hawley. "Jesus' Unceasing Love," was nicely signed by Amalia Lorenz and Virginia Fulwood. Four girls and four boys recited verses. There were no talks given the Society. The program for the next meeting was read by the program reporter. A few items of business were brought before the Society. The meeting was then closed with a prayer signed by Alice Scott.

Frankie Hawley, Sec'y

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The members of the Hendricks Story Telling and Debating Club held another regular meeting on the evening of December the eighth. The secretary called the roll and found all present, and then read the minutes of the last meeting. An essay was given by Nettalien Vanderpoel. A nice story was given by Mr.

Hendricks. The debating then began on the subject of "Resolved, That winter is more pleasant than summer." Minnie Clemons and George Hay were on the affirmative side while Roxie Jordan and Julius Horowitz upheld the negative side. The judges were Frankie Hawley, Eugenia Wilson and Alice Carlton and they decided in favor of the negative side. Some humorous stories were given by some of the members. News in brief was given by Eugenia Wilson. A declamation, "Young Lochinvar," was nicely signed by Alice Scott. A nice dialogue was given by Frankie Hawley, Lorena Sawyer and Sarah Johnson. Mr. Hendricks, the critic, then gave his report. The Society then stood adjourned.

Alice Carlton, Sec'y.

Point LaVista, Florida.

R. E. Kelly writes again as follows:

My uncle, R. Fleming Bowden, was elected sheriff of Duval County last summer. On the thirteenth day of November he began his work in the sheriff's office at the county Court House in Jacksonville, Florida. He will serve for two years. Lately he bought a very fine horse which attracts much attention in the city, and also a new buggy. They are for the sheriff's use.

My cousin, Mose Bowden, went to El Paso, Texas, from Jacksonville, for the benefit of his health last summer. He was in poor health, and his doctor advised him to go direct to Texas. He is now there with his family.

A short time ago my cousin, Mose Brown, died in Hendersonville, North Carolina, where he had spent a few weeks for his health. He left a son, Gus, ex-sheriff of Duval County, who is in Jacksonville, and a daughter in Connecticut. Mr. Brown was one of the school commissioners of Duval County.

Here is a "hello" to all my former school friends.

Yours truly,

R. E. Kelly.

How The Eskimo Count.

The Eskimo count by their fingers—one, two, three, four, five. Above five and up to ten they use the second hand; thus, six is "the first finger of the other hand." Above ten, they employ the toes. Thirteen, for instance is "three toes upon the one foot," and eighteen, "three toes up, on the second foot." Twenty, describe "a whole man." They seldom go further than this, but they can do so if necessary; for example, they express twenty-two by saying; "two on the second man," thirty-seven by "two toes on the second man's second foot;" forty is "the whole of a second man." According to Dr. Nansen, they cannot, or do not, count beyond one hundred, which is "the whole of the fifth man."

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

PUPILS' NOTES.

Mrs. Terry sent the teachers a fine box of oranges.

Lilian Orchard, Bessie Sikes and Ida Fussel received Christmas boxes.

Mrs. Bigelow spent one Sunday of last month with her son, Willard.

Mr. Barksdale came and took his daughter, Anna Lee, home for Christmas.

Reverend Mr. Scott called in our school rooms while visiting his daughter, Alice.

Preston Holly, Lucius Emerson, Willard Bigelow, and Aycrigg Hodge spent Christmas at home.

Some Familiar Sayings.

Shakespeare gives us more pithy sayings than any other author. From him we cull: "Count their chickens before they hatch." "Make doubly sure." "Christmas comes but once a year." "Look before you leap." Washington Irving gives us the "Almighty Dollar." Thomas Norton queried long ago, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" While Goldsmith answers, "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no fibs." Thomas Tusser, a writer of the 16th century, gives us "It's an ill wind that turns no good," "Better late than never," "Look ere you leap," and "The stone that is rolling will gather no moss."

The Months.

First January all in white,
Then February short and bright,
Next March blows in with all his might,
April brings sunshine and quick showers,
May brings a pole bound with flowers,
June scatters roses through the bowers,
Hot July with fun is beaming,
August with ripe fruit is teeming,
September brings full golden sheaves,
October waves bright colored leaves,
November says, "All thankful be,"
December brings the Christmas tree.

New Year Resolutions.

Our moments are capital, capital which yields compound interest too. Each one well spent, not only brings a sure reward, but leads to future well doing. Suppose we should live our strongest life during each moment of the new year, what a harvest of golden fruit we would lay up for time to come. Behold the possibilities of 1907. More than three million two hundred thousand waking minutes, each

one bearing some good thing for us, if we will only receive it.

We all make resolutions at the beginning of the year. We march out in the battle of life, afresh in brand new uniforms, with beating drums and flying colors. But men do not judge soldiers by their bearing on dress parade. It is their fighting qualities that count; their courage, their devotion to duty, their powers of endurance, and above all their fortitude, with which they meet defeat, and by which they triumph after many failures.

New Year's day is a splendid time to make a fresh start; to inaugurate a campaign against besetting sins; to renew with fresh vigor striving after an ideal life. But every day is this. If after a while we find our ardor cooling, and the grip of purpose laxing, we may strengthen our hearts with the words of the poet:

"Every day is a fresh beginning.

Every day is the world made new.

Ye, who are weary of sorrow and sinning,

This is a beautiful thought for you

A thought for me and a thought for you."

The Chambered Nautilus.

This is the ship of pearl, which, poets feign

Sails the unshad-owed main,

The venturous mark that flings

On the sweet summer wind its purpled wings,

In gulfs enchanted, where the siren sings,

And coral reefs lie bare,

Where the cold seam-aid's rise to sun their streaming hair.

Its webs of living gauze no more unfurled,

Wrecked is the ship of pearl!

And every chambered cell,

Where its dim dreamy life was wont to dwell

As the frail tenant shaped his growing shell,

Before thee lies revealed,

Its irised ceiling rent, its sunless crypt unsealed!

Year after year beheld the silent toil

That spread his lustrous coil,

Still, as the spiral grew,

He left the past years dwelling for the new,

Stole with soft step its shining archway through

Built up its idle door,

Stretched in his last found home, and knew the old no more.

Thanks for the heavenly message brought by thee
Child of the wandering sea,

Cast from her lap, forlorn!

From thy dead lips a clearer note is born

Than ever Triton blew from wreathed horn!

While on my ear it rings,

Through the deep caves of thought I hear a voice that
sings!

Build thee more stately mansions, O, my soul,

As the swift seasons roll!

Leave thy low vaulted past!

Lef each new temple, nobler than the past!

Shut thee from Heaven with dome more vast,

Till thou at length art free,

Leaving thine out grown shell by lifes unresting sea!

—Holmes

PUPILS' NOTES

Mr. Boggs has a new hat!

George Hay has a new watch.

Now for New Year Resolutions.

What did Santa Claus bring you?

Sarah Johnson owns a brand new watch.

We think we are having too much Jack Frost!

Next Friday Alice Rogers will visit the School.

The boys are working at the wood pile hard these days.

All are happy to see Mrs. Walker down and well again.

Mrs. Bigelow presented the pupils with a barrel of apples.

It is rumored that two of our ex-pupils will marry soon.

Jean and Lilah Walker are the proud possessors of two big dolls.

Professor Holloway and Mr. Kellum were visitors at the school last week.

We have Mrs. Bigelow to thank for the generosity she showed us Christmas.

Miss McLane took four of the girls out riding with her last Saturday afternoon.

Robert Terry's mother kindly remembered the teachers with a box of oranges.

The parents of little Fanny Varnes spent a few days at the school before Christmas.

Alice Scott's father, Rev. Scott, of Brooksville, Florida, was a pleasant visitor lately.

The pupils will now begin to talk about their next holiday—the May picnic at the beach.

Mr. Parks and his wife left on the 27th of this month to spend a few days at Mrs. Parks' home.

The trains are passing more frequently now but on the new track which is further away from us.

Christmas was a season of good cheer with us this year. One and all, big and small, were kindly remembered.

Little Herbert Wright's mother and a number of her friends presented the pupils with eight crates of oranges at Christmas time.

Nettallen Vanderpoel and Eugenia Wilson went to Jacksonville for the holidays. We think they went to see how the turkeys taste up there.

Miss Helen Rogers, of Miami, one of the teachers

attending the Association meeting visited the School. She knows Lorena and Fanny Sawyer.

St. Augustine is filled to overflowing with teachers from all parts of the State. They are here for the purpose of attending the Convention.

Bright and happy faces were seen at the tree Christmas night and a beautiful sight it was illuminated with "baby electric lights" of every color.

Nettallen Vanderpoel and Eugenia Wilson have just returned from Jacksonville where they spent the holidays and where they report having had the best time of their lives.

The stoves are beginning to draw crowds and to seem more in favor than ever. Especially was this the case one day last week when the thermometer went down to 24 degrees above zero.

We were all saddened by the loss of our friend and neighbor, Mrs. Hildreth. She had had a prolonged illness and her death proved a great shock to her many friends in St. Augustine.

Mr. Boggs had his first glimpse of the ocean last Saturday, and together with Julius Horowitz, took in the Light House where by mounting the many steps he became verily "monarch of all he surveyed!"

Those who went home to partake of the festivities were Lucius Emerson, DeWitt Lightsey, Robert Terry, Acrigg Hodge, Dovie King, Annie Barksdale, George Hay, Nettallen Vanderpoel and Eugenia Wilson.

Martha Boylston numbered herself with the visitors at the school this month. Martha is one of our last year's pupils and it seemed good to have her with us again. She expects to make her home in South Carolina.

The Florida School for the Blind and Deaf should feel that she is making a good showing along educational lines. We judge this from the many teachers that thronged the buildings last week and the favorable remarks heard everywhere.

Christmas eve the little children gathered in the chapel where they played games which furnished them a world of fun. None of them cared to stay late however for they were afraid old Santa Claus might come and find them gone!

The night after Christmas the whole school turned out in busses to the Presbyterian church where some of the deaf and blind children took part in the program. Eight of the deaf girls signed a hymn, "Christmas Joybells." Those who signed were Alice Carlton, Alice Scott, Minnie Clemons, Grace Hendson, Lorena Sawyer, Roxie Jordan, Sarah Johnson and Frankie Hawley. Our Dr. Webb, who is Superintendent of the Sunday School, delivered an excellent address.

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year

Rates of advertisement made known on application.

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FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

School for the Deaf and the Blind,

St. Augustine, Florida.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Augustine, Florida, as Second-class matter

ALBERT H. WALKER
ERNEST J. HENDRICKS

Editor
Business Manager

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Christmas passed off very pleasantly at the school and all enjoyed the two holidays very much—Monday, the 24th and Tuesday, the 25th. Christmas eve the pupils had their usual Christmas tree. It was a beautiful holly, beautifully decorated with the accessories usually used on such occasions and lighted by a hundred small electric lights of various colors. Each child was remembered and all went to bed happy. Tuesday night the pupils enjoyed mingling together and playing games.

The names of the friends of the School who remembered the pupils on Christmas are:

Mrs. A. J. Bigelow, of Jacksonville, a barrel of apples and a box of toys.

Mrs. Myrtelle Terry, Auburndale, Fla., box of oranges.

Mr. Frank J. Wiggin, Homestead, box of oranges.

Messrs. Barlow and Young, Lemon City, box of oranges.

Mr. J. W. Branam, Lemon City, box of oranges.

Mr. J. D. Mallon, Miami, box of oranges.

Mr. A. Correll, " " "

Mr. H. A. Chesley " " "

Mr. J. S. Frederick " " "

Mrs. J. J. Wright, Alapattab, box of oranges.

Mr. A. H. Emerson, Tacoma, two boxes oranges.

Presbyterian Sunday School, boxes of mixed candy.

Methodist Sunday School, box of fruit.

The following pupils received boxes from home:

Solan Gill Lola Ashley

Thomas Anderson Howard Johnson

Charlie Manice Lillian Orchard

Dora Horne Mabel Bates

Frankie Hawley Pearl Brown

Lorena Sawyer Bessie Sikes

Minnie Clemons Lula Barfield

Sarah Johnson
Virginia Fulwood
Luther Albritton
Gibb Palmer
Arthur Lightbody
Herbert Wright
Otto Orchard
Willard Kirby
Elmer Manuel
Willie Barrow
Leon Morris
Ben Loreuz

Roxie Jordan
Lucile Carter
Alice Carlton
Amalia Lorenz
Alice Scott
Eugenia Wilson
Grace Hudson
Mary Fraser
Ida Fussel
Oswaldo Cano
Raymond Rou
Max Wetlerby

The following spent the holidays at home:

Aycrigg Hodge Annie Lee Barksdale
Willard Bigelow DeWitt Lightsey
Lucius Emerson Preston Holly
George Hay Dovie King

Nettalien Vanderpoel

Eugenia Wilson went home with Nettalien Vanderpoel.

Can the deaf become linemen putting up electric and telephone wires?—Question in the American Industrial Journal.

The one at this end of the pen had experience in doing both for a pastime one summer, and as he is still alive to answer this question, he emphatically answers it in the affirmative. He was cautioned against which wires to avoid while up a pole, and taught the simple code of signals which they use. Most of the communication way by signals, and the deaf, because of their aptness to understand signals and their dexterity in the use of them, should make steady linemen.—E. J. H.

Within the last fiscal year, the Philadelphia school enrolled 570 pupils; the Ohio school, 567; the New York school, 510; and the Texas school, 455. In ten years from now we predict the Texas school will be at the top.

Blind Girl is a Lawyer.

Miss Christine La Baraque, now 28 years old, who has been blind since she was a baby, is a lawyer. She was graduated at the head of a law class in a California law school, and has been admitted to the bar in that state.

Miss La Baraque is a remarkable young woman. She is a graduate of the University of California, a finished linguist, an accomplished equestrienne and a musician. She is now in this city completing her musical education.

Getting her degree, she announced that her ambition was to become a lawyer. The professors told her it was absurd, but she insisted and became a night school teacher to earn enough money to carry her through the law school. There were seventy-five men

in the class, and at the end only thirty-nine remained. In the final examination Miss La Barraque led them all.

"Of course, I realize that a blind woman could hardly practice law successfully, so I decided to take up music as my livelihood," she declared, "and I know I shall succeed."—Ex.

The First Number Almost in Sight.

Mr. W. G. Holmes, the Manager of the new magazine writes me that he expects to bring out the first number toward the end of January. He has experienced the usual difficulty in getting together the appliances on short notice for the making of a magazine, but thinks he will have all things in readiness in a few weeks.

He further advises me that there are several ladies of the style of "Mrs. William Ziegler," and that in order to identify our benevolent patroness more perfectly with her beautiful liberality, it has been decided to issue the magazine under the title "The Matilda Magazine for the Blind." There is a particular and sweetly personal simplicity and charm about the idea that finds its way very pleasantly to my heart as well as to my ear. I have some hope that at an early day I shall have a clipping possibly in the nature of a sketch of Mrs. Ziegler, and also the promised letter of Miss Helen Keller, on the subject with permission to publish. What a beautiful Christmas gift this will be, this new magazine, to the sightless readers of the United States; and what a joyful anthem of grateful praise and appreciation will swell the hearts of thousands at the memory of what she is doing!—H. H. Johnson, in the Tablet.

Helen Keller's Testimony.

Most people measure their happiness in terms of physical pleasure and material possession. Could they win some invisible goal which they have set on the horizon, how happy they would be! Lacking this gift or that circumstance, they would be miserable. If happiness is to be so measured, I who cannot see or hear have every reason to sit in a corner with folded hands and weep. If I am happy in spite of my deprivations, if my happiness is so deep that it is a faith, so thoughtful that it becomes a philosophy of life; if in short, I am an optimist, my testimony to the creed of optimism is worth hearing. Once I knew the depth where no hope was, and darkness lay on the face of all things. Then love came, and set my soul free. Once I knew only darkness and stillness. Now I know hope and joy. Once I fretted and beat myself against the wall that shut me in. Now I rejoice in the consciousness that I can think, act, and attain heaven. My life was without past or future; death, the pessimist would say, "a consummation devoutly to be wished." But a little word from the fingers of

another fell into my hand that clutched at emptiness, and my heart leaped to the rapture of living. Night fled before the day of thought, and love and joy and hope came up in a passion of obedience to knowledge. Can anyone who has escaped such captivity, who has felt the thrill and glory of freedom, be a pessimist?

A poet once said I must be happy because I did not see the bare, cold present, but lived in a beautiful dream. I do live in a beautiful dream; but that dream is the actual, the present—not cold but warm; not bare, but furnished with a thousand blessings. The very evil which the poet supposed would be a cruel disillusionment is necessary to the fullest knowledge of joy. Only by contact with evil could I have learned to feel by contrast the beauty of truth and love and goodness.—Great Thoughts.

Industrial Training for the Deaf.

Industrial training in a school for the Deaf has rarely had the proper share of attention.

Of course, the primary object of such a school is to teach the children language sufficient to express their thoughts, and secondarily to go a step further in the proper cultivation of the mind, enabling higher thinking and saner reasoning.

Then industrial training should play an important part with the deaf child that his knowledge might be utilized—applied; but the mind and hand combined, could work in harmony and thus reaching more nearly a normal man or woman in fulfilling the demands of a self-supporting and producing individual.

We admit that all reasonable training of hand, muscle or mind is educative, but we must not lose sight of the practicability of training for future application and utilization.

There is great demand for applied training and it is as true of the deaf as of his hearing brother.

A superintendent of one of the larger schools said the ideal class in a school for the deaf would be a teacher for each pupil. What a great failure this arrangement would be, if that teacher were not just the right one for that particular pupil. The question of assignment of classes is one difficult proposition that confronts superintendents and principals, and in a corps of a dozen or more teachers, there is always one or more classes less desirable than many others. The question who shall have these classes, must be decided and usually has to be done without consulting the individuals who are to take them. The question to be decided is what assignment is best for the entire school; and when that question is settled, there should be no other influence brought to bear upon the subject. The question that stands out above all others is: The school was created for the deaf children and not to furnish places for those who need a place, or who for some reason want to teach.—The Deaf Carolinian.

The Teacher and Character.

The whole world is aware that intellect and highly personal integrity do not always go hand in hand. There are poets whose intellects soar among the stars and whose deeds rival the satyrs in iniquity; philosophers, who, like the sign posts, do not travel the straight and narrow paths of rectitude, but only point the way; statesman, whose eloquence breathes of the highest patriotism, yet who are subsidized by the enemies of their country.

Among no class is high moral character and the strictest integrity more valuable than among teachers and professors whose lives are spent among young girls and boys, at the most impressionable period of their lives. Children and youths are as imitative as monkeys and are very prone, like the chameleon, to take on the color-tone of their surroundings. The teacher, who is slovenly in his or her habits, will see his or her lapses in dress or decorum soon reproduced among the pupils. The teacher without discipline will have an insubordinate class. The teacher who is prone to talk of love affairs will find many cases of budding tender passion among the pupils. The teacher who flies into a passion of anger will soon be afflicted with pupils who will "answer" with slight respect.

The successful teacher should be a person of calm temper, just judgments, strict integrity, not given to gossip or back biting; and his or her conduct all the time and every day should be an object lesson to the pupils in right living and right thinking.

Thus the moral atmosphere of the school will be pure and clean, and the virtues of these teachers will soon become epidemic among the pupils, who behold daily an ideal worthy of imitation; an ideal that appeals to the noble and elevated side of the character of the children.

Children are natural hero worshippers and we have all known schools where some especial teacher was adored and wielded a wonderful influence for good. Such a one has never been a person of bad manners, light character or low moral tone. A teacher's character should be as valuable an asset as knowledge, or experience in teaching, for his or her influence for good or for evil will permeate many innocent characters and leave indelible marks for life.—The People.

The Question Of Happiness.

This being the season when every one is wishing every one else "A Happy New Year," it occurred to us that it would be a fitting time to present some of our thoughts and beliefs concerning happiness in its relation to the deaf.

The great aim of the education of the deaf, by whatever method it is conducted, should be their moral, intellectual, and social happiness. That method is the best, then, which most successfully accomplishes this end.

We offer the following classification of relative degrees of happiness among the educated deaf.

I. The highest degree of happiness among the deaf is where they have the ability to associate with the hearing by means of speech, and with the deaf by means of the manual alphabet and the sign-language. We could present a long list of names of deaf men and women of this class, who are well and widely known.

II. Next to the above we place those of the deaf who have not learned to speak, but who have a good command of written language, and can communicate with hearing people freely and pleasantly by that means. With the deaf they communicate by means of the manual alphabet and the sign-language. We could also present a long list of these who are known and honored throughout the country.

III. Those deaf men and women who have been educated solely by means of speech, lip-reading, and writing, and who are sent forth into the world with no knowledge of the manual alphabet or sign-language. These can communicate more or less freely with the hearing, but are awkward and ill at ease among the deaf who are not similarly educated.

IV. Those deaf men and women who, from lack of mental, or any other cause, have not learned to speak, and who have failed to acquire an intelligible command of the written English language. There is only one form of social happiness left to them, and that is communication with their deaf fellow-beings by means of the sign-language.

The highest happiness of which the deaf are capable is experienced in the society of their own kind, where communication by means of the sign-language is free and natural.

All of the deaf, "irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," will be happier after leaving school with a knowledge of the sign-language and manual alphabet, than without.

Those good men and women who are faithfully and conscientiously striving to do away with the sign-language and manual alphabet in our schools, are thereby working to take away from the deaf a certain amount of happiness which they might otherwise hope to enjoy in this life.

We say these things in all seriousness, all earnestness. Our beliefs are based on our experience, and the experience of many others among the deaf situated as we are. We have used speech among the hearing all our life; it has been a source of much pleasure to us, and we value it highly. But our highest pleasure is in the society of bright and intelligent deaf people, where the conversation is carried on by the manual alphabet and the sign-language. There alone do we experience perfect freedom of expression, and perfect comprehension without effort. And there alone do we forget the disadvantage of deafness, and the rebuffs that even the best educated deaf frequently meet with from the unthinking in the world of hearing people.—The Minnesota Companion.

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

A son of Secretary of State Root who is hard of hearing has been taking lip reading lessons at Gallaudet college under Prof. Hall.—W. Va., Tablet.

Superintendent E. McK. Goodwin of the North Carolina School, like Supt. Jones of Ohio, was investigated and vindicated of charges brought against him. Congratulations.

The Illinois Advance, the North Dakota Banner and the Carolinian came out in holiday dress for Christmas. They were fine specimens of ornamental printing and reflect credit upon the printers of the schools.

Douglas Tilden is soon to have a rival in the person of Roy Carpenter, a graduate of the Michigan school and Gallaudet college, who is studying sculpture in Paris, France. He was doing v ry well according to the latest reports.

Rollo Eastman and Thomas Hermann, pupils of the Kansas school, were drowned Christmas afternoon while skating. They had gone to the rescue of a companion who had broken through the ice. The companion was dragged out by a passer by, but the other two disappeared before they could be reached.

Mr. Wyand, a deaf teacher in the Maryland school, is a Knight of Pythias. He has taken all the degrees such as riding the goat, swallowing "bitters," wallowing in the tub, etc. I believe that secret order has deaf members elsewhere.—Exchange.

We know of two who are members of an Elks Lodge.

The next meeting of the National Association of the Deaf will be at Norfolk, Virginia, July 4th, 5th and 6th. This place was selected by an almost unanimous vote of the members, on account of its proximity to Jamestown where an exposition, national in its scope, will be held commemorating the first settlement of Virginia three hundred years ago.

Mr. J. W. Michaels, principal of the Arkansas School for the Deaf, at Little Rock, has tendered his resignation in order to take up religious work among the deaf of the Southern states. He was a successful teacher and principal, a man who had the respect of his associates and the love of his pupils in an unusual degree. For several years he has been doing missionary work among the deaf of his state as far as he could find time to do so, and has found this field for usefulness so inviting that he has finally determined to give his entire time to it. He will work under the auspices of the Southern Baptist Association.—Kentucky Standard.

GENERAL LOCALS.

Good health prevails.

Broken resolutions were soon in evidence after New Year's day.

DeWitt Lightsey returned from his Christmas vacation the possessor of a fine Elgin gold watch.

Mr. Kellum, secretary of our Board, was among the visitors to our school during the Teachers' Convention.

Very few realized that it was New Year's Day when it came, because we all were doing our regular grind on that day.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Myrtelle Terry, of Auburndale, Fla. by the teachers for a crate of oranges sent them.

According to the indicators of the girls the number of teachers who visited our school during the Convention in this city was 110.

Eugenia Wilson did not return from Jacksonville this year minus her suit case, but she came plus half a dozen articles for her "drug store."

A new blind pupil, Robert Lee Tedder, of Green Cove Springs, Fla., was the latest addition to our roster of pupils. He came the 3rd of January.

The pupils received more fruit this year than ever before. The number of boxes of oranges received at the express office would, if all hauled at once, make a very large load.

One of our teachers in making up her New Year's resolutions made one to be down to breakfast punctually when the bell rings, but, alas! she was late as usual on New Year's morning.

The St. Augustine Meat and Produce Co. wished the children a Happy New Year by treating them to ice-cream. In return for it they presented them with a note on the Bank of Prosperity for 365 happy days.

Our school was mentioned several times before the Teachers' Association which met in this city during the latter part of this month, and does not this go to show that our school is doing well and is warmly supported?

We had been enjoying Indian summer all the time along until the 23 of December when the thermometer suddenly fell to 24 degrees above zero. The cold spell continued for a week, and now the weather is as before.

On account of much business our tree was had on the night of the 25th instead of the 24th. It was lighted up with tiny electric lights of all colors and it is believed that there never was a prettier one in the history of the school.



CHILDREN'S PAGE



A BRIGHT AND HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU, DEAR.

Not a friend must be forgotten
 At this Season of the year,
 So we gaily wish each other,
 All good luck and right good cheer.
 —H. M. Burnside.

A New Year's Wish.

There are days that we remember,
 When they long have passed away,
 For the blessings that they bring us,
 For some joy that marks the day.
 Of the days we love to cherish,
 When its moments fleet is done,
 For the blessings that it brings you.
 May this New Year's day be one."—Sel.

FORGETFUL CHARLIE.

Charlie went to town with his father. They saw two white rabbits for sale in a store window. Charlie wanted the rabbits. So his father bought them.

Charlie was very happy. He made a nice little house for the rabbits. He took good care of them and fed them every day.

One day he was in a hurry. He wanted to go fishing with the other boys. He fed the rabbits. Then he ran off. He forgot to shut the door of the house.

The rabbits got out. A dog saw them and killed them.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

Are you almost disgusted with life, little man?
 I'll tell you a wonderful trick
 That will bring you contentment if anything can—
 Do something for somebody quick.
 Are you awfully tired with play, little girl?
 Weary, discouraged and sick?
 I'll tell you the loveliest game in the world—
 Do something for somebody quick.
 Though it rains, like the rain of the flood, little man—
 And the clouds are forbidding and thick,

You can make the sun shine in your soul, little man—

Do something for somebody quick.
 Though the stars are like brass over head little girl,
 And the walks like a well heated brick,
 And our earthly affairs in a terrible whirl—
 Do something for somebody quick.

THE DUEL.

The gingham dog and the calico cat
 Side by side on the table sat
 'Twas half past twelve, and (what do you think!)
 Not one nor t'other had slept a wink!
 The old Dutch clock and the Chinese plate
 Appeared to know as sure as fate
 There was going to be a terrible spat.
 I wasn't there I simply state
 What was told to me by the Chinese plate.
 The gingham dog went "bow-wow-wow"
 And the calico cat went "mee-ow, mee-ow"
 The air was littered an hour or so
 With bits of gingham and calico,
 While the old Dutch clock in the chimney place
 Up with its hands before its face
 For it always dreaded a family row.
 Now mind! I'm only telling you
 What the old Dutch clock declares is true.
 The Chinese plate looked very blue
 And wailed "Oa! dear! what shall we do!"
 But the gingham dog and the calico cat
 Wallowed this way and tumbled that,
 Employing every tooth and claw
 In the awfulest way you ever saw.
 And, Oh! how the gingham and calico flew!
 Don't fancy I exaggerate.
 I got my news from the Chinese plate.
 Next morning where the two had sat
 They found no trace of dog or cat
 And some folks think unto this day
 That burglars stole that pair away
 But the truth about that cat and pup
 Is this, they ate each other up!
 Now what do you really think of that!
 The old Dutch clock it told me so,
 And that is how I came to know.

—Engene Field.

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by Mr. W. A. Caldwell.

Give me a great thought that I may refresh myself with it.

There is no royal road to anything. One thing at a time and all things in succession. That which grows slowly endures.

Man carries under his hat a private theater, wherein a greater drama is acted than is ever performed on the mimic stage, beginning and ending in eternity.—Carlyle.

Good Advice to Parents.

For the sake of your children strive to know something about everything.

Teach your children the law of kindness. That is needed all thro' life and everywhere.

Don't neglect your children till they are grown and then complain because they neglect you.

Give your children good books and plenty of them and then help them understand what they read.

Habits formed in youth are very apt to stick to you in your after life. Young people who now spend every dollar they can raise are not apt to be thrifty in after life. Those who go in rude company and use rude language will naturally associate with the ruder class in years to come. Many parents never seem to think of those things, but allow their children to drift along just as it may happen.

The School Room.

Justice may sometimes be kinder than generosity.

What a boy is, is of far more importance than what he knows.

Obedience is the soil out of which grows every other virtue.

A grade, or school, properly and wisely seated is already half-governed.

Look after the little breaches of discipline, and there will be no large ones to look after.

The moral quality of every deed is determined by the motive that prompted it.

If "Conduct is three-fourths of life," discipline is three-fourths of education.

The biggest and best part of education is the formation of right habit through the directing impulse of right motives.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a boy appreciates a "square deal" even when it is against him.

Hold your pupils steadily to the highest ideals of conduct and character; but keep in mind that the

growth towards them must, at best, be slow and intermittent.—School Exponent.

Brooker T. Washington said: If by some miraculous power a law were passed, prohibiting the black people of New York from wearing shoes not made or sold by black people, what would follow? Every black man and woman in the city would be barefooted. Yet, I could tell you of a colored shoe store—a prosperous one, which I saw in Memphis the other day. Let us be creators of that kind of opportunity. We over-emphasize our difficulties. If a colored man is refused a sandwich at a lunch counter, it takes up more space in the average colored newspaper than if he had started a bank. Our boy must begin where the Italian immigrant begins. He learns the word apple or peanut and sets up a stand. He saves, he works, and in time he becomes a master in these great cities.

All Done in a Hurry.

Man's business requires haste. The average business man and professional man eats in a hurry and gets dyspepsia. He walks in a hurry and gets apoplexy. He talks in a hurry and gets the lie. He does business in a hurry and becomes a bankrupt. He votes in a hurry and produces corruption. He marries in a hurry and gets a divorce. He trains his children in a hurry and develops spendthrifts and criminals. He makes his will in a hurry and leaves a legal contest. He gets religion in a hurry and forgets it in a hurry. He dies in a hurry and goes to the devil. And his tribe stealthily increases.—Selected.

Everything Counts.

Everything leaves its impress. It is one of the immutable laws of the universe. The workman strengthens his arm by exercise, he weakens it by disuse. The student gains the power of concentration by concentrating, he loses it by habitually allowing his thoughts to wander from the thing in hand.

The danger lies in drifting without the effort necessary to set one's bark aright. Idly drift and you will become less a man, less a woman; less able to meet the next obstacle that rears its head. The opportunity for added strength comes with the obstacle. As you meet it so will be your power to meet the next "lion in the way."—Spare Moments.

United States Senator Pettus, of Alabama, who is 86 years of age, when asked what vocation he would choose if he were again beginning active life replied: "The high calling of a farmer. I would purchase a nicely located farm and settle down to farming as my lifework, thus guaranteeing to my loved ones and myself the highest and happiest of hours, with a full crib, a full smokehouse and a full measure of usefulness."

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB.

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Florida School for Blind, Deaf and Dumb.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, blind, or dumb, in sound mind and body, and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. Our boarding room and teaching force are both limited, and the best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

Tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made, with the limited instructors at command, to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, shoe-making, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the School is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but if they intend to make a protracted visit, should not expect to board at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

DR. DeWITT WEBB, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

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The Florida School Herald

FEBRUARY
1912



PRINTED BY THE PUPILS OF THE
FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA



MANUAL ALPHABET

TO THE FIREFLIES

JOHN CARLIN

(John Carlin was born in 1813, graduated from the Pennsylvania school at the age of 12 years after 4 years' schooling. Knew nothing of sound or speech. He studied the art of poetic composition and his verse is the result of studious labor coupled with natural poetic feeling. He was a landscape painter of more than ordinary ability and lived and worked in New York until his death a few years ago. More on account of his congenital deafness, his attainments were remarkable. He was given the degree of M. A. by Gallaudet College).

Awake, ye sparklers bright and gay,
Still nestling in your lair!
The twilight glories fade away,
And gloom pervades the air.
Come, then, ye merry elves of light,
Illuminate the tranquil night
While low and high ye blithely fly,
Flitting meteors, 'neath the sky.

The twinkling stars appear anon,
Shine feebly from on high;
The humble glow-worms hasten on
To bear them company.
O come, ye lustrous sylphs of night,
Display with them your fairy light,
While low and high ye blithely fly,
Flitting meteors, 'neath the sky.

The trees are hushed, the streamlet's still,
The frogs their vigils keep;
The nodding grain on yonder hill
And flowers together sleep.
O rise, ye sprightly flies of fire,
Their slumbering scene with life inspire,
While low and high ye blithely fly,
Flitting meteors, 'neath the sky.

The old folks doze, the maidens fair
Their wooing swains delight;
Then rise ye from your wat'ry lair
To cheer the solemn night.
O sparklers in the hour of dreams
Fling merrily your witching gleams,
While low and high ye blithely fly,
Flitting meteors of the sky



A TROUBLESOME QUESTION

Miss Jessie A. Beardsley.

Read at the Teachers' Meeting in February



MOST all teachers, as a rule, have some questions which puzzle them more or less to a certain extent in the course of their teaching.

My case is a lazy pupil. "What is to be done with him?" stares me in the face day by day when he brings an imperfect lesson, no matter how short it may be.

He is a bright looking boy of fourteen years and he seems to be normal in every way. He has been in school nine years, but he cannot write passable English and is still studying Sweet's Language book Number One. When pressed for the reason of his imperfect lesson, he claims that his eyes are weak and he cannot study hard. I have, however, been unable to find out what the real trouble is. His eyes appear normal and I am inclined to think that the excuse he uses is one that he has found convenient to evade his lessons. Whether it is the mind's eye or the outward eye is yet to be shown. An oculist could decide the matter

His former teacher had had the same trouble with him. No amount of scolding, warnings or advice will produce any change in the monotonous procession of daily imperfect lessons. If he possessed the least bit of ambition my talk might be otherwise. How is one to find this spark of ambition and fan it to a glow that will arouse this lazy boy to realize what he is?

Teachers do not only teach but they inspire their pupils. Yet if the pupil's mind is asleep, how is the teacher to impart to him her inspiration? But is the boy's mind really asleep? How are we to prove this to the contrary?

Just as the ocean waves in their apparent resultless beating on the rocks that strew the ocean shores, slowly but surely disintegrate them, so the teacher with her patient efforts must beat down the doors to her pupils ignorance letting in the light of education that will mean so much to them in later years. We may work slowly but results will come.

Besides the one I have just mentioned there is

still another, one year younger and who has been in school for eight years. His disease appears to be a case of self-satisfaction, stubbornness and pure laziness. He looks like a bright boy and he is, in some respects. He writes better English than the other boy altho he is yet in the rudiments of language. It may be possible to explain that the laziness in him is due to the influence of the other boy. His stubbornness is his own, however. He will not go out of his usual routine of work to memorize a lesson or a story. He has his own way for preparing his lessons and follows it accordingly. A lesson prepared in his way is perfect to him and he is satisfied to consider it so. But when he is shown that the lesson is a poor one he shows his stubbornness by sulking. He cannot see that the correction is for his own good. All corrections seem, to him, to call the attention of the class to his poor lesson. To scold or punish him seems to make him all the more stubborn. To humor him in his whims would be to spoil him, so what can the teacher do?

There is still another case of laziness in a girl. She is now in the tender age of learning and is very quick in perception, observation and memory. She has tasted the fruits of laziness and has found out how good they taste. She is loath to let her laziness go and get down to serious work. She is a very promising pupil and I believe that when she once shakes off this disease she will be all that one wishes her to be. She needs a sound spanking. "Spare the rod and spoil the child" is well illustrated here.

We, teachers, are often reminded of the unity of aim which underlies the variety of methods and of subjects treated in educational work of every different class. There are different ways but the same spirit—the blessed spirit of service to the pupils is in each.

"Not as tho I had already attained, either were already perfect: but this one thing I do—forgetting the things that are behind and reaching forward unto the things that are before, I press toward the mark."

ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERIES.

The bayonet is said to have derived its name from the fact that it was first made at Bayonne, and its origin illustrates the proverb, "Necessity is the mother of invention."

A Basque regiment was hard pressed by the enemy on a mountain ridge near Bayonne. One of the soldiers suggested that as their ammunition was exhausted, they should fix their long knives into the barrels of their muskets. The suggestion was acted upon. The first bayonet charge was made and the victory of the Basques led to the manufacture of the weapon at Bayonne, and its adoption into the armies of Europe.

Not infrequently an invention has been suggest-

ed by some trivial event which would have passed unnoticed had not a man with eyes and brains seen it.

Argand, a poor Swiss, invented a lamp with a wick fitted into a hollow cylinder up which a current of air was allowed to pass, thus giving a supply of oxygen to the interior as well as to the exterior of the circular frame.

At first Argand used the lamp without any chimney. One day he was busy in his workroom and sitting before the burning lamp. His little brother was amusing himself by placing a bottomless oilflask over different articles. Presently he placed it upon the flame of the lamp, which instantly shot up the long, circular neck of the flask with increased brilliancy. It did more, for it flashed into Argand's mind the idea of the lamp chimney, by which his invention was perfected.

One day the children of a Dutch spectacle maker were playing with some of their father's glasses before the door of his shop. Setting two of the largest glasses together, they peeped through them, and were surprised to see the weather cock of the opposite church brought close to their eyes. They called their father to see the strange sight. He looked through the glasses, and what he saw suggested to him the possibility of constructing a curious toy.

Galileo, hearing of a toy which made distant things appear close at hand, saw at once what a valuable help it would be studying the heavens. He set to work and soon made the telescope.

An accident helped Senefelder to invent lithography. He was a sort of a Jack-of-all-trades, a writer of verses and comedies, an actor, a fiddler, a painter, an engraver and a printer.

He worked at etching on copper, but the copper-smith refused to let him have any more plates unless he paid cash for them. He then tried to utilize the old plates by rubbing off the etchings with a soft limestone.

At last the copper became useless through many rubbings, and he tried etching on the stone, a plan that did not work very well. One day, while he was polishing off a stone which he intended to etch, his mother asked him to write out a list of the linen which the laundress was waiting to carry off. Not finding a slip of paper or a drop of ink, Senefelder wrote the list on the stone with printing ink prepared from wax, soap and lampblack, intending to copy it at his leisure.

A few days later, when he was about to wipe the writing from the stone, he thought he would learn what would be the effect of writing with the prepared ink on the stone, if it should be bitten in with aquafortis. He bit away to about the hundredth part of an inch, charged the lines with the ink, took several impressions of the writing, and discovered that he had invented the art of lithography.—*Harper's Weekly*.

NOTES—DEAF DEPARTMENT

Willie Townsend has a new suit with long pants.

Willie Townsend and Ben Lorenz are very fond of going fishing.

Fannie Varnes expects to go town to buy a pair of new slippers soon.

Since Miss Warren has been sick, Miss Rees has been teaching her class.

A few weeks ago Miss Beardsley was invited out to dinner by her friend in the city.

Mary Watkins received some white goods from her mother to make a pretty dress.

Edna Kramer received a letter from her sister not long ago containing one dollar.

Mrs. Pope got a letter recently from Mr. Hendricks, saying that he was feeling better.

Edna Kramer has had a very sore finger for a long time, but it is very much better now.

Max Wetherby expects to get his bicycle from home soon. He will be very glad to get it.

We think that we will have a party on George Washington's birthday. At least we hope so.

On Feb. 14, Miss McLane gave the little girls pretty valentines, of which they were very proud.

We hear that Frankie Hawley, an ex-pupil, will come to see us soon. We are anxious to see her.

Charlie Manire's birthday will be on Feb. 26. He hopes his mother will send him a box of cakes then.

Lilah Walker's mother bought her a pair of new roller skates in Jacksonville. She can skate very nicely now.

On the fourteenth of this month Mr. Robinson gave boxes of Whitman's Chocolates to his class as Valentines.

Sarah V. Johnson's chum, Myrtle E. Edwards, sent her a crate of oranges, tangerines, and grape fruit for her birthday.

The boys are looking forward to the time when they can have their hair clipped, and are waiting for it very impatiently.

Max Wetherby recently received a box of good things to eat from his mother. We are sure that Max did full justice to them.

Sometime ago Henry Austin and Robert Anderson walked to town to see a dentist, who examined Robert's teeth which need filling.

Willie Townsend is a subscriber to the Youth's

Companion. He enjoys it very much and is trying to get some other subscribers for it.

Supt. Moses, of the Tennessee School, with his wife and children, recently visited our school. From here they went to West Palm Beach.

On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 10, the large deaf boys got some oysters out of the creek, and had an oyster roast that night at the school.

Not long ago, Lily Holland got some white linen from her mother. She was glad to get it, and she is going to embroider something for her.

Some weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Pope invited Miss Beardsley and Mr. Robinson to spend the evening with them. They had a good time.

On the second of this month Miss McLane took eighteen of the girls to see "Cinderella" at the moving picture show. They enjoyed it very much.

The Superintends of the Ohio and the North Carolina School are also expected to visit us soon. We think ours is the most popular school of all.

We are all so glad to know that Miss Warren is so much better. We want to see her very much, for it seems a very long time since she was with us.

On Thursday afternoon Feb. 8, the deaf boys played basket ball with the High School boys. The game was in favor of the High School by a score of 14 to 18.

Miss Rupley's school room has been greatly beautified by many pictures being put on the walls. They were put up by Henry Austin and Max Wetherby.

Mr. Smith, Max Wetherby, Willie Townsend, Ben Lorenz and Charlie Manire went to South Beach to see the aeroplane not long ago. They saw it fly a short distance.

On Sunday, February 11, Nettalien Vanderpoel's three sisters, Emma, Rhea, and Sadie visited our school for a little while. They said that their mother would visit us soon.

Mr. Boggs, with the boys assistance, has just about finished cleaning up the land in front of the school grounds. It has certainly greatly improved the looks of our premises.

Emory Sizemore said that he saw an automobile with a New York license number, that had several pairs of old shoes tied under it. Someone must have been making a honey-moon trip in the auto.

On the evening of Feb. 14, Miss Rees entertained twenty of the older deaf pupils in the library with a Valentine Party. The decorations were in red. Several games were played, and the prizes were captured by Jean Walker and Willie Townsend. Miss Rees was assisted by Miss Lyne.

NOTES—BLIND DEPARTMENT

Little Willie Butler is very much pleased with his new point slate.

Anna Lee Barksdale is still winning the head marks in her spelling class.

Willie Barrow has recently begun taking type-writing lessons, and is doing well at it.

Mary Agnes McRee is expecting a visit from her mother soon. Her father, too, may come.

Mr. Livingston, Mr. Beaty, and Mr. Smith have a new crokinole board, which they and others enjoy greatly of evenings.

On the evening of the twentieth, Miss Rupley read us a delightful George Washington story entitled "Making a Name."

A few days ago Miss Ferguson was slightly unwell for a short time. After a good rest over Saturday and Sunday, however, she is at work again, and perhaps more energetic than ever.

Unusual happenings follow one after another, they say; and so Harry Pittman has bought himself a new point slate, for he doesn't wish his little school-mate Willie Butler to get ahead of him.

Some visitors a few days ago were so delighted with what they saw in Miss Ferguson's school room that they treated the whole room to candy. How many of the rest of us, do you think, really deserve a similar treat?

There have been many, many visitors to our school rooms this month. Mr. and Mrs. Moses of the Tennessee School for the Deaf were by no means the least welcome of these visitors both because they were well known to us and were so intensely interested in all they saw.

Friday evening, the 9th, after study hour, Miss Rupley, instead of reading to the older boys and girls as usual, made candy for them. Miss Beaty, Mr. Livingston, and Mr. Beaty were also present. While the candy was cooking, all had a jolly time; when the candy was done, all had a better time. We enjoyed Miss Rupley's little informal entertainment and would not object to having her repeat it sometime.

We rather regret to state that Lula Barfield who, up to this time, has been getting along so nicely in her classes at Rollins' College, has given up her work and gone home. While in college, Lula's work was good and satisfactory. She stood the mid-term examination with credit. For the most part Lula has

been doing her own reading, but she found that it would be imprudent to continue this, and so decided to stop in time.

We have just ordered for Lucy Kilbee and Anna Barksdale a copy of the Catholic Catechism in New York Point. The Lutheran Catechism, also, is available in New York Point, but we regret that the Shorter Catechism of the Presbyterians has not yet been put in raised print for us. Right here we might mention, too, that we are in sore need of a "Junior Quarterly" for our younger Sunday school classes. How hard it is to interest these young folk in the fuller, more advanced "Sunday School weekly."

SOUTH FLORIDA.

The southern part of the peninsula of Florida is mainly a low, wet plain covered by tropical swamps and small, sluggish rivers. There are no mountains at all in south Florida and but very few high hills. Lake Okeechobee, which is in south-eastern Florida, is one of the largest fresh-water lakes in this country.

Farming is a very important industry of the people of this section; in fact, it is the principal occupation of over two-thirds of the people in Florida.

This land is very low and swampy, as I have said before, especially in the extreme southern part of the state around Lake Okeechobee, where lie the Everglades. These Everglades are simply dense tropical swamps with hundreds of glades and rills among them. One of the chief rivers of this section is the Peace River. It was called "Peace River" because the Indians made peace with the white men on a bridge which was built over this river near the town of Arcadia.

Tampa, which is situated on the western coast, is the second largest city in the state.

More tropical fruits, such as oranges, lemons, pineapples, cocoanuts, peaches, limes, mangoes, and persimmons are raised in south Florida than in any other state in the Union.

Mining Phosphate is a very important industry of the people of this section. The little town of Mulberry is, perhaps, the chief mining centre.

Elmer Manual.

—o—

Additional Locals—Deaf Department.

Not long ago Lalla Wilson received a nice letter from her mother saying that her father had secured a nice position the first of the year. Lalla's mother also told her that she might visit Marianna and Blounstown when school closed, provided there was no small pox in Blounstown then.

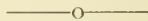
CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

DEAF DEPARTMENT

The first number on the program of the Christian Endeavor Society meeting for Jan. 28th was a prayer by Sarah V. Johnson, following which came a hymn by Clarabell Cone and Grace Sawyer.

The leader's talk was on the topic, "The Foreign Missionary Whose Life has most Inspired Me". The discussion was conducted by Roxie Jordan. Minnie Clemons and Arthur Lightbody gave stories. Verses were given by Irene Lightbody, Clarence Morris, Mary Watkins and Thomas Walker. The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting and gave out the program for the next. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Raymond Rou; Vice-president, Lily Holland; Secretary, Amalia Lorenz; and Treasurer, Sarah V. Johnson.

The meeting was closed with a prayer by William Lewis. Roxie Jordan, Sec'y.



Our Christian Endeavor Society met on the evening of the fourth day of February in Miss Bowman's school-room at 6:15 o'clock. The opening prayer was by Clarence Morris. Charlie Manire gave the leaders' talk on the subject "Christian Endeavor Ideals," and then a story was given by Amalia Lorenz. Some Bible verses were given by Leon Morris and Sarah F. Johnson. The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting and gave out the program for the next. There was no business to come before the society. Lily Holland gave her report as treasurer. Her report showed there was \$1.91 in the treasury. The meeting was closed with prayer by Fannie Sawyer.

Amalia Lorenz, Secretary.

Blind Department.

Our little band of Christian Endeavorers held our last meeting in the auditorium on the evening of Feb. 18th. It was opened with a hymn and prayer by Willie Barrow, the leader. The secretary then called the roll and read the minutes of the previous meeting, after which another hymn was sung. The leader then took charge and gave an interesting talk on the subject, which was "Should we say Yes, or No to Jesus." Several of the members gave interesting illustrations relating to the subject. Miss Crocker read the scripture. Collection was then taken amounting to fifty cent. There being no miscellaneous business, the society closed with a hymn and the benediction. Bessie Sikes, Sec'y.

LITERARY SOCIETY

DEAF DEPARTMENT

The regular meeting of the Literary Society was called to order by President Rou at six-thirty o'clock on the third of February. The Secretary called the roll and it showed that some of the members were missing. The following program was given:-

Declamation by Minnie Clemons.

Debate:- Resolved, That Woman's Suffrage is Right. On the affirmative side were Roxie Jordan, Miss Crocker, Sarah V. Johnson, Amalia Lorenz and Lalla Wilson; and on the negative side were Raymond Rou, Luther Holland, Charlie Manire, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Walker. The Judges, Mr. Boggs, Jean Walker and Minnie Clemons decided that the affirmative side won. Stories were given by Amalia Lorenz and Max Wetherby. No remarks or business came before the society. Then Roxie Jordan the critic made her report and the meeting adjourned to assemble again on the 17th of February. Lalla Wilson, Secretary.

BLIND DEPARTMENT

On February 10, the Florida School Lyceum met in the auditorium to hold one of its biweekly meetings. The society was called to order by the president after which the Secretary called the roll and read the minutes of the previous meeting.

As this evening was the evening for debate, Pearl Brown, Willie Barrow, and Mr. Livingston were appointed to act as judges. Next, the Secretary read the subject, which was, Resolved: That a Man of Moderate Circumstances is happier than a Man of Great Wealth. Then followed the debate. Both sides had good speeches, and brought out some good points; but the judges gave their decision in favor of the negative side.

Following this, was the reading of the program for the next meeting. Mr. Beaty, Lola Ashley, and Elmer Manual were appointed to make out the next program.

As this was the evening for election, the following officers were elected: President, Bessie Sikes; Vice-president, Pearl Brown; Secretary, Mabel Bates; Critic, Mr. Beaty; Monitor, May Dempsey. Both the Critic's and the Monitor's reports were favorable, but the Critic's was not so good as usual. There being no miscellaneous business, the society adjourned to meet again February 24th.—Mabel Bates, Sec'y.

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida.

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year.

Rates of advertisement made known on application.

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St. Augustine, Florida

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ALBERT H. WALKER Editor
IVAN M. ROBINSON Business Manager

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Our first prominent visitor this winter was W. Laurens Walker. Next came Supt. Moses and his charming wife. His visit was soon followed by a very pleasant visit from Supt. E. McK. Goodwin. Then came Rev. Mr. Michaels whose visits are always a pleasure. Supt. Jones and Mrs. Jones are on their way to Florida and we look for a visit from them at an early date. Supt. Fraser of the Halifax School for the Blind, will reach St. Augustine on March 7th and with him will probably come Supt. Oliphant of the Georgia School for the Blind.

We made bold to mention sometime ago that we thought the first page, or "Story Page," of a number of the school papers could be improved upon. A number of the editors got the "first page" twisted around until it became the "children's page." The *Companion* man got it right as the following article will show.

"When the editor of the Illinois *Advance* said that it would be better if the monthly and bi-weekly school papers abolished the "story page," we understood him to mean to do away with the story that appears on the first page of many of the papers. But judging from an editorial in the Michigan *Mirror*, that paper seems to think the *Advance* referred to the page carried by most of the papers containing stories and anecdotes written in simple language for the young pupils. We can hardly conceive that the *Advance* would advocate the discontinuance of this feature of the school papers. For our part we believe that our children's page is about the most useful part of the paper. It is placed in the hands of all except the youngest pupils, and is used in the schoolrooms for reading lessons. We believe that it does much to foster the reading habit among our boys and girls.

If, as we think, the *Advance* referred to the first page story, even there we can hardly agree with our contemporary. A good story in good English will be read with interest and profit by many. The school papers go to many deaf people outside of school, many of whom have little other reading matter. As they regard the paper as particularly their own, they will read almost everything in it. A good story will benefit them in the way of improving their language.

We will hold our own "say" about Prin. Blattner's change of base until our next issue. Enough has already been said by the profession to swell his head and repay him from for the long and tedious druggery of his Texas position, but he loved the work and stuck to it.

The Missouri Record says this about him:

"Every one who knows J. W. Blattner will be glad to hear that he is to be given a chance to shine as a superintendent, and not one of his friends doubts that he will. He has been appointed superintendent of the North Dakota School for the Deaf at Devil's Lake to follow Mr. Dwight F. Bangs who retires because he does not want the office any longer. The change will be made some time next summer, Mr. Bangs then taking up his residence in Lincoln, Nebraska as a retired capitalist. Mr. Bangs has been at the helm a long time and we believe he will feel like the proverbial "fish out of water" for a while anyway and we shall be sorry to lose him. Right glad though are we that our genial friend Blattner is to take the reins for he deserves promotion and from his long experience in the Texas school should find the task an easy one. Blatt. used to live in Iowa and knows something of the rigor of winters in the north but the knowledge must be a sort of dream for he has been down in balmy Texas for—how long is it J. W.?—at a guess, a quarter of a century! So watch out old fellow and don't let dem blizzards kotch you all."

Superintendent Walker of the South Carolina school recently entertained the entire legislature and a number of prominent educators of the State who had attended a meeting at Columbia. My! there must be something attractive about Cedar Springs. We sometimes find it difficult to persuade individual members of our legislature to come over the river and pay us a visit worth while. Even the visiting committee usually gets through with its task of inspecting the school as soon as it can and hies itself back to the big building on the hill. Our legislators, however, have a big job in looking after the interests of this great State and all the political fences too. But, Brother Walker, what have you in your cellar? Apple cider?—*The Lone Star*.

The house passed a concurrent resolution from the senate, introduced by Senator Young, conferring the degree of doctor of philanthropy and charity upon Newton Walker, director of the State Institute for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind at Cedar Spring.

The resolution stated that the degree was simply a recognition of his services to the State in devoting his life to instructing unfortunate children.

"Whereas, Newton F. Walker of Cedar Spring, Spartanburg county, S. C., has throughout his life devoted an unselfish patience, zeal and talents in behalf of the unfortunate deaf, dumb and blind children of this State; has contributed to their present and past, relief and comfort; has aided them to develop themselves to a status of good and intelligent citizenship; and has prepared them to worthily earn their livelihood and to become most excellent members of society.

"Therefore, Section 1. Be it resolved by the general assembly of the State of South Carolina, that a degree of doctor of philanthropy and charity be, and the same is hereby conferred upon the said Newton F. Walker, as a fitting testimonial of his worth and usefulness and life labor in the vineyard and as a benefactor to South Carolina's unfortunate children."—*The State, (Columbia, S. C.)*

Supt. T. L. Moses, Mrs. Moses, and Graham and Jane Moses left on the 5th inst. for Florida. We think Supt. Moses is fully entitled to the rest which he is having for a few weeks. He "tarried" here all last summer, being much occupied with institution matters though the school was closed for the summer.

After the family returns home, we may be able to tell a little about where and how they enjoyed themselves. We suspect St. Augustine is one of the objective points of their travel, because Mr. Albert Walker who used to teach here, now the President of the Florida school, being a good personal friend of Supt. Moses, will no doubt make the visit of the Moses family to that "oldest town" delightful.—*The Silent Observer.*

We cannot pass such a good thing without comment. In the sea of misconception and prejudice and unreasoning dogma that seems to be slowly but surely pervading the entire profession, it was a relief to read Mr. Weston Jenkins's scholarly and unbiased article on the sign language in the November *Annals*.

The psychologists tell us that signs have their place in the development of the child, whether deaf or hearing. Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, and one of the foremost living psychologists, after reading Mr. Jenkins's article, wrote him as follows:

It has always seemed to me from my very hazy

and general knowledge that there were things about sign-languages that ought to be conserved and that to forbid it where it was so spontaneous was to simply shut up the soul of the child until, while learning to speak, it also learned to get on without much expression. Besides the anthropological interest of the subject; sign language is looming up in psychology tremendously, not so much on the basis of Malory's and other works on primitive people as in its psychological significance; VIDE Wundt, who spent a lot of time on it in his *VOLKPSYCHOLOGIE*. I always give a lecture or two on it in my course on genetic psychology and am very glad to have your contribution. I wish I could get hold of other recent literature on the subject—*Kansas Star.*

It will be refreshing to revisit Virginia at convention time and once more hear the pleasing "Mr. George," "Cousin Will" and the like. Many times we of the north do not realize the pleasing superiority of the everyday Southern social courtesies. They are so homely and come so directly from the heart that one can do nothing else but surrender.—*Illinois Advance.*

The January *Annals* is of special interest from a statistical point of view. These tabulated statements concerning the American schools for the deaf serve a most important purpose—are a storehouse of facts that can be used by any one having use for them.

One thing, a new feature, as connected with these tabulated statements, was of more than passing interest to us. We refer to the statements with regard to the maximum and minimum number of pupils to a class, whether oral or manual. And we are glad to note that the average number to a class, irrespective of whether it is an oral or a manual class, is in the majority of the schools, at least in the majority of the foremost schools, not over twelve. Our own views—pet theories, if you like, in regard to this all-important matter—is that even twelve is too large a number for the best results. For an oral class twelve is by far too large a number. In fact, we are strong believers in the fact that a minimum number of pupils in a class is an essential condition of success.

Leading educators of our public schools are beginning to advocate smaller classes. The old idea that a large class of hearing children could be taught as well and efficiently as a small class is now an exploded theory—an educational sin, that in the general ignorance of the day, has been practiced upon too many children already. And if even educators of the hearing are beginning to hold it true that a minimum class is an essential condition of success with hearing children, how much more true must it be with regard to the deaf child?

More individual teaching must be given the deaf child than the hearing. This is rendered imperative on account of the handicap which nature has placed upon him. To insist on a large class of pupils, when it can be avoided, is a grave injustice—at least so it seems to us.

But, alas! the trouble is that this is a condition that cannot be avoided—not until the state, public opinion—realizes that, though minimum-number classes cost more, yet the end will more than repay the cost. Education for citizenship is one of the live issues in the educational world today. Germany, as quite natural, is taking the lead, and is devising ways and means for giving her youths just such an education. It is a responsibility which the state cannot escape, and the deaf child has as much claim to such an education as the hearing child. With large classes, where much of the work falls far short of what it should be in *thoroughness*, such training cannot be made very effective. With regard to oral classes, we deem nine a fair sized class, while twelve is such for the manually taught. However, we do not think that any distinction should be made, that is, if we would attain to the best, all-round results in every case. We trust the day is not far distant when we shall be able to grade our school on such a basis; when efficient teachers will be able to teach minimum sized classes and to make teaching *teaching* in the broadest sense of the word.

From the *Annals'* statistics we learn that the number of pupils enrolled in the 148 school of the United States during the past year was 13,579. The attendance on November 10, 1911, was 12,588, and of this number 9,302 are reported as "taught speech," 8,119 of them being taught "wholly or chiefly by the oral method." The total number of teachers reported was 1,706; 389 of these were industrial teachers, leaving 1,317 as regular class teachers. Of the 1,317 class teachers, 962, or 73 per cent., were articulation teachers.—*Nebraska Journal*.

TRUE PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

The American Educator has the following to say concerning professional ethics:

One of the most serious phases of the prejudice or narrowness that sometimes manifests itself among teachers is seen in the resentment often manifested toward those who disagree with them in intellectual matters. There is, perhaps, no surer evidence of culture than a readiness to weigh carefully the purposes and methods of others, while that hostility to the ideas of others which degenerates into personal animosity is always found in those educated people whose early environment has lacked all the cultural influences that ennoble life. It is one of the surprising things that with some things that with some people—teachers as well as others—whose intelli-

gence is unquestioned, intellectual differences became personal differences, while with others there seems to be a tendency to put wrong interpretations upon the motives of all who disagree with them, to say nothing about wilful misrepresentations.

People of this nature, however, lose sight of the fact that interpreting the motives of others is but a way of making a psychological revelation of their own minds, and it is a truism to say that he who is constantly interested in unworthy motives in others is but seeing a reflex of his own inner life—of what has been called the buried life of human beings—when this inner personal tone, this buried life, is affected by selfish ambitions or by envious feeling toward others. The envy and jealousy which teachers are often charged with feeling toward their associates can be traced to an inner life that is ill at ease with things in general. The teacher who can not rejoice in the success or popularity of others finds life really miserable because of ill-adjustment to a wholesome environment. It is this unfortunate mental and moral state that leads some teachers to indulge in what has been not inaptly called professional assassination. No teacher in school or college whose inner nature is wholesome and rich ever finds satisfaction in seeking either directly or indirectly to lessen the usefulness of an associate by unjust criticism let alone postive misrepresentation.

Mental and spiritual progress in the best things of life ought to be the life-history of every teacher, and while it is unfortunate that now and then teachers are found who have been so little influenced by the noble aspects of their work as to be unable to endure the success of fellow-workers in a cause that seeks to dignify and ennoble human life, this spirit is not necessarily the direct outgrowth of the teaching vocation. "The sooner the teaching profession," says President Surely, "learn to really help each other, to applaud each other, to encourage each other, to live in the consciousness that all are exalted by the deeds of the strongest of the guild, by the efforts and accomplishments of the purest, the most effective, and the most largely successful, the sooner will the whole army of educational workers hold the proper place of importance and helpfulness in the public eye and heart,"

ROLL OF HONOR

FOR THE FIVE WEEKS ENDING MARCH 2, 1912
Based upon Deportment, Punctuality and Neatness.

Deaf Department
Willard Kirby
Charlie Manire

Blind Department
Annie Hays
Lucy Kilbee

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

DEAF DEPARTMENT

The first number on the program of the Christian Endeavor Society meeting for Jan. 28th was a prayer by Sarah V. Johnson, following which came a hymn by Clarabell Cone and Grace Sawyer.

The leader's talk was on the topic, "The Foreign Missionary Whose Life has most Inspired Me". The discussion was conducted by Roxie Jordan. Minnie Clemons and Arthur Lightbody gave stories. Verses were given by Irene Lightbody, Clarence Morris, Mary Watkins and Thomas Walker. The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting and gave out the program for the next. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Raymond Rou; Vice-president, Lily Holland; Secretary, Amalia Lorenz; and Treasurer, Sarah V. Johnson.

The meeting was closed with a prayer by William Lewis. Roxie Jordan, Sec'y.

—o—

Our Christian Endeavor Society met on the evening of the fourth day of February in Miss Bowman's school-room at 6:15 o'clock. The opening prayer was by Clarence Morris. Charlie Manire gave the leaders' talk on the subject "Christian Endeavor Ideals," and then a story was given by Amalia Lorenz. Some Bible verses were given by Leon Morris and Sarah F. Johnson. The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting and gave out the program for the next. There was no business to come before the society. Lily Holland gave her report as treasurer. Her report showed there was \$1.91 in the treasury. The meeting was closed with prayer by Fannie Sawyer.

Amalia Lorenz, Secretary.

Blind Department.

Our little band of Christian Endeavorers held our last meeting in the auditorium on the evening of Feb. 18th. It was opened with a hymn and prayer by Willie Barrow, the leader. The secretary then called the roll and read the minutes of the previous meeting, after which another hymn was sung. The leader then took charge and gave an interesting talk on the subject, which was "Should we say Yes, or No to Jesus." Several of the members gave interesting illustrations relating to the subject. Miss Crocker read the scripture. Collection was then taken amounting to fifty cent. There being no miscellaneous business, the society closed with a hymn and the benediction. Bessie Sikes, Sec'y.

LITERARY SOCIETY

DEAF DEPARTMENT

The regular meeting of the Literary Society was called to order by President Rou at six-thirty o'clock on the third of February. The Secretary called the roll and it showed that some of the members were missing. The following program was given:-

Declamation by Minnie Clemons.

Debate:- Resolved, That Woman's Suffrage is Right. On the affirmative side were Roxie Jordan, Miss Crocker, Sarah V. Johnson, Amalia Lorenz and Lalla Wilson; and on the negative side were Raymond Rou, Luther Holland, Charlie Manire, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Walker. The Judges, Mr. Boggs, Jean Walker and Minnie Clemons decided that the affirmative side won. Stories were given by Amalia Lorenz and Max Wetherby. No remarks or business came before the society. Then Roxie Jordan the critic made her report and the meeting adjourned to assemble again on the 17th of February. Lalla Wilson, Secretary.

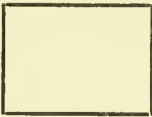
BLIND DEPARTMENT

On February 10, the Florida School Lyceum met in the auditorium to hold one of its biweekly meetings. The society was called to order by the president after which the Secretary called the roll and read the minutes of the previous meeting.

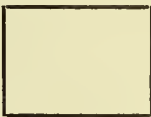
As this evening was the evening for debate, Pearl Brown, Willie Barrow, and Mr. Livingston were appointed to act as judges. Next, the Secretary read the subject, which was, Resolved: That a Man of Moderate Circumstances is happier than a Man of Great Wealth. Then followed the debate. Both sides had good speeches, and brought out some good points; but the judges gave their decision in favor of the negative side.

Following this, was the reading of the program for the next meeting. Mr. Beaty, Lola Ashley, and Elmer Manual were appointed to make out the next program.

As this was the evening for election, the following officers were elected: President, Bessie Sikes; Vice-president, Pearl Brown; Secretary, Mabel Bates; Critic, Mr. Beaty; Monitor, May Dempsey. Both the Critic's and the Monitor's reports were favorable, but the Critic's was not so good as usual. There being no miscellaneous business, the society adjourned to meet again February 24th.—Mabel Bates, Sec'y.



CHILDREN'S PAGE



IN FEBRUARY.

In February comes the dove,
With pretty little notes of love.
And valentines about us whirl,
For every little boy and girl.

—o—

ST. VALENTINE.

A long time ago there lived a bishop. His name was Valentine. He was very good and kind to people. When they were sick, he went to see them and took care of them. He gave warm clothes and things to eat to the poor.

Every one loved the good bishop. The little children were always glad to see him.

When he became an old man, he could not always go to see his friends. He used to write letters to them and tell them that he loved them.

The people called him St. Valentine because he was very good.

February 14th is his birthday.

—o—

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

George Washington was a good man.

He was a great man.

He always told the truth.

He was a soldier.

He was a great general.

He was the first president of the United States.

All the people loved Washington.

His birthday is the twenty-second of February.

—o—

Abraham Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln was born February 15th, 1809.

His father and mother were very poor, and they lived in a very small house. He was a good boy and he was very smart. He worked every day and helped his father.

He grew up to be very good, smart man, and many people loved him. He was the President.

One evening in 1865, a very bad man shot him. All the people were very sorry.—Sel.

OUR FLAG.

Our flag is red, white and blue.

It is a pretty flag, and we love it.

A long time ago a woman made the first flag for George Washington.

Washington's flag had seven red and six white stripes and thirteen white stars on a blue square.

Our flag is like Washington's, but it has forty-eight stars.

The stars have five points.

Red says "Be brave".

White says "Be pure".

Blue says "Be true".

—o—

ABOUT A RABBIT.

A rabbit has four legs.

It has two eyes.

It has long ears and a short tail.

It hops.

A rabbit has fur.

The fur is soft and pretty.

—o—

A STRANGE PET.

One summer Mary's uncle went down south on business. When he came back he brought a pet for Mary. It was a baby alligator.

Mary named her pet Felix. He was very tame. He learned to eat meat out of her hand. He followed her about like a dog. He liked to crawl about the porch and hunt for insects.

By and by the weather became colder. Winter was coming. Down south when the cold weather comes the alligators crawl down in the mud and go to sleep. They stay there all winter. When spring comes the warm sunshine awakens them. They crawl out of the mud.

Mary's mother thought Felix would want to sleep all winter. She made a nice bed of wool in a basket. It was very warm. When winter came Felix crawled into the basket and went to sleep. But he did not live very long. Mary was sorry to lose her pet.

NOTES—DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Ask Pearl Brown why she considers the tongue an unruly member.

We are standing on tiptoe so eager are we to give a mid-term recital just to try our wings.

The class in musical History is now studying the life of Handel, and find it more interesting than that of Bach.

Mr. Hess, our Chicago tuner, paid us a visit not long ago, and put our pipe organ and pianos in excellent condition.

Four members of the Junior choral class were promoted to the Senior choral class, and seem to be doing splendid work.

Mabel Bates has been doing some splendid transposition. She transposed Gounod's "Sing, Smile, Slumber" from F to C in order to use it as a duo with a piano arrangement, written in the latter key.

The violin pupils are advancing with rapid strides. At our last society meeting Luther Albritton and Anna Lee Barksdale played, and the generous applause they received attested the appreciation of the audience.

STRICT TIME IN HYMN PLAYING.

THERE is considerable room for improvement in the rendering of hymns in the matter of *time*. This should always be accurate; it seldom is. Inaccuracy is most noticeable at the end of lines of common and short meter hymns. Where notes of three beats occur they should always be held the full written length, both by singers and players. The result of not doing so is both depressing and irritating to the hearer, and the mistake is one that could be easily remedied with a little care.—Dr. Madeley Richardson in *Modern Organ Accompaniment*.

FASCINATION OF VIOLIN PLAYING.

Aside from the piano, the violin is doubtless the most popular of all musical instruments. Its thrilling tone and boundless resources possess a peculiar fascination for everyone musically inclined. Students tire of other instruments, but for the violin they seem to possess an enduring affection. Pupils who take up the study of the mandolin, guitar, flute and many other orchestral instruments often tire of them with a few months' practice, where if they were studying the violin they would go on for years, enthusiastic and interested. A striking instance of this is the rapid decrease in interest in mandolin

playing, which became a veritable craze a few years ago. Instrument factories could hardly turn out mandolins fast enough, teachers of the mandolin flourished, and mandolin clubs were organized in every village. The interest in the instrument decreased almost as rapidly as it began, and at the present time it has largely died out all over the country. The interest in violin playing, on the contrary is constantly increasing.

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION.

"Whenever there is a tendency among people to be lukewarm about any thing which they should enjoy and patronize; or whenever there is a doubt in the minds of promoters of any sort, about the success of any important enterprise, whether religious, scientific, artistic or even commercial—they generally run to the musical profession for help in providing music to save the situation and insure the interest of the masses in the thing attempted.

"Every one of us can recollect many incidents and anecdotes in proof of this assertion; and yet, musicians, as a class, are the most misunderstood people in the world, and sometimes the most unjustly treated of all the co-laborers in the work of civilization.

"When everything possible had been accomplished by material progress and scientific investigation for the good of humanity, and after the great plastic arts had been called in to add aesthetic beauty to the rough columns upon which the whole fabric had been built, and even after poetry and oratory had proclaimed through all kinds of stentorian literature the mastery of man over nature, it was reserved for our beloved art—the universal language of mankind—and through its purity and subjectivity, the crowning work of refining and finishing the whole scheme, thus making man nobler and happier by realizing the divine origin of music, the last and greatest gift of the Supreme Architect of it all."

The above graphic presentation of the place and importance of Music in the world's progressive economy and progress, from the pen of the redoubtable Rafael Navarro, appeals strongly to organists and salaried singers who are continually called upon to contribute their services, far too often *gratis*, for entertainments of all descriptions. Let us resolutely stand up for the dignity and worth of our noble, heaven-born art.

Additional Locals—Deaf Department.

On the 10th, of this month Willie Townsend received one hundred pansy plants from his aunt. He sold forty-five cents worth, planted forty in the yard, and made a generous donation to his class room.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

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Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or too blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, dumb or blind, in sound mind and body, and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. The best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

To parents who are unable to pay, tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the School is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but they should not expect to be entertained at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well-regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

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The Florida School Herald

MARCH
1912



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ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA



MANUAL ALPHABET



THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Volume XII

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., MARCH 1912

Number 6

To Fanny Crosby

By Frances R. Havergal

SWEET blind singer over the sea,
Tuneful and jubilant, how can it be
That the songs of gladness, which float so far,
As if they fell from an evening star,
Are the notes of one who can never see
"Visible music" of flower and tree?

How can she sing in the dark like this?
What is her fountain of light and bliss?
Her heart can see, her heart can see!
Well may she sing so joyously!
For the King himself in His tender grace
Hath shown her the brightness of His face.

Dear blind sister over the sea!
An English heart goes forth to thee.
We are linked by a cable of faith and song
Flashing bright sympathy swift along;
One in the East and one in the West,
Singing for Him our souls love best.
Sister! what will our meeting be
When our hearts shall sing and our eyes shall see?



The Understanding Fairy

Miss Daisy B. Wilson

Read at the Teachers' Meeting in March



T WAS at one of our local theatres some weeks ago that I heard this term used, and like the man in the Gibson picture who kneeling on the beach sees a likeness to his ideal in a heap of stones near him and in the clouds above, because he is in love, I, because I am a teacher, caught the phrase, and thought how it might be applied to our own work.

The time has come, my fellow teachers and co-workers, when I must stand before you and say something. In other words my turn has come to read "a paper." Shall I try to tell you why I make Jimmie stand on one foot when he is inattentive, or why I send Sarah from the room when her lesson shows no preparation? Shall I tell you why I praise the stumbling efforts of Robert's stunted groping mind, while I pass bright little Frankie by with only a critical comment? It would take too long to tell you these things in detail, and you would hardly care to hear them.

There is no responsibility, perhaps not even that of the parent, greater than that of the teacher. The

mother looks into her baby's face and traces there a resemblance to this or that relative. She may watch the little life unfold day by day, seeing each trait of character develop and praising or denouncing its likeness to that of some ancestor, and always growing to understand her child, learning each day how she may foster the tendencies for good or nip in the bud those for evil. But the teacher comes to a class say of twenty, ignorant of the forces that have ebbed and flowed and stormed and surged before each life was called into existence, ignorant of the home environment in which each has been reared. She must even learn the name by which each is called. She may ask, "What is your name? How old are you? Where do you live?", and therewith she must be content. She may not ask, "Have you a bad temper? Are you truthful? Are you lazy?" These things and many more she must learn bit by bit as best she may. They must be caught on the fly as it were while she is seeming to think of something else.

And so the teacher who wants to be successful must be the Understanding Fairy to her class, watching for and supplying the needs of her precious brood.

In teaching music the first thing one has to do is to make the pupils feel that a knowledge of the beautiful art is more or less attainable by all. They must be taught that it will sweeten and brighten their lives, and that it may be studied from the same view point as any other common school branch. The bright pupil who has been indifferently trained must be led gently back to the drudgery he has been allowed to skip, and the dull pupil must be patiently but firmly urged to greater effort. Little by little the flattened fingers curve, the harsh voices soften, the music soul dormant within every human being wakes up, and the lesson hour becomes a thing to be desired rather than dreaded.

To have the studio door open each passing half hour upon a smiling face, to have the pupils come gladly in eager for their lesson, to have them say that the half hour spent with you is the pleasantest of the day, surely these things are worth all the vitality a teacher must give. And when they say in their sweet sincere way, "O, you help us, you understand us, we love you, we could not do without you," then the teacher sees the face of the plain featured Goddess of Work made beautiful by a smile that is just a big lump of the leaven of love, and begins to hope that she may some day grow to be an Understanding Fairy.

NOTABLE DEAF OF TO-DAY

William Edward Shaw, Deaf-Mute Electrician.

Many and divers are the vocations in which members of the silent community have made, and are today making, their mark. If proof were needed of the ability of the deaf to compete with their hearing *confreres* on equal terms, it would be furnished by the striking fact that in all cases where the former have had a fair opportunity the preponderance of successes over failures is considerably greater in the ranks of the deaf than in those of hearing folk.

The subject of our sketch, William Edward Shaw, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, on March 7th, 1896. His father was the captain of a merchant ship.

At the age of five the boy was seized with a severe attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis, which left him a weakling, and bereft of the faculty of hearing. Believing that the warm climate would restore his hearing, his father took him to India, but this was of no avail. The lad took to the sea with his father, and saw a great deal of the world. Needless to say, the outdoor life built up a splendid constitution for him, and he remained at sea until the year 1877. When he was in his teens, his mother moved to Portland, Maine, and he was sent to the Portland school in order to cultivate his voice, orally. Not satisfied with the progress made by him there, his mother sent him to the Hartford School, where he subsequently graduated with honors, having improved his language and greatly added to his store of knowledge. Afterwards, he secured a good position in a carriage factory in Portland, Maine; where he was fortunate enough to win the friendship of a wealthy family, by whom he was treated like a son. Mr. Shaw worked in the carriage business for about two years, but electricity—the wizard—was to claim him for her own. While working for Mr. Bailey—his kind benefactor—he delved into the mysteries of electricity in his spare time, and at the end of two years decided to strike out into the world and earn his own living out of his favorite pastime. A good knowledge of electricity must have been possessed by him even then; because he quickly secured a position as electrician with the Anchor Electric Company at Boston. Here he remained for five years. He is now in the employ of Messrs. Holtzer, Cabot and Co., of Brookline, Mass., with whom he has been for over three years. Mr. Shaw has always been a student of electricity, and his experience embraces all kinds of electrical construction. He fortunately possesses a good education, has excellent mechanical talents, and stands high in the estimation of his employers. He was employed in the testing room for one year, but has since been transferred to the automatic motor room.

Mr. Shaw has successfully grappled with the question of an alarm clock for the deaf, having in-

vented a clock which awakes him at any stipulated time. The merit of this achievement will easily be perceived by any one who thinks for a moment of the great difficulties in the way.

Mr. Shaw has at his residence a varied assortment of electrical appliances, and frequently works at his inventions. One of his original devices is in the form of a Cupid's heart in a target. The moment the arrow strikes the center of the heart, the electric light that illuminates the gallery is extinguished and a colored light immediately appears behind the target, bringing into view the red heart. The revolver takes the place of the bow and arrow. This novelty should attract a great many young people to shooting galleries, which adopt these novelties for attracting business.

Mr. Shaw has just added to his stock of electrical contrivances a modern apparatus by means of which babies of deaf-mute parents can awaken them. It consists of a croquet ball attached to a string which is tied to the sleeping baby, and will hammer on the bedstead whenever it swings its arms if it is awakened by a noise which its parents cannot hear, or it is taken sick.

Mr. Shaw lost his wife, a woman of sweet and sunny disposition, sometime ago. He has a handsome little son, in the care of a family.

Needless to say, the young electrician is very ambitious, and every moment of his spare time is spent in designing electrical contrivances. Burglar and fire alarms are among his specialties. He has made electricity a close study, and hopes to invent contrivances that will benefit his fellow *confreres*. His shop is littered with contrivances that are always a source of wonder to his visitors. Without doubt, Mr. Shaw has a successful future before him.—*British Deaf Times*.

IN THE WRONG PLACES

An angry woman walked into a grocer's shop in an Ayrshire village and banged a piece of some yellow substance on the counter. She spoke Scotch, of course, as *Tit-Bits* reports, but Americans will understand the words she used, since many an advertisement has made the kind familiar.

"This," she said, "is the soap that does the washin' o' itself; the soap that makes every washin' a kin' o' glorified feast; the soap that gets a' the linen white as snaw an' as sweet as a hazelnut and lets the deliched hooswife play wi' the children; an' here I've been scrubbin' three mortal hours wi' that lump an' got nae mair lather oot o' it than I could get oot o' a brick."

"I beg your pardon," said the grocer, calmly, "but that isn't soap. Your little boy was here yesterday for half a pound of cheese and half a pound of soap. That's the cheese."

"The cheese!" exclaimed the woman. Then that accounts for the other things."

"What other thing?"

"I lay awauk the hale nicht winnerin' whit made the Welsh rabbit we had fur oor supper taste sae queer."

NOTES—DEAF DEPARTMENT

Mr. Dale and family will move to Ft. Lauderdale in two months.

Mary Watkins received a nice letter from her mother recently.

Mr. Robinson's class is having several examinations this month.

Mary Watkins has begun studying Geography. She likes it very much.

The basket ball season is over and the boys are interested in base-ball now.

Mr. Robinson is expecting to go to Jacksonville to see Mr. Hendricks soon.

Max Wetherby's birthday was March 8. His parents sent him a nice watch.

Lily Holland received a picture of her mother, her brother Ardine and their boat.

On Sunday March 10, Emory Sizemore took some deaf boys to see old Ft. Marion.

Miss Lyne is now teaching Miss Warren's class, and Miss Beaty is teaching Miss Lyne's class.

Feb. 26, was Charlie Manire's birthday. The boys had great fun ducking him in the fountain.

Roxie Jordan's father and grandmother will visit her uncle in Jacksonville, and then they will visit her.

Every Friday night we have our social club. We are glad to have it and hope it will improve our language.

On the tenth of this month some of the girls accompanied Miss McLane to see Mr. and Mrs. Pope for a while.

On March 3, Emory Sizemore and Raymond Rou rode on their wheels eighteen miles. They enjoyed it very much.

We heard that Miss Ruggles had left Miami for St. Augustine two weeks ago. We are very anxious to see her again.

Sarah V. Johnson received a box of candy from her mother on the 10th of this month, and she was very glad to get it.

Not long ago Willard Kirby's brother Crumpton came to see him in an automobile. He gave Willard four dollars.

Miss Beardsley's friend from the North invited her to spend the day with them in town. They had a pleasant time together.

On March 3, Mr. Boggs and thirteen large boys walked to South Beach and back. They stopped to see the Light House.

On the 12th of this month Sarah V. Johnson's mother came to see her and spent several days. Sarah was delighted to see her mother.

Amalia Lorenz's birthday was March 13. She received a nice letter from her father containing a dollar to buy something that she wanted.

On March 12, Edna Kramer's sister, aunt and uncle made her a call. She was surprised and glad to see them. Her uncle gave her three dollars.

Frankie Hawley is now visiting Nettalien Vanderpoel in Jacksonville. She is coming over to see us soon. We are very anxious to see her.

The boys are cleaning out the weeds back of our building, and we will be pleased with the improvement in our yard when the work is done.

On Saturday, March 2, Mr. and Mrs. Pacetti went to Jacksonville to spend several days. They saw Mr. Hendricks and thought that he looked better.

Mr. Boggs, Henry Austin, Arthur Lightbody and Robert Anderson went to the woods to get some sod for our front yard. It will look very pretty soon.

One Saturday night Emory Sizemore took Raymond Rou to the Orpheum Motion Picture Show, and also took him walking around the city. They had a good time.

Luther Holland received a letter from his brother, Ardine, saying that he has given up the idea of going to Atlanta to learn to be a barber this year, but he thinks he will go next year.

On Sunday afternoon, March 10, Mr. Dale, his wife, daughter, mother, and cousin and wife made us a visit. His cousin and wife were from Columbus, Ohio, and were here on their honey-moon trip.

The deaf boys have no basket ball team to play against now because the High School boys have quit basket ball and have gone to playing base ball. Why don't the deaf boys get up a base-ball team too?

On the 9th, of this month Mr. Walker took Lilah Walker, Amalia Lorenz, Lalla Wilson, Fannie Sawyer and Florence Giles for an automobile ride. They rode about eighteen miles and enjoyed it very much.

The deaf boys played basket ball not long ago with the High School boys and again came off victorious by the score of 20 to 14. Thus far we have beaten them twice and our team has every right to be proud of its work. Since the High School boys have taken up base ball now, we will probably have to stop too and begin base ball.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

DEAF DEPARTMENT

Sunday evening February twenty-fifth our Christian Endeavor Society meeting was opened with a prayer by Fannie Varnes, following which a nice talk was given by Rev. Michaels. Some verses were signed by Allie Spears, Ivy Motley, Murray James and Clarence Shaw.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting and gave out the program for the next.

The hymn, "God be with you until we meet again", was signed by Lalla Wilson and Lily Holland. Some business was brought before the society and when this had been attended to, Sarah V. Johnson took up the collection, which amounted to sixty-nine cents.

Rev. Michaels closed the meeting with prayer.
Amalia Lorenz, Secretary.

The meeting of our Christian Endeavor Society for March 3, was held in Miss Bowman's school-room. The meeting was opened with a prayer by Clarence Morris. Sarah V. Johnson gave a very interesting leader's talk on the subject, "Christian Virtues III. Patience."

Selections were given by Minnie Clemons, Lalla Wilson and Amalia Lorenz, following which Bible verses were given by Willard Kirby, Willie Newbern, Annie Clemons and Pearl Holland.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting and gave out the program for the next. Mr. Robinson read a letter to the Society from a former teacher, Mr. E. J. Hendricks. The meeting was closed with a prayer by Willie Townsend.

Amalia Lorenz, Secretary.

BLIND DEPARTMENT

The Christian Endeavor Society held its last meeting in the auditorium on the evening of March 10th. It was opened with a hymn, and prayer by Bessie Sikes.

The secretary then called the roll and read the minutes of the previous meeting, after which another hymn was sung. Pearl Brown, the leader for the evening, then asked Bessie Sikes to read the Bible Lesson, which was taken from the first chapter of St. John. The leader gave an interesting talk on the subject, which was, "Christian Testimony That Counts." Several of the members gave interesting illustrations relating to the subject.

There being no miscellaneous business, the society closed with a hymn and the benediction.

—Bessie Sikes Sec'y.

LITERARY SOCIETY

Blind Department.

The Florida School Lyceum held its last meeting in the auditorium on the evening of March the 9th. As usual, the meeting was called to order by the President.

After the calling of the roll and the reading of the minutes, which minutes were adopted, a very interesting program, consisting of recitations, piano and violin solos, was rendered. The program was highly enjoyed by every one.

Following this, was the critic's report. It was unusually good. The President then asked the Secretary to read the debate subject, which is, "Resolved: That the South is Greater Historically than the North". The speakers for the Affirmative side are, Willie Barrow, Bessie Sikes, and Lola Ashley. Those for the negative are, Mabel Bates, Pearl Brown, and Elmer Mannel. Luther Albritton, Anna Lee Barksdale, and Miss Wilson were appointed as a program committee, after which the program for the meeting was read. As there was no miscellaneous business, the Monitor's report was heard. It, also, was favorable. The society then adjourned to meet again March the twenty-third.

Mabel Bates, Sec'y.

DEAF DEPARTMENT

We met in the auditorium on the seventeenth of February. The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which was followed by a declamation by Raymond Rou. His subject was, "In the Sweet By and By." Mr. Robinson gave us an interesting story instead of an essay. The story tellers were Fannie Varnes, Florence Giles and Willie Townsend. Their stories showed careful preparation. Five boys gave us an amusing dialogue. The Secretary read the program for the next meeting. No business came before the society. Then Miss Beardsley, the critic, came forward and made her report, and the meeting adjourned to assemble again on the second of March.

Lalla Wilson's Secretary.

Patience is as valuable an asset to the Christian as is sunshine to the growing plant. Without sunshine the plant could not rise far from the earth's surface. Without patience, we could not rise above the petty trials and annoyances with which we are beset.

NOTES—BLIND DEPARTMENT

Ella Clements received a prize from Miss Ferguson for leading her class in grammar this month.

Anna Lee Barksdale is delighted to have her Catechism in New York Point, so that she can read it for herself.

Lola Ashley and Mary Agnes McRee have missed each a day or two of school this month because of slight sickness.

Willie Barrow announces that his sister, Mrs. W. E. Bunker, of Jacksonville, will be over to see him at the close of school.

We were pleased to have visit our school rooms a few days ago Mrs. Lee, who was formerly connected with the Tennessee school for the blind.

Mary Agnes McRee says that her mother will certainly be here in a few days. Mrs. McRee is to stay at Mrs. Hood's, where Miss Beaty is boarding.

On Sunday the seventeenth, Lucy Kilbee was pleasantly surprised by a visit from her brother. Mr. Kilbee works near here, and promised to visit Lucy again soon.

What a delightful fortnight we have just had for studying Lowell's Prelude to Part 1 of The Vision of Sir Launfal! Spring is out with old Winter and is shaming him for his recent ill behavior.

"What has your boy learned at school this session?" "That he must be vaccinated, that his eyes are not mates, and that his method of breathing is entirely obsolete."—*Ziegler Magazine*.

We like "The Last of the Mohicans" much better than we did "The Pilot", that other story of Cooper's that we tried to read. "The Last of the Mohicans" is indeed a thrilling tale of Indian life and adventure.

Miss McLane and Mr. Beaty received pretty cards from Lula Barfield recently. Lula is at West Palm Beach, her home, working some and frolicking some, as all normal young folk must do. Best wishes from us, old school mate!

In Mr. Livingston's class, Mary Agnes McRee won a little prize this month for proving herself the champion speller for a given time. Willard Bigelow and Elmer Manuel must be mentioned as winning headmarks in the class just above.

A few nights ago, Mr. Livingston and Mr. Beaty enjoyed a lecture delivered in the Grace M. E.

Church by Dr. T. J. Scott. The following day Mr. Beaty amused his grammar classes with numerous fragments of the lecture relating to language study.

Some of the pupils and teachers spent a very pleasant evening lately listening to the music rendered by the orchestra of the Ponce de Leon Hotel. The trip would have been altogether delightful if the ten o'clock car had waited just a few minutes longer for us.

For months Miss Ferguson has been promising her class a party on Friday night of the first week that she could mark the work of the whole class excellent plus. Such a week finally came the middle of this month, so the little folk enjoyed their frolic and their lemonade and cake.

An interesting visitor to our school-rooms this month was a Rev. Mr. Hyde of Ohio. He happened in during Mabel Bates' Latin half-hour. He was so pleased with Mabel's translation of Caesar that he returned the following day with his young daughter, that she might see the work.

The same night of Miss Ferguson's little entertainment, Mr. Beaty devoted half of the study hour to a unique contest especially for the typewriting class. On the standard keyboard the third row of keys run — Q W E R T U I O P. The object of the contest was to find who could get the longest list of words from these letters in half an hour. Mabel Bates, who wrote eighty, won the prize.

Among those that visited our school and school rooms this month were Dr. Fraser and party from Halifax, Canada.

Dr. Fraser has been for over thirty years at the head of the Halifax School for the Blind, and is a man of wide experience and liberal views, particularly in questions relating to the education and welfare of the Blind. The Doctor was greatly interested in what he saw here, and on leaving gave us a cordial invitation to visit his school so far to the north. As the party journeys northward from St. Augustine, they expect to visit the Georgia school, the South Carolina school, and the North Carolina school, etc. It is always a pleasure to exchange ideas with those engaged in the education of the Blind elsewhere.

About two hundred years ago a London goldsmith called Trotting made and presented to the lady of his heart on her birthday anniversary a thimble of gold, beautifully ornamented and chased, accompanied by a note which introduced the little contraption as a "token of my humble esteem which shall protect those delicate, fair and industrious fingers from prick and scar of needle head." That was the origin of the thimble.—*Exchange*.

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida.

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year.

Rates of advertisement made known on application.

Address all communications and subscriptions to the

FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

School for the Deaf and the Blind,

St. Augustine, Florida

Entered at the Post Office at St. Augustine, Florida, as Second-class matter.

ALBERT H. WALKER
IVAN M. ROBINSON

Editor
Business Manager

Vol. XII

MARCH 1912

No. 6

The following articles are expressions of impressions received while visiting our school recently and we thank our friends for their kind and encouraging words. We had a vague feeling of self-satisfaction that we had a rather nice little school, but now we are all puffed up with a conceit of self-assurance that we have a good school. We hope to make it better.

Superintendent E. McK. Goodwin, of the North Carolina School, says in the Deaf Carolinian:

"It was my pleasure to visit the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind on February 15th and 19th, and it was one of the most pleasant visits to any school that this superintendent has ever made. I have looked forward for years to a visit to the Florida School. Our fullest expectation was realized in finding a most delightful place. The building is a beautiful new structure, and most appropriately finished and equipped.

We found classes in both departments doing excellent work. The primary object of every school is the best results for the special class for which it was created, and while buildings and equipments are necessary for the best results, wise management, and devotion to the cause is of the very first importance. This we found in the Florida School. We could but notice the devotion and interest manifested on every side by every one connected with the school.

The whole plant is a model of neatness and appropriateness. The State of Florida is to be congratulated upon its excellent school, and upon having as superintendent, Mr. A. H. Walker, so thoroughly equipped in every way for the responsible place as its head."

The *Silent Observer*, in speaking of Superintendent Moses' visit, says:

"During their recent Florida trip Superintendent Moses and family visited the Florida School for the Deaf and Blind at St. Augustine and are unstinted in their praises of every body and everything at that splendid institution. The situation of the School is a beautiful one. The buildings are new, commodious, attractive and well arranged. Supt. Moses who has had quite a large experience in building matters, thinks, quality and quantity considered, that President Walker has gotten more, in the way of buildings, for the money expended than he has ever seen elsewhere. The educational work and general affairs of the institution are in most satisfactory condition. President Walker and his good wife are indeed the right people in the right place, and they have a right to be proud of the Florida School, which, from every standpoint, has a very bright future before it."

The delicacy of the situation placed Laurens in an awkward place, but he does his best and says:

"We have wanted for some time to say a few words about Florida and her School for the deaf and the blind. In January we visited the St. Augustine School. When one goes on an inspection trip one does not always see what one wishes to see. The best way to see a school is to deliver bread to it. But in the Florida School we were fortunately placed: we were not lead around, we lead around. We told the President to sit still in his office and we inspected every thing from the ash pan under the stove to the molasses pitcher on the table. Of course the President, naturally, wanted us to be all the time in his machine but we rebelled at times and slipped away to see what the boys were doing out in the corner of the yard.

We have seen in the last few years probably twenty five schools in almost as many states and we are satisfied that there is no where in the United States a more model little school than the Florida School. It is a small school and hence has to a very marked degree the home life. We have seen schools built upon a more expensive scale but never upon a more artistic one. We believe the secret of the success of the Florida School lies in the abundance of love shown by all for all."

The State Board of Control will at their meeting in July next let contracts for our Hospital and Industrial Building. We have an appropriation of \$7,500 for the former and \$30,000 for the latter. The architect is now busy with plans and specifications for these buildings. With the completion of these new buildings, our new plant will have cost so far about \$130,000. There are other buildings necessary

to carry on the work successfully and the next legislature, which meets in April 1913, will be asked to make appropriations for these buildings.

“The Florida school seems to be the Mecca this winter for superintendents and teachers from other states. Messrs. Goodwin of North Carolina, Moses of Tennessee and Laurens Walker of South Carolina have come and gone and Mr. Jones of Ohio is expected according to the HERALD. Besides these, Superintendents Fraser of the Nova Scotia school for the blind and Oliphant of the Georgia school for the blind are looked for. Say, Brother Walker, please keep a berth for us, because after having buffeted with those Dakota blizzards for a while we may find it necessary to follow Brother Jones' example and come down there to bask in the balmy winter breezes of the Everglades State.”—*The Lone Star*.

The original “Fountain of Youth” is only a few blocks from the school. Visit us and become rejuvenated before attacking the North Dakota climate.

The English language is a flexible language and is rich in many ways, but it has always suffered for want of a pronoun that would indicate both genders, a pronoun that would express in one word the third person singular as applied to both genders.

We say “each man and and woman should do his or her best.” This is heavy. We need a word that will eliminate superfluous words. Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Chicago's Superintendent of schools, has introduced the word “hiser” for “his or her,” “himer” for “him or her,” and “her” for “he or she”. She used the following illustration:

“A principal should so conduct hiser school that each pupil would be engaged in something that is profitable to himer and where the pupil is required to use knowledge in school in accomplishing hiser task”

All of which is respectfully referred to the editor of the *Alabama Messenger*.

On the 4th inst. we had Superintendent J. W. Jones, of the Ohio school, and his good wife, with us for a short visit. He made a thorough inspection of our work and plant and expressed himself as pleased with all he saw. On Wednesday morning before departing for Knoxville, Tenn., he made short addresses to both the deaf and the blind children in the auditorium, both of which were enjoyed by the pupils. He also made a few remarks to the deaf and to the blind pupils at the same time. As this was his first attempt at speaking and at the same time inter-

preting his remarks into the sign language, he was what we might term an eminent success.

We have often remarked at the manner in which Supt. Jones has placed himself and his school in the front ranks and we have often wondered at his remarkable managerial and pedagogical gifts, but we have discovered that much of his success is due to the wisdom, judgement and tact of Mrs. Jones.

We were delighted to have these good people visit us and we trust they left us with as pleasant memories of their visit as their presence left inspiration and joy with us.

It was our purpose to say something in this issue of the elevation of Prof. J. W. Blattner, of the Texas School, to the Superintendency of the North Dakota School, but the other editors of the school papers have about exhausted all the good things to say so we can only add our endorsement to all that has been written.

Once, a number of years ago, when we were much younger than now, it was our good fortune to serve for six years as a teacher under Prof. Blattner in the Texas School. We perhaps did not appreciate him in those days as we should have done. We had never had any large responsibility placed upon our shoulders and naturally our perspective was not always the same as his; but as the years passed on and responsibility became a part of our life, we often draw upon the knowledge and experience gained from this man. Our apprenticeship and instruction under him in Texas is of value today in the management of our school.

The Texas School has sent out a number of men to become heads of other schools. Harris Taylor, J. H. W. Williams, Paul Martin, W. E. Taylor, J. W. Thomas and the writer are products of the Texas School and Prof. Blattner.

We know he will serve North Dakota well. We congratulate the State Board of Control upon the wisdom of the selection.

We stand committed to the pedagogical motto of “Banish Signs from the School Room,” and in a recent issue of the HERALD we made bold to remark that if our young graduates of Gallaudet College who desire to enter the profession would adopt the above motto that more positions would be open to them. Their method of presentation would then be equal if not better than the oral method of presentation. Some of the old deaf teachers who have been wedded to the old system of sign presentation have been forced to abandon it to hold their positions. The ratio of deaf teachers to hearing teachers hasn't

been maintained of late years. There is a reason. We contend that it is because deaf teachers will use the sign language in the school-room. The deaf maintain that it is because of the oral propaganda and the great increase in the number of teachers under this method. We are of the opinion still that the deaf teachers of the deaf use signs too freely in their school-rooms, notwithstanding the stand taken by our deaf friends.

There is a true ring to the article in the last *Annals* by Prof. Tillinghast. Deaf teachers are needed in our schools and more of them, but until the deaf adjust themselves to the new order of things and heartily and enthusiastically subscribe to this doctrine, their number in the profession will never be materially increased.



One of the most interesting magazines published is the National Geographic Magazine. It is a semi-scientific publication, devoting a greater part of its pages to ethnography. The pictures, largely reproductions from original photographs taken by Mr. David G. Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer of the Department of Agriculture, are decidedly instructive and they alone are worth the price of the magazine.

The Volta Review, "An Illustrated Monthly of Things Worth Knowing," has presumably made arrangements whereby it has access to the old cuts of the National Geographic Magazine and uses them in a very discriminating manner. These cuts are worthy of reproduction many times over, but what is the connection between a publication devoted to the increase and diffusion of knowledge relating to the deaf and a reproduction of the Geographic Magazine's cuts?

The incongruity of the situation presents itself very strongly when we at random take up a copy of the Review and peruse its contents—a potpourri, a medley, and not an harmonious whole.

We are not one of the elect and are not admitted into that close "inner circle," consequently cannot say why this hybrid publication was evolved and why issued.

The Geographic Magazine has found that there is a place for it in current literature, but we do not care to subscribe for two copies of the same paper.

There is unquestionably a field, although a limited one, for a publication devoted to the diffusion of knowledge relating to the deaf; but this field is too circumscribed for two magazines of similar interests and advocating different methods.

The *Annals*, first in the field, has been partially subsidized by the various schools and in an unpretentious manner has been able to continue in the

even tenor of its way without any serious financial difficulty.

The Review, without this subsidy and without any endowment fund, has not been able to enlarge its paid circulation list to a point where it would be self-sustaining. Of course Dr. Bell has the power to stamp success upon it, but this strength must come from his pocket and we venture the suggestion that the good Doctor thinks he has about "did his duty" in regard to financial matters along this line.

Without some more pecuniary assistance from Dr. Bell, we can see but one solution to the future of the Review, unless it can be arranged to consolidate or combine the Review and the Annals and this under present conditions cannot be undertaken with the suspicions of even a modicum of success.

The present management of the Review is struggling not to improve but to keep it alive. And he is fulfilling the position right heroically and nobly.



MINUTES OF THE TEACHERS' MEETING

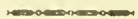
The March teachers' meeting which was held Saturday evening, the sixteenth, was called to order by the president.

The President's remarks and the Secretary's report was followed by a violin solo by Miss Cooper.

Miss Wilson's paper entitled "An Understanding Fairy" was much enjoyed, as was the piano solo by Miss Virginia Walker.

With the opening of the Query box and the appointment of a program committee the meeting adjourned for a Social Hour.

Mildred L. Rees, Secretary.



Before we can bring happiness to others we must be happy ourselves; nor will happiness abide with us unless we confer it on others."—*Maeterlinck*.



ROLL OF HONOR

FOR THE THREE WEEKS ENDING MARCH 23, 1912
Based upon Deportment, Punctuality and Neatness.

Deaf Department	Blind Department
Dalton Blue	Willie Barrow
Lalla Wilson	
Raymond Rou	
Hayne Hunter, Jr.	
Rena Thompson	

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

The *Maryland Bulletin* has come to our office in her latest attractive style of dress with her new type and paper. And the heading is more becoming than ever.

The school for the Deaf, at Austin, Texas, passed through a terrific wind and rain storm which did a great deal of damage to the buildings, amounting to several thousand of dollars.

There is residing in Memphis, Tenn., a deaf gentleman by the name of Mr. Ben. Oppenheimer, now eighty-four years of age, who has the distinction of being one of the very few deaf to serve in the Civil War. He was a Confederate soldier.—*Ex.*

The report of proceedings of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf held at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, at Delavan, Wisconsin last July is an unusually interesting number. There is something for the oralist, the combinist and the artist—a great deal of variety.

Mr. W. A. Caldwell, who was at one time head of this school and at one time teacher in the east and for many years the head teacher at the California school is now the worthy successor of Dr. Warren Wilkinson, Mr. Keith having resigned after two years' service. We hope to see Mr. Caldwell there for a good many years.

This seems to be an epoch of opening new schools for the deaf in some foreign countries. A school for the deaf has just been opened at Marsovan, in Armenia. It is known as the "Martha-a-King Memorial School for the Deaf". Miss Golene Philadelphens, who has spent two years at the Clarke School, Northampton, Mass., is in charge of this school.

In the January Number of Women's Foreign Missionary Societies of the Presbyterian church it is announced that the Jubilee Offering of the New York Society, amounting to \$79,140.60, has been apportioned to various fields, a part of it going towards the endowment of Mrs. A. T. Mills' School for the Deaf at Chefoo, China. This will be good news to all of Mrs. Mills' many friends in this country and in Europe.—*Ex.*

The Duchess of Vizen, who was Miss Anita Stewart, of New York, daughter of Mrs. James H. Smith and heiress of "Silent" Smith's millions, whose husband Prince Miguel, of Bragonza at the time of the marriage, renounced his claims to the Portuguese throne and became the Duke of Vizen is now totally deaf. She attributed her deafness to climbing mountains at her mother's place recently.

GENERAL LOCALS

Mr. Robinson spent a week end in Jacksonville not long ago.

Mrs. Johnson came for a visit to her daughter, Sarah V., last week.

Misses Lyne and Rees attended a dance at the Alcazar not long ago.

New water pipes are being laid from the water works to our school building.

Some of the teachers attended Miss Gibbs' card party Monday evening, March 18th.

Friends of Miss Bowman will stop soon in the Ancient City for a few days on their way to Cuba.

Misses Wilson, Bowman, Lyne and Rees were invited to a tea at Miss Hopkins one afternoon last week.

We are glad that Mr. Hendricks continues to improve. He expects to leave for Ashville N. C. in the near future.

Miss Beardsley's friends of South Dakota who have been in St. Augustine several months, left for their home last week.

Miss Virginia Walker, daughter of Pres. and Mrs. Walker, was confirmed at Trinity Episcopal church on the evening of March 3rd.

We are delighted that Miss Rlyne, who is sick at Flagler Hospital, is getting along nicely and hope that she will soon be with us.

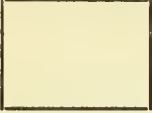
Mr. C. S. Fraser, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, visited our school March 11th. Mr. Fraser is at the head of the school for the blind in Halifax.

Supt. and Mrs. J. W. Jones, of the Ohio School for the Deaf, spent several days last month with Mr. and Mrs. Walker. They were well pleased with our school.

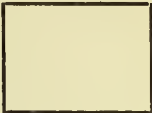
Miss Warren, Mrs. Warren and Mrs. Elkin left Saturday March 9th for Atlanta, where Miss Warren will spend a week before going to her home in Kentucky.

A Mr. Dudley, who graduated from Gallaudet College in 1896, visited this school not long ago. He has been in Mexico for the past nine and a half years, connected with his brother who is a railroad contractor. Mr. Dudley brought his mother to Florida, and expects to remain for some time, visiting through the state.

He and Mr. Robinson had quite a great deal to say, as he had been in Mexico so long that he had lost track of his old College mates, and Mr. Robinson was able to enlighten him about some of them.



CHILDREN'S PAGE



THE CLOUDS.

White clouds, white clouds,
 In the blue sky,
 When the wind blows,
 You go floating by.
 When the wind stops,
 You all stand still,
 Like pretty white sheep,
 On a blue hill.

DONALD AND REX.

Donald had a big dog named Rex. He often harnessed him to his sled. Then he sat on the sled and Rex drew him around. One day Rex saw a rabbit. He chased it. The sled upset and Donald fell off. He hit his head against a post. The next day there was a big bump on his head.—*Sel.*

THE SQUIRREL'S HOME.

A hole in the tree is the squirrel's home,
 And a merry fellow is he.
 He works all day from morn till night,
 As busy as busy can be.

MICE.

Some little mice once lived in a house where there was no cat.

They were very happy and had great fun.

But one day a cat came to live there, too, and then their fun was over.

If they only looked out, that old cat was sure to be after them!

They could think of no good way to get the cat out of the house.

One very little mouse said, "If we can't get her out, we can put a bell on her. And then we shall know when she is coming."

"Good! Good!" said the other mice.

But one very old mouse said, "Who will put the bell on the cat?"

The mice looked at each other, but did not know what to say.

Just then the cat came in, and the mice ran away.

I can ——— my face.
 I can ——— my hair.
 I can ——— my hands.
 I can ——— my shoes.
 I can ——— a letter.
 I can ——— a book.
 I can ——— the pencils into the box.
 I can ——— my bed.
 I can ——— a ball.

GOOD ADVICE.

Be good, be true,
 In all you do,
 And do the best you can,
 Do well, do right;
 With all your might,
 So grow an honest man.

MR. AND MRS. CRAB.

Mr. and Mrs. Crab live in the sand by the sea-side. Mr. Crab has a smooth flat shell on his back. The crab has eight legs and two hands. One hand is large; the other is small. He fights with the big hand, and takes his food with the little hand.

Mr. Crab digs his home in the sand. Mrs. Crab does not dig. Her hands are small and weak. She never fights. If she gets into any trouble she runs home, or to a hole in a rock.

Crabs are of many colors. They are brown, green, yellow, and blue.

When a crab is boiled it turns to a bright red color.

Crabs are covered with a hard shell. When Mr. Crab finds that his shell is too small for him he takes it off. He is then a poor, soft, cold thing. His body is covered with a skin, very soft, like glue. In a few days it gets hard. It is just as big as Mr. Crab and fits his shape.

The little crabs change their shell very often because they grow so fast.

There are many, many kinds of crabs and they live in all parts of the world.—*Sel.*

NOTES—DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Mabel Bates is beginning the Moonlight Sonata, and thinks she will like it very much.

Little Harry Pitman and Rosie Nasarellah read Braille music beautifully.

We are all looking forward to the recital we are to give in April.

The choral class is learning Mendelssohn's May Song. It makes us all think of Commencement.

THE PROGRAM MUSIC OF YESTERDAY.

SERIOUS musicians cannot fail to see the humorous side of the clap-tra program music frequently heard played by popular bands and orchestras. A slow movement, a polka, a bugle call, and a galop, all thoroughly seasoned and punctuated, is supposed to represent anything from the Battle of Gettysburg to the ascent of San Juan Hill. This, however, is by no means a new pastime for hard-working composers. Program music of this sort has been written and published for years. The more pathetic and sanguine the title the worse the piece itself usually proved. The following are a few of the titles of be found in the British Library, which leave us to imagine what the music of by gone days must have been. Apparently in order to move a battle to the parlor, all that was necessary was to open the piano or the harpsichord. *The Victory Over the Dutch Fleet, The Royal Embarkation at Greenwich, The Battle of Egypt, The Landing of the Brave 42d Infantry in England, The Victory of Admiral Duncan, Nelson and the Navy, The Sufferings of the Queen of France.* These pieces are now all obsolete, and cannot be found upon the shelves of music publishers, but only in Museums. Dussek and Steibelt were among the composers whose taste did not lead them to avoid these banalities. The details of the suffering of the queen, which the lace-draped fingers of yesteryear were supposed to draw from the keyboard were, for instance: The Queen's imprisonment (largo); she reflects on her former greatness (maestoso); they separate her from her children (agitata assai); they pronounce the Sentence of Death (allegro con furial); her resignation to her fate (adagio innocente); reflections of the night before her execution (andanth agitata); they enter the prison door; funeral march; invocation to the Almighty; the guillotine drops. (This was shown by a rapid descending glissando scale); the Apotheosis. Alas, if only the poor little pleasure-loving queen could have been punished by the innocent and painless manner in which these details are told on the keyboard!

The Battle of Prague was the program *piece de resistance* of our great-grandmothers. Even Beethoven bargained to write a *Battle of Copenhagen*, but owing to the unwillingness of the publisher to give him the sum he wanted, he refused to write the composition. After all, the difference between the program music of yesterday and the symphonic poems in which Strauss and others try to tell a tale with music, is a difference of kind rather than of substance. Program music often reminds one of the cry of the little London newsboy, who attempted to sell his paper with the promise: "Ere y'ar guv'nor; all the 'orrible and disgustin' details!"

A MUCH NEGLECTED PRINCIPLE.

I learned in Germany that the most neglected principle of piano technic is the *sideward* movement of the wrist, yet it is indispensable in passages which run up or down the keyboard and return again. The wrist should lead the hand in such passages and go ahead of it, as it were. All artists who are public performers understand this principle perfectly well, but unfortunately they do not *teach* it. They do it instinctively, just as a person *walks*, without thinking particularly how he is putting out his feet. It is a fortunate thing that Providence decreed we should master the technic of learning to walk in our infancy, for if we had to learn it later in life from good teachers who knew how to walk, we would be in the same plight that the students of music without any training in childhood are in who take music lessons after they are eighteen years of age. It would take us a long time to go a mile if we had to stop and think how we should place our steps, but we learned this in our infancy, through many a bump and many a fall.

AN EXCELLENT GERMAN CUSTOM.

The teacher is confronted with the problem as to how he can break in the stiff or weak fingers and take out the rigidity of wrist and arm of the pupil who has had no hand training as a child. He can only accomplish this by putting him back into elementary finger exercises and by insisting on slow practice of the same. The importance of following the old German custom of counting *out loud* cannot be overestimated, yet I think all teachers will agree with me that it is next to impossible to *make* the pupils do this. It is a good deal of trouble to do it, and ninety-nine pupils out of a hundred have no sense of rhythm, anyway. They know little about it and care less. The teacher is obliged to keep at the pupils all the while, to force them to a realization of the time. What they are after is the time of a piece of music. They play the easy parts fast and the hard ones slowly. The worst battles I have had with my pupils have been over making them study slowly and count out loud.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

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Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or too blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, dumb or blind, in sound mind and body, and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. The best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

To parents who are unable to pay, tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the School is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but they should not expect to be entertained at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well-regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

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The Florida School Herald

APRIL
1912



PRINTED BY THE PUPILS OF THE
FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA



MANUAL ALPHABET

Cultivating Success

Miss Alice Bowman

Read at the Teachers' Meeting in April



MOTHER CAT will at first bring dead mice for the kittens to play with. The little ones will growl and stick their tiny teeth in the bodies of the uuresisting mice. Later on, mice that are only disabled will be brought and the kittens will have some resistance to overcome. Finally uninjured mice are brought, and if they escape from the kittens, they are caught by the mother and brought back. In this way confidence and real ability develop. Some times it happens that a kitten is badly bitten by a mouse, and the effect will be that the kitten is spoiled as a good mouser because it has been frightened.

Kittens are very much like children in this fundamental respect. The beginners are given work to do in which they can succeed, so that they know they can do what is before them. Wnere this is not done, habits of failure are established; and habits of failure are injurious. A child will keep on being a failure until somebody discovers something that he can do, then he will succeed and keep on succeeding.

That child is in a well-nigh hopeless condition in whom we can find nothing to approve.

No teacher should impress the children with the fact that they are failures.

Our work of developing in our pupils the right mental attitude toward the activities and duties of school takes on an added solemnity when we reflect that the habits they form there will probably control their views of life and its opportunities.

The reason why so many people fail to accomplish what they are capable of in life is because they are ready to accept their limitations. When the call

AN INSTITUTIONAL CREED.

"To settle all differences without coming to me indicates representing me **PERSONALLY** and denotes **Institutional Co-operation**.

"To consider your department of the greatest importance, but to keep it clearly within the bounds of the general institution procedure and to ask for it no privileges or concessions that every other department might not have is **Institutional Justice**.

"To give your duty hours fully and energetically—to be prompt in your coming and going—to count your time off duty strictly to the minute and to be on duty the full number of days exclusive of vacations is **Institutional Faithfulness**.

"To keep you temper under control; to see the other side of the question as well as your own; to **BE** just even to mercifulness [not merely to say you are] and to smile, is **Institutional Happiness**.

"To say only what you know to be so; to stretch it not one iota; to put no false emphasis on it, is **Institutional Truthfulness**.

"To remember always that you are working for **THE** great cause that the institution stands for; not only to speak well but to think well of your fellow employees of every grade; to stand up for their good qualities through thick and thin; to encourage much and blame only when blame is inevitable and then in a constructive manner only, and to hold the 'cause' above all personal consideration, that is **Institutional Loyalty**.

"To build ever so patiently and when your house is finished to have it blown down—then to smile and build again, using your past experiences to make the new structure more perfect, is **Institutional Efficiency**.

"To know that all of these things apply to yourself and let that concern you, without thinking of how well it applies to some one else is **Common Sense**."

—R. E. JOHNSTON, Superintendent of the Training School at Vineland, New Jersey.

to action comes, a host of discouraging thoughts arise. Thus opportunity for effort is lost and so is another and another, until they become slaves to distrust.

Therefore in order to get the best out of children the most important thing to do is to believe in them, to give work that they can do, and then frankly recognize their success.

AN ODE TO SPRING.

You see my name on the program to-night,
 And if I could only escape by flight,
 No doubt it would give you sincerest delight.
 If I were Mr. Walker, I'd tell a rich tale,
 And throw all the company into a gale.
 The minute particulars I'd slightly amend
 And add a rare racy bit to the end.
 If I were Miss Cooper, I'd play a fine tune.
 If I were Mr. Beaty, I'd sail a balloon,
 With the gas I could furnish clear up to the
 moon.

If I were Miss Crocker, I'd serve some ice-cream,
 If I were Miss Wilson, I'd sing like a dream.
 But as the committee has singled out me,
 And asked for an ode, a rare ode it shall be!
 You have asked, my dear friends for "An Ode
 to the Spring,"

A nightingale's song for a poor owl to sing.
 And now I but ask that you take what I bring,
 And kindly pronounce it a very fine thing.
 And if your strict conscience does prick you the
 while,

Just cover the pang with a sweet social smile.
 O beauteous Spring! when all nature is fair,
 When green is the grass and oppressive the air,
 When forth in the morning the sweet flowers do
 peep,

And you only want to turn over and sleep.
 O glorious Spring! when the long days are hot,
 And you shrivel away to a single grease spot.
 When the teacher is languid the pupils are dull,
 And from knowledge's fair fields only nonsense
 you cull.

In thy balmy night air,
 O thou ravishing Spring!
 The gentle mosquito his soft lay doth sing.
 The Florida Nightingales these we may call,
 Who have solaced man's sorrows since poor
 Adam's fall.

When in the night watches all lonely is he,
 They cheer his sad heart with their brisk compa-
 ny.

And when in dull slumber his senses are steeped,
 At their marvelous touch his whole being doth
 leap.

Or if of a musical nature bent,
 They fill all his soul with a wonderous content.
 At evening in Spring, in the light of the moon,
 Beneath the dark skies happy lovers do spoon;
 And whisper sweet nothings that mean every-
 thing,

And seal their soft vows with a sparkling ring.
 And then in the wee hours at parting, with bliss,
 They fill up their cups with a sweet goodnight
 kiss.

O season of seasons! for poets to sing,

We all will agree there's no season like spring.
 And if of all spring I must single a day,
 Hurrah for the twenty-third of May.

—MISS LUCILE FERGUSON.

LUCK COMES TO THE BELL BOY.

"Luck," said a man who believes in it, "comes
 to different people in different ways. I know a man
 who is now about as well fixed as most men would
 want to be, whose luck came to him in helping a
 man on with an overcoat.

"He was a bell-boy then in a hotel and one day
 a big man who was big and prosperous financially as
 well as physically, and who had just got his overcoat
 out of the coat room, turned on him and said:

"Here, boy, help me on with this coat," at the
 same time tossing the big coat to him and turning
 away. The boy didn't begin to be big enough to do
 it, and asking him was just the big man's little joke,
 for he was a good natured man; but the next minute
 the big man felt the coat going on his shoulders al-
 right. Turning around he saw the boy stepping
 down from a chair which had been standing near,
 and which he had grabbed the minute the man turn-
 ed his back.

"This tickled the big man very much, and he
 took the small boy into his office, and practically the
 boy's fortune was made from that minute, for he had
 the stuff in him to make good; as well as the brains
 to meet his luck half way when it came."—*American
 Boy.*

Blessings on thee, barefoot boy,
 You must be a happy soul.
 How we envy you your joy
 Splashing in your swimming hole.
 —Youngstown Telegram.

Blessings on thee, barefoot boy.
 Ah your ways are glad and sweet.
 Nights, though, end the long day's joy
 For you have to wash your feet.
 —Houston Post,

Blessings on thee, barefoot boy,
 You must be happy, heavens knows
 Still on the river bank
 Squeezing mud up through your toes.
 —Johnstown Democrat.

Blessings on thee, barefoot boy,
 How we pity you—oh, gee,
 When you in your childish joy
 Step upon a bumblebee!
 —Los Angeles Express.

Blessings on thee, barefoot boy,
 Who has glee that thine can match
 When thou dost, pursuing joy,
 Hustle through a brier patch?
 —Chicago Record-Herald.

Blessings on thee, barefoot boy,
 We can tell just how you feel
 With a bandage on your toe
 And a stone-bruise on your heel.
 —Virginia Guide.

Blessings on thee, barefoot boy,
 But, oh, what a wail of woe
 When in your chase of a forlorn pup
 You stub your great big toe.
 —Florida School Herald.

NOTES—DEAF DEPARTMENT

The weather is very beautiful and spring-like now.

A photographer recently took pictures of our school.

Willie Townsend's pansies have begun to bloom.

Some of the girls are expecting boxes containing Easter dresses.

Most all of the boys have their hair clipped and they look very funny.

Mr. Robinson's class in Physics is now having experiments in electricity.

The boys have almost finished putting water-pipes around our buildings.

Fannie Varnes received a pretty white dress from her mother for Easter.

The water pipes are nearly completed and we will soon have enough water.

Mrs. McRee spent several days with her daughter, Mary Agnes, last week.

Florence Giles received a very pretty pair of low shoes from her mother recently.

Henry Austin received a box of good things to eat from his home not long ago.

Sometimes Mr. Robinson takes his class out for short walks. They enjoy them very much.

Clarabell Cone and Fannie and Grace Sawyer went to town with Miss Willie McLane last Saturday.

On March 24th, Mary Watkins received a nice letter from her mother containing one dollar.

Mary Jim Crump received a box from home containing two new dresses and other things.

Arthur Lightbody's parents are expecting to come to see him and his sister Irene this week.

Frankie Hawley, a former pupil, is making us a visit now, and we hope she will stay a long time.

Ben Lorenz sent a copy of the "Herald" to his friend, Will Wheeler, who lives at Kissimmee, Fla.

Mr. Dale's little daughter spent Sunday at our school several weeks ago, and we enjoyed having her.

Not long ago Willie Townsend received a box containing a fine cake and other good things from home.

About the middle of March, Clarabell Cone received a pair of pretty white shoes from her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Elzy Pacetti have moved to Jacksonville, as Mr. Pacetti can get plenty of work to do there.

On March 26, Amalia Lorenz received a little box of roses from her father. She was delighted to get them.

Not long ago Lalla Wilson received a post card from Miss Warren and she was both surprised and glad to get it.

Max Wetherby received a post card containing the pictures of two pretty houses that his father and uncle own.

Not long ago Miss McLane and the girls took a walk to Burton's Island. They enjoyed looking at the animals there.

The boys are very anxious to see the Southern Championship Motor boat races on the third, fourth, and fifth of April.

Henry Austin and Willie Townsend are now in Mr. Robinson's class, but Miss Rupley still gives them speech reading.

Sarah V. Johnson was greatly delighted by a visit from her mother not long ago. Her mother went to Ft. Pierce on March 30.

Some of the girls got post cards from their former school mate, Virginia Fullwood. She hopes that she can come to school next year.

The boys will be glad when the magnolias bloom in April, so that they can gather the beautiful fragrant blossoms and give them to their friends.

Lily Holland received a post card from her former teacher, Miss Nettie B. Newell, not long ago. She was delighted to hear from this well beloved friend.

Miss Beardsley took her class to walk through the woods, and she gave Robert Anderson, Luther Holland, Lily Holland and Rena Thompson a nature study lesson.

Not long ago Willie Townsend ordered a pair of roller skates from Chicago, but when they came they were a disappointment, for they were of a poor quality and too small.

As a reward for their faithful work in laying the new water pipes, Mr. Walker let the boys go to moving pictures on Saturday evening, March 23. The trip was a present from Mr. Walker, and was much appreciated by the boys.

Edna Kramer received a letter from her sister on March 29, saying that her aunt and uncle were in St. Petersburg, Florida. She did not know when they would go back North. She said that she and Edna would go North for a few months when school was out.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

DEAF DEPARTMENT

Sunday evening the thirty-first of March we had our Christian Endeavor Society meeting in Miss Bowman's school-room. The meeting was opened with a prayer by Willard Kirby. Raymond Rou signed a nice hymn and then Charlie Manire gave the Leader's Talk. Some selections were given by Amalia Lorenz, Henry Austin and Luther Holland, following which some nice verses were signed by Bertha Tyson, Eugenia Roberts and Dalton Blue. The secretary then read the minutes of the previous meeting and gave out the program for the next meeting. There was an election for officers, which resulted as follows: President, Sarah V. Johnson; Vice-President, Willie Townsend; Secretary, Henry Austin; Treasurer, Luther Holland. There was no business to come before the society so the meeting was closed by William Lewis with a prayer.—Amalia Lorenz, Secretary.

Sunday evening, April 7th, our Christian Endeavor Society met in Miss Bowman's school-room at 6:15 o'clock. The meeting was opened with a prayer by Fannie Varnes, following which a nice hymn was signed by Lalla Wilson and Lily Holland. Their subject was, "Jesus Lover of My Soul."

The leader's talk was given by Roxie Jordan. Her subject was, "The Kind of Life We Shall Wish We Had Lived." Stories were given by Willie Townsend, Max Wetherby and Minnie Clemons. Bible verses were given by Allie Spears and Walter Dean. The Secretary then read the minutes of the previous meeting. There was no business to come before the society and the treasurer took up the collection which amounted to thirty-one cents. The meeting was closed with a prayer by Fannie Sawyer.

Henry Austin, Sec'y.

BLIND DEPARTMENT

On the evening of April 7th, our Christian Endeavor Society met in the auditorium at 6:15 o'clock, as usual. After the first hymn and the opening prayer, the Secretary called the roll and read the minutes of the last meeting.

After the singing of a second hymn, the leader, Miss Wilson, was given charge. Her subject for the evening was, "Success That Counts", and she led us in a most interesting meeting.

Under miscellaneous business, Miss Wilson, Mabel Bates and Willie Barrow were appointed as a committee to look into the "Quiet Hour" work, and Mr. Beaty was named on a committee of one to send a letter to Kissimmee expressing our regrets that we cannot attend the gathering there in May.

There being no further business, we sang the closing hymn, repeated the benediction, and adjourned.

Elmer Manuel, Sec'y.

LITERARY SOCIETY

DEAF DEPARTMENT

The meeting of the Ciceronian Literary Society for March 16, met in the chapel at 6:30 o'clock. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting which were accepted. First on the program was a declamation by Ben Lorenz, Clarence Morris and Arthur Lightbody. The second number was a story by Raymond Rou and then followed a dialogue by five of the boys. No remarks or business came before the society so after the critic's report, the meeting adjourned.

Lalla Wilson, Secretary.

The meeting for March 30, was opened with a declamation by Roxie Jordan. Lalla Wilson, Amalia Lorenz and Jean Walker gave us some good stories. Then followed an amusing dialogue by the little girls. A few items of business came before the society, and then Mr. Robinson, the critic, made his report.

The meeting adjourned to meet again on the thirteenth of April.

Lalla Wilson, Sec'y.

Blind Department.

The Florida School Lyceum held its last meeting in the auditorium on the evening of April the sixth. After the President had called the society to order, the Secretary called the roll and read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were adopted.

As this was the evening for our debate, the subjects, "Resolved; That the South is Greater Historically than the North" was read. The debate which followed was very interesting, and each speaker's speech showed that he had put much thought on the subject. The affirmative side came out victorious.

The Critic's report was unusually good. After it had been given, the Secretary was asked to read the program for the next meeting. As there was no miscellaneous business, the Monitor's report was heard. It was not so good. The Society then adjourned to meet again April the twentieth.

Mabel Bates, Sec'y.

Additional Society Notes.—Deaf Department.

Sunday evening, March 24th, our Christian Endeavor Society meeting was opened with a prayer by Lalla Wilson and then Roxie Jordan, Minnie Clemons and Sarah V. Johnson gave us a nice hymn.

The leader's subject, "The Saloon and its Allies" was signed by Rena Thompson. Bible verses were given by Clarence Shaw, Pearl Holland and Blanche Tyson following which the secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting and the program for the next meeting.

Mr. Walker gave us an interesting story and then Sarah V. Johnson, the treasurer took the collection which amounted to ninety-one cents. The meeting closed with a prayer by Mary Jim Crump.

Amalia Lorenz, Secretary.

NOTES—BLIND DEPARTMENT

On the night of Easter Monday, Miss Ferguson treated her class to candy, and they were delighted with the treat.—Lucy Kilbee.

On the sixth of this month, Miss Ferguson and Miss Wilson spent the day at North Beach. The day was beautiful, and they both reported a fine time.—Bessie Sikes.

Miss Rees has just finished oiling and putting new ribbons on the typewriters, and the pupils, who use the machines, are delighted to have the machines in good order once more.—Lucy Kilbee.

Of late the members of the Reading Circle have been listening to a little book on etiquette, called "Don'ts". The majority of us have been greatly benefited by this little book.—Pearl Brown.

Anna Lee Barksdale, Lola Ashley, Elmer Manuel and Luther Albritton have just finished Tarr and McMurry's Home Geography, Part II, and are now standing an examination on it.—Mabel Bates.

Sometime ago, Miss Ferguson promised Mamie Reed a point slate if she would learn how to write New York Point. At last Mamie has accomplished the feat, and has received the prize.—Lucy Kilbee.

The reading class has just started "The Winning of Barbara Worth", one of Harold Bell Wright's books. It is a Western story, and is full of adventure; so we think we shall like it very much.—Bessie Sikes.

We did not, as usual, hunt our Easter eggs. They were distributed among us on the girls' veranda. Nevertheless, we enjoyed them the same as ever, and feel very grateful to the "Rabbits" for the treat.—Pearl Brown.

Mr. Walker recently had some relief maps of the Panama Canal Zone ordered for this department. These maps will furnish the pupils a good idea of this zone, which will be of great advantage to them.—Mabel Bates.

On the sixth of this month, Mary Agnes McRee, Anna Lee Barksdale and Lola Ashley spent the morning in the city with Miss McLane. They report that they had a delightful time, and hope to go again soon.—Mabel Bates.

Miss Ferguson's arithmetic class is having examination now. Miss Ferguson has promised to

take all those that make over ninety down town and treat them. They are all working hard, but Mary Agnes McRee is ahead so far.—Bessie Sikes.

Mabel Bates, Lucy Kilbee, and Pearl Brown have just finished studying Mr. Lowell's well-known poem, "The Vision of Sir Launfal". Their examination papers show that they have a fair understanding of many of its beautiful thoughts.—Pearl Brown.

Teacher—"What is longitude"?

Pupil—"Longitude is distance measured East or West of "a picked-out-place".

Teacher—"What is the capital of China"?

Pupil—"Topiko".

THE CLOUDS.

Perhaps the grandest and most beautiful ornaments with which God has adorned nature are the clouds. They are some times dark and threatening, some times bright and tranquil.

To one who is strongly imaginative, the clouds furnish several series of delightful pictures. Let us enclose one of these series in a volume whose coverings shall be the beginning and ending of a day. Was there ever a more wonderful picture book? It lies open to all of us! The first picture that we look upon is the rising sun. Ah! how beautiful! The soft fleecy clouds now present themselves above us in various shapes, which are perfect imitations of the objects below them. First, we see a little brook teeming with silvery fishes. On the banks of this streamlet, little white daisies nod to and fro in the breeze. Next, a broad expanse of whiteness lies before us. This may well be compared to a desert. Snowcapped mountains almost surround this region. As the sun shines down upon the mountain crests, the snow sparkles like so many little diamonds. The next scene is a broad river whose waters are of a sapphire hue. Light sail boats frolic side by side on the clear smooth waters. On the opposite bank of the river, and on the last page of this wonderful book, we behold the most beautiful picture of all. 'Tis the magnificent sunset. The glory that eternally shines around the throne of the divine artist is reflected in this scene. The soft mellow tints which harmonize so beautiful draw our thoughts away from care and sorrow, inspire us, and fill us with undaunted faith and hope.—Pearl Brown.

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the school.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year.

Rates of advertisement made known on application.

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St. Augustine, Florida

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ALBERT H. WALKER
IVAN M. ROBINSON

Editor
Business Manager

Vol. XII

APRIL 1912

No. 7

School will close on the 23rd of May. The pupils will leave for their homes on that date.

On another page will be found the program of the recital given by the pupils of the blind department. Much credit is due Misses Wilson and Cooper, who have charge of our musical department, for their tasteful selections and the faultless rendition by their pupils.

The State Board of Control will meet here on the 4th of May. They will probably determine at that time the location of our Industrial Building and Hospital. At their June meeting they will likely approve the plans and specifications of the architect and advertise for bids to be let at their July meeting.

We have added another name to our visiting list. The following is from Dr. Argo in the *Colorado Index*.

"From all reports the new Florida School is an ideal plant. That automobile sounds mighty good to us, Brother Walker, and we are only waiting for the time and the money to pay our railroad fare to inspect the school for ourselves.

Fact is we might spare a day or two even now, but having all these years looked forward to a visit to the land of flowers as something entirely above the ordinary, nothing less than two weeks there would satisfy at all. Of course we should not expect to be personally conducted all that time. All we would want after a couple of days in the school rooms, would be the use of the machine and the location of the gas-

oline tank, with a map of the surrounding country."

Everything will be just as you ask for, Doctor, if you will only come.

In the first place, we told him that the chances of a deaf man obtaining a teacher's position are to-day very small, except as a teacher of a trade. Did we do right?—Mount Airy World.

The editor of the *World* could not have done otherwise. He told the plain, unvarnished truth.

Our contemporary, the *Florida Herald*, asserts that this condition of affairs is largely due to the fact that deaf teachers use the sign language too freely in the school room.

Others acquainted with conditions in the education of the deaf may hold other views. Some ascribe it to the rapid growth of oral teaching.

The *Herald* says that if the deaf teachers will awake to the spirit of the times and use English instead of signs in the school room, more positions as teachers will be open to deaf people, and presentation by finger-spelling and writing is better than oral presentation.

We do not accept the *Herald's* statement as correct, insofar as it regards the too free use of the sign language. Certainly there are some deaf teachers who abuse the sign language, but there are a very large number who pay strict attention to correct English as do some oral teachers. And we can point to the fact that many oral teachers fail to teach correct English because they spend so much time in teaching spechelements.

If those among the deaf teachers who use signs too freely and those among the oral teachers who give too much time in teaching speech would curtail their misguided efforts and give more attention to manual-spelling and written work, we believe they would meet upon more common ground, work together more harmoniously, and bless the child with wider opportunities".

This is from the *Kansas Star*. We believe he agrees with us, with certain limitations. That we will agree with him in a year or so, we have no doubt. The heaven is working—surely but sanely and safely and our deaf friends are beginning to understand that signs must eventually be dislodged from the school-room. "Certainly there are some deaf teachers who abuse the sign language." Next year let it be "few."

Time and space will not permit our impressions in regard to the attainments of our oral teachers and their methods of instruction as carried on individually by a great number of teachers in our combined schools. This is the great weakness of the oral work in this country and until higher educated young men and women can be induced to engage in the work, the oral work must be only indifferently good.

THE PRIZE ESSAY.

Last year the *Volta Review* had a prize contest for the best essay on the subject, "How Can the Deaf Be Best Prepared for Practical Life," the prize of \$5 to be contested for by the Seniors and Juniors of Gallaudet College.

Three essays were sent in, by Mr. Thomas L. Anderson, Miss Petra Fandrem, and Annie Louise Dwight, all Juniors.

Part of the prize winning essay follows:

HOW CAN THE DEAF BE BEST PREPARED FOR PRACTICAL LIFE?

By ANNIE LOUISE DWIGHT, GALLAUDET, '12.

The deaf should be encouraged to read. The best way to get children interested is by telling them stories and showing them pictures, then giving them short stories, simple enough to be easily understood.

The intermediate and advanced grades should be required to read newspapers. They should be taught how to ask and answer intelligent questions on current events. Teach them to observe how the principal points in a story are summed up in the headlines and first paragraphs in newspapers, and the chances are that their own style of writing will become more concise and clear. Encourage them to read good books, and to compare the writing of different authors.

While reading is of great importance, and will do much toward helping a deaf person understand English, it will have comparatively little effect on on his writing. He should be required to write a great deal. One has little faith in a surgeon who acquired all his knowledge from books and had never seen an operation performed. A college education is just as important for the deaf as for the hearing. Many hearing men without college training succeed in life, and many deaf men, with no training except that received at the school for the deaf, are just as successful. On the other hand, there are numbers of hearing graduates of college who fail in life; so it would be too much to expect all deaf graduates to succeed.

Deaf children should be taught to handle money. If they can earn it themselves, so much the better. They should be taught how to buy and sell articles, and how to make change quickly. They should learn the value of the things they are apt to need and to compare the grades and prices by actual experience in pricing and buying goods.

Every school for the deaf should have a course in business methods. Comparatively few deaf persons have the advantages of a College education, and those who do not should have an opportunity to learn the common business forms, business letter writing, etc.

Athletic should have a prominent place in the education of the deaf. Games help make the body strong and the eye quick; they teach self-reliance, courage, etc.

The deaf should be taught a trade while in school. When a deaf person graduates from an institution for the deaf, he should be fully prepared to earn an honest living. If he has been taught a trade he has little or no difficulty in securing employment, but an untrained deaf person has a hard time; because other things being equal, the average employer prefers a hearing employee. So by all means teach the deaf a trade. It is not so important to teach them a little about every thing as it is to teach them all about some one thing. And while you are teaching them to work, teach them to work cheerfully and that there is nothing so despicable as laziness.

The deaf should cultivate their sense of humor. Teach them how to see the funny side of things. Teach them how to get all the pleasure from life possible, provided it does not interfere with duty.

Deaf children should be studied and each one's individuality brought out. They are all different. If one has a special talent, he should be given an opportunity and encouraged to cultivate it. For instance, if a boy is a natural mechanic and is color-blind, let him spend the hour set aside for painting or working in the machine-shop. The teacher should apply to each child the method that best fits his disposition, character, and ability. Methods are not important; the results are what count.

To best prepare the deaf for practical life, they should be taught to do things by experience and not by just learning how they are done. They should do actual work and learn all the details.

They should have "sound minds in sound bodies."—VOLTA REVIEW.

 ROLL OF HONOR

FOR THE FOUR WEEKS ENDING APRIL 22, 1912

Based upon Deportment, Punctuality and Neatness.

Deaf Department

Dalton Blue

Allie Spears

Mary Watkins

Fannie Varnes

Sarah V. Johnson

Blind Department

Hosie Wells

PROGRAM

Part First

PIANO DUET—A Love Token - - - - *Morena*

Lola Ashley—Anna Lee Barksdale

VOCAL QUARTETTE—Rock-a-bye - - - - *Neidlinger*

Pearl Brown Mabel Bates

Bessie Sikes Lola Ashley

VIOLIN SOLO—Cavatina - - - *Oscar Schmidt, Op. 41*

Bessie Sikes

PIANO SOLO—Second Mazurka - - - *Benjamin Godard*

Mabel Bates

VOCAL QUARTETTE—The Elf-man - - *S. Archer Gibbs*
Op. 3 No. 1

William Barrow Willard Bigelow

Tony Tardo Luther Albritton

ORGAN SOLO—(a) The Enchanted Bells - - *Harberbier*
(arr. by Chas. B. Morse)(b) Andante sestenute - *Batiste, Op. 20 No. 3*

Luther Albritton

Part Second

VIOLIN DUET—My Old Kentucky Home - - *John Weigand*

Lola Ashley—Anna Lee Barksdale

VOCAL SOLO—The Echo - - - *Erik Meyer-Helmund*

Pearl Brown

PIANO SOLO—Impromptu - - - *Reinhold, Op. 28, No. 3*

Willard Bigelow

VIOLIN TRIO—March - - - - *Alfred Moffat*

Bessie Sikes—Lola Ashley—Anna Lee Barksdale

(Pearl Brown at the piano)

PIANO ORGAN DUO—Berceuse - - - - *Gounod*

Pearl Brown—Bessie Sikes—Mabel Bates

CHORUS—(a) Serenade - - - - *Neidlinger*(b) May Song - - - - *Mendelssohn*

Choral Class.

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Supt. Charles P. Gillett of the Illinois School for the Deaf was a visitor at the Louisiana School recently.

The Mississippi School recently celebrated its second red-letter day—Mississippi Day—by inviting Mr. Guilford D. Euritt, of the Virginia school, to make a holiday address.

The New Jersey School has recently lost by death a valued teacher of long experience, Mr. Rowland B. Lloyd, a graduate of the New York Institution. Pneumonia was the cause of his death.

A World's Congress of the Deaf has been called to meet in Paris the later part of next July. It is expected that a large number of the deaf will go as the British Deaf are planning to entertain the visitors on their way to Paris.

The deaf of Louisiana are organizing for the purpose of securing a fund with which to build a home. One by one the states are falling in line, and the time is coming when there will be as many homes for the deaf as there are stars in the flag.—*Ex.*

After graduating from the Kentucky School and Gallaudet College, Reuben R. Herron learned the watchmakers' trade at Peoria, Ill., and now, after fifteen years of working and saving, is the proprietor of a jewelry store at Lakeland, Fla.—*Volta Review.*

Hyman Bernstein, a deaf-mute living at Solax, Lake City, Utah, has invented a passenger carrying aeroplane, which if it fulfills the claims made for it by its inventor, marks a wonderful advance in aerial navigation. In addition to the engineer and pilot, the new air craft is designed to carry passengers.—*Hoosier.*

Mr. T. S. Marr, deaf architect, and his partner of Nashville, Tenn., have been awarded the contract for the construction of buildings for the State Reformatory for Boys on a farm near Jordon, Tenn. The buildings will cost nearly \$50,000 and will be built in the most modern manner. All arrangements will be of the most up-to-date and satisfactory known to reformatory boards through out the union, as the building committee and the architects have incorporated many ideas from the best institutions of the kind.—*Ohio Chronicle.*

GENERAL LOCALS

The children enjoyed an Egg Hunt Easter Monday.

We are glad that Miss Rhyne is able to be with us again.

Miss Beardsley will entertain her class with a party soon.

Misses Wilson and Ferguson spent Saturday, April 9th, at North Beach.

Most of the deaf children attended the Motor Boat Races April 3, 4, and 5.

Mrs. Lightbody came to see her two children, Arthur and Irene, last week.

Miss Warren has gone to her home in Kentucky where she continues to improve.

Miss Charlotte Simon, of Mt. Airy, visited our class-rooms one day this month.

Mrs. B. F. Johnson, of Jacksonville, spent Sunday with her daughter, Sarah.

A number of books and magazines were donated to our library by Mrs. Beamer this month.

Max Wetherby was glad to see his mother who came to visit him the first part of the month.

Miss Frankie Hawley, who was a pupil at this school several years ago, came for a visit last month.

The teachers are looking forward with much pleasure to an all day trip to North Beach next Saturday.

President A. H. Walker spent several days with his parents in Cedar Spring, South Carolina, the latter part of March.

Pres. Walker attended the April meeting of the Board of Control which was held in Jacksonville, Monday, April 8th.

Four of our little girls attended the Chinese Bazaar at Trinity Episcopal Church, April 10, as Miss Rnggles' guests.

Monday evening, March 25th, several of the teachers attended the concert given by Madame Nordica at the Jefferson Theatre.

On Easter Monday, from 3 to 6 o'clock, Misses Virginia and Lilah Walker entertained with a party and an egg hunt. About twenty guests were present and all spent a delightful afternoon.

CHILDREN'S PAGE

COVERED WITH.

A bird is covered with . . .
 A cat is covered with . . .
 A dog is covered with . . .
 A sheep is covered with . . .
 A horse is covered with . . .
 A cow is covered with . . .
 A rabbit is covered with . . .
 A lion is covered with . . .
 An elephant is covered with . . .

A RIDDLE.

Jack's father gave something to him. It was brown. It was three inches long. It had two blades. Jack carried it to school and sharpened his pencils with it. What was it?

WHERE?

The bear sleeps in a cave in the winter.
 The birds fly south in the winter.
 The fox sleeps in a den in the winter.
 The rabbit sleeps in his burrow in the winter.
 The seeds sleep in the ground in winter.
 The frog sleeps in the mud in winter.
 The squirrel sleeps in a hole in the tree.
 The caterpillar sleeps in a cocoon.
 The turtle sleeps in the mud.

Teachers' Magazine,

WHAT SEASONS?

Thanksgiving Day comes in - - - - -
 Christmas comes in - - - - -
 Easter comes in - - - - -
 Washington's birthday comes in - - - - -
 Lincoln's birthday comes in - - - - -
 Hallowe'en comes in - - - - -
 Your birthday comes in - - - - -
 We have vacation in - - - - -

How Robin Got His Red Breast.

Long ago in the north there was only one fire.
 An old man took care of it.
 His little son helped him every day.
 The white bear wanted to own this North land.
 So he planned to put out the fire.
 One day the little boy fell asleep.

The bear rolled on the fire to put it out.

But a pretty brown robin saw him.

He fanned the little spark with his wings.

The fire burst into flame again.

His little breast was burned a bright red---*Ex.*

WHAT HAPPENED.

The wind blew a picture off the wall.

What happened?

A girl dropped a basket of eggs.

What happened?

A girl dropped a glass.

What happened?

A girl had a pretty yellow bird. One day she forgot to shut the cage door.

What do you think happened?

A woman put some butter on the stove.

What happened?

I upset a cup of water.

What happened?

A boy threw a rock at the window.

What happened?

We planted a hyacinth bulb.

What happened?

A girl put a snowball on the stove.

What happened?

—*The Deaf Oklahoman.*

And

But

1 Mary wanted to play in the yard, — her mother would not let her.

2 Fred tossed a ball — caught it.

3 He tossed it to Bessie, — she did not catch it.

4 A parrot can talk a little, — it cannot sing.

5 Alice dropped her doll, — she did not break it.

6 Sarah played out-of-doors — she lost her ring.

7 She looked for it, — could not find it.

8 John lost his knife. He looked for it — found it.

9 Ernest tried to ride a bicycle, — he could not.

10 A girl dropped a cup — broke it.

11 A cat caught a mouse — killed it.

12 A little boy tried to fly a kite, — he could not.---*Canadian Mute.*

NOTES—DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Mrs. Goldy, a musician friend of ours, invited six of the girls to spend an afternoon with her not long ago, and we had a delightful time. She played and sang for us, and each of the girls played or sang for her. Then a Mrs. Spitzler of Michigan who has a beautiful voice, sang for us for a half an hour. Mrs. Goldy gave us cake and ice cream, and when we were leaving gave each of the girls and their teacher, Miss Wilson, a bottle of candy to be eaten on the way home, she said. We shall long remember the afternoon spent with her as one of our happiest.

A few nights ago Mrs. Spitzler came out and sang for all the pupils. She has a lovely voice, and we thought it very sweet of her to give us the pleasure of hearing her.

Miss Wilson recently laid a piece of music on a chair, and was annoyed a few minutes later to find a cat peacefully curled upon it taking a nap. The question is whether the cat was fond of music or birds? The name of the song was "The Russian Nightingale."

THE "DRUDGERY" OF PRACTICING.

An English philosopher has stated that what people ordinarily regard as drudgery occupies three-fourths of their very lives. Many of us would give a great deal to get rid of the drudgery in our lives, and music students would be willing to pay almost anything to find a way of avoiding drudgery in practice. But drudgery we must have and ever will have. How a great musical giant like Beethoven, with a mind teeming with original and often immortal ideas, must have longed to curtail the time necessary for the mere writing out of his symphonies. Had he not been willing to stoop to this necessary drudgery we should never have had these noble works.

Drudgery has one advantage. It is human to prize those accomplishments and achievements which come to us through "fire" as it were. The triumphs we have struggled for seem so much more important than those which come to us without effort. The very fact that drudgery brings results which cannot come in any other way makes the sacrifice of time and labor seem worth while.

The only way to overcome drudgery is to make the drudgery itself full of the interest which comes with concentration and purpose. The pupil who objects to playing scales, arpeggios, octaves, etc., should have his mind upon what these hours of practice will purchase in musical delight in the future. By varying the treatment of scales, arpeggios and octaves the work may be made really fascinating.

H. Newmann has said, "There are but seven notes in the scale; science brings so much out of so little." There must be constant repetition before one can master any fine piece of music. Many a pianist likes the composition he has been given to study at the outset, but after a week or two he finds places not quite so easy as they appeared at first. These he is tempted to slight. Now, it is just here where he who will doggedly set himself to tread down these hard lumps will be the one to make his road to Parnassus more delightful. When listening, therefore, to some great artist, bear always in mind that such powers to move and please have only been perfected by constant hard work, concentration and by what some call "drudgery." In order to obtain the fine lenses for our great telescopes it is necessary for one expert to do nothing but polish one piece of crystal for month after month. It was Doctor Hiller, I believe, who calling one day upon Mendelssohn, was told that he did not like to be interrupted whilst practicing the piano. Hiller, waiting outside the room, listened to the great performer playing one passage more than sixty times! Ought we to be less patient when practicing our octave or other fatiguing wrist and arm work, especially when the reward is going to be so lasting?

A MUSICAL LOVE STORY.

At our last teachers' meeting the following game was played during Social hour. Some of the guesses made for answers were very amusing. It was not surprising that one of the music teachers won the prize, and the other ran her a close second for it.

Once on a *time* a lover bold
His sweetheart's hand essayed to *hold*.
And whisper *softly* in her ear,
"You have the *key* to my heart, my dear,"
This maiden's heart *beat* loud and fast.
For fear this *rhapsody* would not last.
This pretty maid was sore afraid
Whene'er her beau would *serenade*
So *sharp* and shrewd was her papa,
He scented romance from afar.
One night her pa came with a *staff*
So large it made the neighbors laugh.
And when he knocked her lover *flat*,
The maiden shrieked, "Oh you *stop* that!
I pray you grant me one request,
Then in a convent I shall *rest*.
Give us a short *space* for some token,
And the tender *tie* shall not be broken."
But up he sent her to her room,
And left her lover to his doom.
Then around her waist she *tied* a *chord*
And soon descended to her lord.
Next day they sent her pa a *note*;
"We're married," This wars all she wrote.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

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A. H. WALKER, A. B., President.

Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or too blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, dumb or blind, in sound mind and body, and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. The best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

To parents who are unable to pay, tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the School is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but they should not expect to be entertained at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well-regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

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The Florida School Herald

MAY
1912



PRINTED BY THE PUPILS OF THE
FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA



MANUAL ALPHABET



"When Shall We Three Meet Again?"

AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

When shall we three meet again?
When shall we three meet again?
Oft shall glowing hope expire,
Oft shall wearied love retire,
Oft shall death and sorrow reign,
Ere we three shall meet again.

Tho' in distant lands we sigh,
Parched beneath the burning sky;
Tho' the deep beneath us rolls,
Friendship shall unite our souls;
Still in Fancy's rich domain,
Oft shall we three meet again.

When around the youthful pine,
Moss shall creep and ivy twine;
When these burnished locks are gray,
Thinned by many a toil spent day.
May this long-loved bower remain,
Here may we three meet again.

When the dreams of life are fled,
When the wasted lamp is dead;
When in cold oblivion's shade
Beauty, Wealth and Power are laid,
Where immortal spirits reign,
There shall we three meet again,



THE UNFOLDING OF A DEAF CHILD'S MIND.

Miss Florence Lyne

Read at the May Teachers' Meeting.



Young mind, but especially that of a deaf child, may be rightly compared with a tender plant which can be bent in any direction, and which, if started in the wrong way, makes a dwarfed, or distorted flower.

As a rule when a deaf child first comes to school his mind has been lying dormant, we might say, simply waiting for some one to awaken it and to start its growth. The responsibility of bending the little shut-in mind in the right way rests largely upon the teacher, to whom the child looks for guidance. It is the teacher's duty to study the boy or girl, to find the good points, and do all in her power to bring them out on all possible occasions.

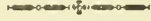
The teacher should encourage the child when he has made an effort, whether he succeeded or not, for some children are very easily disheartened and after making several attempts and failing, see little use of trying again unless an encouraging word at the proper time saves them from utter discouragement. The backward child absorbs ideas very slowly and should not be hurried. His mind works slowly and requires time and patience on the part of the teacher. He usually makes a greater effort to acquire knowledge than a bright pupil, and when he is not encouraged, soon falls into his don't care ways and stops trying to learn.

Discipline depends largely upon the child. In order to control him, the teacher must understand him, and this she cannot do without first studying his character. Usually, a kind word, or a smile will do more towards bringing out the best in his disposition than scolding, or harsh treatment. One of the greatest difficulties a teacher meets with is self-will, which is a consequence of being spoiled at home. His parents frequently do not understand him and humor him because he is deaf. Obedience is the key to happiness and should be insisted upon, for a spoiled child not only is unhappy and discontented himself, but is disagreeable to every one with whom he comes in contact.

Some people expect too much of a child, especially a defective one, while on the other hand, others expect too little. We should strive to make the deaf child independent above all things, and to teach him to do things for himself. The teacher through a mistaken idea of helpfulness, often does too much for a child and prevents him from educating himself. This not only makes him lazy and idle, but dependent, a trait which should be fought in any one.

Is it not worth while for a teacher to do all in her power to cultivate God's little plants, for does she not receive her recompense when she sees the little minds strengthening, and the eager thirst for knowledge growing day by day, and is it not worth

all the pains of gardening to watch the young natures unfolding, and lovable traits unexpectedly making their appearance?



A MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED

The latest annual report of the Board of Charities of New York contains statements and deductions which the deaf of that state and at large may well protest.

In giving the statistics on the causes of deafness among some 1800 pupils now under instruction in that state it is found that thirty-seven per-cent are congenital. These cases are subdivided into several classes, as those having one or both parents deaf; several born of the same parents, (both presumably hearing); and those who have relatives or ancestors that are deaf. To these statistics if properly presented there can be no valid objection, but in the deduction drawn there is an evident tendency to hold marriages among deaf-mutes principally responsible. Indeed, the casual reader would get the impression that deaf offspring of deaf parents were probable. The report just stops short of recommending that such marriages be forbidden by law.

The objectional deduction follows:—

"As thirty-seven per-cent of deafness in the schools for deaf-mutes in New York State is due to heredity or congenital defect, it follows that if persons who show a family history of congenital deafness would not have children, the state might be relieved of a large proportion of its deaf-mute population in the next generation. The mentally defective deaf should be permanently segregated."

Note how, though congenital defect is given as a cause of deafness, the emphasis is put on heredity. Again.

"Whether society should permit mentally defective congenital deaf-mutes to reproduce their kind and have defective offspring, is both an economic and social question. Viewed from the consideration of public welfare, the state must protect and improve its citizens by the exercise of sovereign power and this can be done best by the extirpation of abnormal heredity."

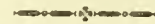
It is noticeable that the position taken is that this kind of education is a charity that should be avoided if possible. This board does not seem to know that these special schools return value for value to the state in the economic return from profitable citizens—just as the expense for normal and other special schools is more than repaid by added efficiency in the educational work of a state.

Now while deaf couples do occasionally transmit their deprivation, actual statistics have been compiled which show that it is a small per-cent. of the total congenital deaf.

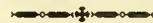
The statistics of Dr. E. A. Fay show this and others have been compiled with the same result. The writer was once concerned in such an inquiry, regarding a certain school in New York, of all the pupils that had been under instruction for some thirty years. The result was that three-fourths of one per cent. was the number of the congenitally deaf pupils, attributable to this cause. Another point that has been established is that the hearing relatives of the deaf have as much possibility of having deaf offspring as the deaf themselves. Another remarkable and unaccountable fact is the large number of deaf mute brothers and sisters with hearing parents, having no known deaf ancestors.

This official report was given to a news syndicate and its significance to the public was apparent in the form in which it was published. The news editors at once capped it with the title head, "THE DEAF SHOULD NOT MARRY," and so spread it broadcast.

While there is little probability that a legal ban will be put on marriages among the deaf, these aspersions are all the same very vexing and unjust. And they are unfounded.—*E. in Arkansas Optic.*



The *Volta Review*, of Washington, D. C., the journal of The American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, is soliciting contributions to its pages, for which it will pay the usual rates for accepted manuscripts. It desires articles touching on any phase or any subject relating to the advancement of the intellectual welfare of deaf children, the elimination of the causes of deafness, the interdependence of the hearing and the deaf, the economic folly in founding a race of deaf mutes, and the economic value in insuring to the average deaf child educational facilities that will afford the "know how" to enable it to successfully compete with the hearing child in any walk in life. While typewritten manuscripts are preferred, those written with pen and ink, or even with pencil, will be carefully read. Though it be written with a bit of charcoal on scraps of wrapping paper, it may be a message that will revolutionize thought and action.—*Colorado Index.*



There is no spot on earth which may not be made more beautiful by the help of trees and flowers.—*Holmes.*

NOTES—DEAF DEPARTMENT

We are glad that we will soon go home.

Hurrah! Hurrah! Vacation is coming soon.

The large deaf boys want to go swimming.

The grass on our front lawn is looking beautiful now.

Most of the deaf pupils went to see the boat races.

Raymond Rou has a new suit. We like it very much.

Some of the boys are making crab and shrimp nets now.

Mr. Robinson and Mr. Boggs will have a new boat soon.

We are looking forward with pleasure to a picnic on May 10.

Emory Sizemore has bought a large "Ever ready" flash light.

Lalla Wilson received a post card from her brother Max some time ago.

Mr. Robinson took the boys for a walk and to gather flowers one Sunday.

Not long ago Ben Lorenz and Herbert Wright went to town with Raymond Rou.

Now that the new large water pipes have been laid, we have water in abundance.

Some of the boys are anxious to make their yard look prettier than the girls' side.

The magnolia trees are now in bloom, and we enjoy the beautiful fragrant blossoms.

Max Wetherby lets some of the other boys ride his wheel which we think is very kind.

Mrs. Walker received a letter from our former school-mate, Mary Fraser, not long ago.

Fannie Varnes is expecting some money from her home soon, to buy a pair of new shoes.

Annie Clemons received a barrel of oranges from her home. She gave some to the girls.

Amalia Lorenz received a new white dress from her mother for Easter. She was very proud of it.

Raymond Rou is expecting to get a job in a printing-office somewhere for the coming summer.

We had strawberry ice cream for our Sunday dinner not long ago, which we enjoyed very much.

Leon Morris' birthday will be May 10th, and he and Clarence are expecting a nice box from home at that time.

One day this month Minnie Clemons went to town with Miss McLane and Miss Rhyne. She had a fine time.

Mr. Robinson goes to North Beach quite often. We think he wants to get tanned before he goes back North.

Mr. Dale went to Daytona some time ago on business. When he came back he came out to see the deaf girls.

Not long ago Charlie Manire found an Indian arrow-head on the school grounds. He gave it to Miss Beardsley.

As they have finished with the water-pipes, Mr. Boggs has started the boys to planting grass around the school building.

Arthur Lightbody's mother and her friend visited him and Irene not long ago. They went to town and had a pleasant time.

Edna Kramer received a post card from her sister saying that she and her husband would come to see her in an automobile.

Lily Holland had been waiting a long time for a box of fudge from her brother Ardine, and was at last made happy by its arrival.

Charlie Manire received a short letter from his sister Mae, who lives in Jacksonville, saying that when school closes he will stay with her.

Ben Lorenz's father has sent him some money to buy a new suit and hat. We know that he will look quite handsome when he wears them.

Mary Watkins received a letter from her mother containing three dollars. Miss McLane has bought her a pair of new white shoes which she likes very much.

On April 10, Max Wetherby's mother and her friend, Mrs. Welsh, visited our school. Max was delighted to see his mother. She brought him his bicycle which he enjoys riding very much.

On the 20th of April Miss McLane took seventeen girls to see the moving pictures. As they were leaving the owner told Miss McLane that they might see the pictures without paying next time.

On April 10, Miss Beardsley served refreshments to her pupils consisting of ambrosia, chocolate candy, dates and gum, in honor of Luther Holland's birthday. The children thanked her for the good time.

On Easter Sunday Miss Beardsley got a letter from Mr. Hendricks, saying that he was in Pinedale, Ga., thirty miles from Atlanta. He seems to be doing well, and we hope that he will continue to improve.

NOTES—BLIND DEPARTMENT

A few days ago Ella Clements received the sad news of her grandfather's death.

We were charmed to have Mrs. Bigelow come over to the recital on the eighteenth.

Bessie Sikes received a pretty gold bracelet as a birthday present from her sister on April 29th.

Mr. Livingston and his shop boys are just about to finish a large order of brooms, which Mr. Walker will have delivered as soon as they are ready.

Sunday evening, April 28th, Willie Barrow was called on to lead the B. Y. P. U. of the First Baptist Church of St. Augustine at its regular weekly meeting.

A short time ago, we heard indirectly that our former school mate, Lucius Emerson, was at Fruitland, Fla. working for the Cable Piano Co. Best wishes to you, Lucius!

Anna Lee Barksdale received a long and interesting letter from Ola Dicks, our former school-mate, a short time ago. Ola writes that she is quite well and happy at the present.

Little Willie Butler was wildly delighted to have his father visit him on the twenty-seventh. We heard him shout to his teacher, "Miss Ferguson, Daddy has came and I want something to read to him!"

The class that finished elementary geography a few weeks ago is now interested in Florida history. We can get no raised-print text book on this subject, so the children are copying from day to day what is related to them.

On Saturday morning, April 27th, Miss Ferguson took Mary Agnes McRee, Lucy Kilbee, and Mabel Bates down town and gave them a very jolly time. She treated Mabel and Lucy for helping her do some typewriting, and Mary Agnes for making ninety-one on an arithmetic examination.

It was the last request of Dora Horn, our former school mate, who died at her home some months ago, that her raised-print Bible and New York Point slate should be sent back to school as a loving remembrance to some of her former friends. The Bible was given to Mamie Reed and the slate to Mittie Lowe.

One evening recently, as Miss Rupley's eyes did not feel equal to the occasion, Miss Virginia Walker volunteered to take her place and read for the Reading Circle. Though Miss Walker says she

has not had much experience in reading aloud, yet she delighted us beyond measure, and we should be glad to listen to her again at any time.

The Florida School Lyceum gave its last debate of the term the evening of April 6th. The subject, "Resolved: That the South is Historically Greater than the North", was so enthusiastically and so well discussed, that Mr. Walker prefaced his judges' report with a very complimentary talk to the society, and asked Mr. Beaty to prepare four of the speeches for publication in the Florida Times-Union.

THE BIRDS.

Probably there is nothing so dear to us as the little birds. Surely the great Creator, who does all things for the best, had some good reason for them on this earth. Without them, nature would be incomplete, and their sweet songs, which so often bring joy and happiness to the heart, would never have been known.

Birds are found throughout all the world. In each country, however, there are different species.

The reason why they differ so widely is, that the "Almighty Hand" has so arranged that different species of them belong to different climates. Hence, no part of the world is derived of their presence. Their songs, so bright and cheerful, and yet so sad and beautiful, are simply enchanting to some of us. It seems as though the birds are the means by which God has chosen to send His people His messages of love and good cheer. Their songs, as it were, tell of realms of unknown happiness and the "Celestial City" beyond. To one who is downcast and lonely, nothing is so soothing as the sweet songs of the little birds. Ah! if they but knew of the consolation that they bring to so many of us!

In our imagination, let us now take a ramble through the woods and see some of the birds. It is a beautiful spring morning. The sun is shining warm and bright, and the soft balmy breeze as it comes floating by is heavily laden with the sweet perfume of the wild flowers. Above our heads birds are flitting from tree to tree, and from place to place. Beneath a large oak is a little sparkling brook whose waters rush rapidly toward the sea. In the top of this tree is a flock of birds, singing merrily to the wide world. Their hearts know no sorrow, and their sweet songs, filling the fresh morning air with almost sublime music, far surpass those of any human voice in beauty. They inspire us to such a degree that we lay aside all sad thoughts of the past and think of nothing but the present and our beautiful surroundings. What could we do without the little creatures? Ah! only our Heavenly Father can answer this question!—Mabel Bates.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

DEAF DEPARTMENT

First on the program of our Christian Endeavor Society for the evening of April 21, was a nice hymn by Amalia Lorenz, then the meeting was opened with a prayer by Lalla Wilson. Roxie Jordan was the leader for the evening. Her subject was "Christian Virtues—Perseverance."

Selections were given by Leon Morris, Fannie Varnes and Charlie Manire, then some Bible verses were given by Ruby Jordan, Hayne Hunter and Mary Watkins.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the previous meeting and gave out the program for the next meeting. There was some business to come before the society. The president appointed Amalia Lorenz and Robert Anderson as a Program Committee for the next four weeks. Luther Holland, the Treasurer, then took up the collection which amounted to forty-nine cents. The meeting was then closed with the Lord's Prayer in concert, led by Lily Holland.

Henry Austin, Sec'y.

Our meeting for April 28, was opened with a prayer by Raymond Rou. A hymn was signed by Max Wetherby and then Sarah V. Johnson, the leader for the evening, gave us the Leader's talk, the subject being, "The Mission of My Denomination," following which stories were given by Luther Holland, Robert Anderson and Rena Thompson. Bible verses were given by Edna Kramer, Sarah F. Johnson, Willie Newbern and Albert Holloway.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then read by the secretary. There was no business to come before the society so the meeting was closed with a prayer by William Lewis. Henry Austin, Sec'y.

Blind Department.

Last Sunday evening, April 26th, the Christian Endeavor Society met in the auditorium at the usual hour for one of its regular weekly meetings. After the opening hymn, Mr. Beaty offered the prayer. Next, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and each member answered the roll call with some Bible verse. Then followed another hymn.

The program was now turned over to the leader, Mabel Bates, who gave us a very interesting and helpful meeting indeed. The usual program finished, Bessie Sikes received the regular bi-weekly offering.

After several items of business had received the society's attention, we sang the closing hymn, repeated the benediction, and adjourned to meet again May 5th.

Elmer Manuel, Sec'y.

LITERARY SOCIETY

DEAF DEPARTMENT

The meeting for the thirteenth of April was called to order by President Rou.

The minutes were read by the secretary.

The following program was given:

Declamation by Charlie Manire, essay by Miss Beardsley, stories by Sarah V. Johnson, Henry Austin and Fanny Varnes, and a dialogue by some of the boys.

There were no remarks or business brought before the society.

Minnie Clemons, the critic, came forward and made her report and the meeting adjourned to meet again on the twenty-seventh of April.

Lalla Wilson, Secretary.

The Ciceronian Literary Society held its meeting on the 27th of April.

The meeting was opened by the roll call, and the minutes were read and adopted.

Luther Holland gave a declamation, then followed a debate, the subject of which was, Resolved; "That a person who spells all the time obtains better English than a person who signs parts of the time." On the affirmative side were Charlie Manire and Ray Rou, and on the negative side were Lalla Wilson and Roxie Jordan.

The judges decided in favor of the negative side.

Stories were given by Amalia Lorenz and Lily Holland.

There were a few items of business to come before the society after which the secretary read the program of the next meeting and the society adjourned.

Lalla Wilson, Sec'y.

Blind Department

The Florida School Lyceum held its last meeting in the auditorium on April 20th. As the President was not well, the Vice-president, Pearl Brown, conducted the meeting.

After the roll had been called and the minutes of the previous meeting read, which minutes were adopted, a very interesting program of music, recitations, etc., was rendered.

The Critic's report was very pleasing to the society. The Vice-president next appointed a committee of three to prepare a program for the last meeting of this term. As there was no miscellaneous business, the Monitor's report was heard. It also was good. The society then adjourned to meet again May 4th.—Mabel Bates Sec'y.

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year.

Rates of advertisement made known on application.

Address all communications and subscriptions to the

FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

School for the Deaf and the Blind,

St. Augustine, Florida

Entered at the Post Office at St. Augustine, Florida, as Second-class matter.

ALBERT H. WALKER
IVAN M. ROBINSON

Editor
Business Manager

Vol. XII

MAY 1912

No. 8

Through the courtesy of the St. Johns Electric Company, the whole school was taken to the beach on the 10th inst., where a delightful and happy day was spent. This was our long-looked-for annual picnic.

The plans for the new industrial building will be perfected within a short time. The architect is working over time to have them ready for advertising for bids within a fortnight. The bids will be canvassed by the Board sometime in June and let to the lowest bidder. This building will cost about \$35,000 and will be well adapted for its purpose.

The office is busy at present making arrangements to close up school. Letters have been sent to parents informing them of the date and station at which to meet their children. Officers of the school will accompany pupils to junction points and see that all connections are properly made. School closes on the 23rd inst. The year just closing has been a very satisfactory one. Love and peace and harmony have been the key note to whatever success the school has attained. Without these virtues no school can hope for great merit.

The peripatetic season is at hand! They are planning to go: they are planning to come. The work is hard, it is tedious. Perhaps there is an easier berth and a dollar more in it at another school. The demand is far in excess of the supply. Good, bad and indifferent will secure new positions. The peregrinating continues! The deaf children suffer.

The oral method suffers. All suffer. The "trained" oral teacher has degenerated, that is, as a class. The "trained" manual teacher has not. The reason is obvious to any who delve. Axiomatic it is that good salaries beget good teachers and conversely.

The schools in a measure are to blame. Good workmanship was never done with cheap tools. The deficiency of the average oral teacher is too well known to make comment necessary. The efficiency of this class of instructors must be raised. Better salaries is the key to the situation. A more attractive proposition must be offered the bright, the ambitious young woman of to-day. The Florida School, with its progressive Board of Control, realizes the present conditions and its policy is to gradually place salaries at such a figure that the peripatetic in our work need not apply.

The State Board of Control met at the School on the 6th inst. The meeting was held in President Walker's private office. Those present were Mr. P. K. Yonge, Chairman, of Pensacola, Mr. E. L. Wartmann, of Citra, Mr. F. P. Fleming, of Jacksonville and Mr. W. D. Finlayson, of Old Town. Mr. T. B. King was unable to be present. Prof. W. G. Kellum, of Tallahassee, the efficient Secretary to the Board was also present. The morning was devoted to regular routine business, auditing accounts and hearing reports from the Presidents of the University, of the College for Women and of this school. After dinner, which was served in the President's apartments the Board took up the matter of location of the new industrial building and other matters pertaining to its erection. Architect Edwards was present to advise with the Board in this matter. The building will be located in the rear of the administration building and at right angles with it. Accompanying Mr. Fleming was his mother, who takes a great interest in the school. Her visit was greatly enjoyed by all. Mr. Fleming's father was one of Florida's famous governors. Late in the afternoon Pres. Walker took the members out in his machine for a short ride, dropping them out at the station at train time. The members expressed themselves as well pleased with their visit and the general condition of the school.

"THE PICNIC."

"O yes, we have Thanksgiving and Christmas, and then the picnic. Some Friday in May we all go over to the beach and just have a good time all day." That is what we were told at the beginning of the session, but May seemed a long way off then, and we did not think much about the promised picnic. But this week when the ocean breeze played truant for two days and left us feeling lonesome and a frac-

tion listless, we pricked up our ears and plucked up fresh courage when someone whispered that on Friday we were all going to the beach for our annual picnic.

Friday came, a golden day with a burning blue sky, and at half past ten all of us, big and little, old and young, formed a mixed and merry procession to the near by carline. So joyously did we go that one might have fancied we were trooping after the pied piper of Hamlin, but the only piper we heard was the spirit of fun that bubbled and sang in each merry heart. At last we were all comfortably seated and started on our way, the boys looking like rosy cheeked apples with their shining faces and the girls like a bunch of posies with their big picnic hats and bright ribbons.

It was necessary to change cars as we crossed the long bridge over the bay, and one or two of the lads and lassies took advantage of this opportunity to change partners. Then the well loved beach was reached, and one of the sports of the day, sliding on the polished floor of the pavilion, began. Our president and his little daughters, some of the older boys, and a few of the teachers went in surf bathing, and what fun they had! One was almost tempted to wish that one might be a fish for a little while. But even this sport was gladly abandoned when we heard that the long tables in the pavilion were being spread with the picnic dinner. Some of us had been thoroughly ducked, and had to wear our hair in pigtaails in consequence, but nothing could lessen the delight of that dinner which Mrs. Walker and Miss Crocker know so well how to prepare. The children were served first, and how they did eat! Sandwiches and pickles and pies and cake and lemonade vanished like a tale that is told, only to be replaced by a fresh supply from the bounteous baskets. Then the teachers and officers, the hungry big children, had their inning, and we all settled down for a happy afternoon.

Some of us took long walks on the beach, some made sand houses, and cakes and pies of the same material, in imitation of those we had just eaten. Some of us never tired of sliding, some played and sang, some chatted, while some sat on the pavilion porch and just looked off into the ever changing blue and green of the water and just dreamed.

All good things come to an end, and the brightest sun has a way of setting, so ere long we all gathered together again, and were given more sandwiches and lemonade. Poor little stuffed tots, how funny some of them looked with a sandwich in either hand and a cake balanced cunningly between, striving vainly to find another corner of their anatomy wherein they might pack yet another goody. When one looked at them, one was forced to admit that na-

tures most blessed gift is youth.

It was a tired and happy, but not a hungry crowd that turned its face homeward. Our president with his genial smile and ready wit and his wife with her sweet thought for everyone's comfort did much to make the day a happy one for all, and to them we want to say in one big voice, "THANK YOU."

D. W.

The following invitation was received at the school a few days ago. The young lady is one of our brightest graduates. She graduated four years ago. Miss Van Der Poel, or rather Nettalien as we love to call her, is one of the most finished products of the combined method we have ever seen. Deaf from infancy, she today converses orally with her home folks and friends, uses the sign language when with her deaf companions and has recourse to the pencil and tablet when with strangers. Combining all that is attractive and lovely in a young woman, she is a prize worth winning and we extend to the groom-to-be our heartiest congratulations. Mr. Gholdston is a prominent young business man of Atlanta, Ga. He is a graduate of the Tennessee School and is a young man of sterling worth and character. President Walker has been invited to interpret the wedding ceremony. This office will be very pleasing to him as both were former pupils of his, Nettalien in the Florida School and Willie in the Tennessee School.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Van Der Poel

invite you to be present

at the marriage of their daughter

Nettalien Isabella

to

Mr. William Edward Gholdston

Tuesday evening, June the fourth

Nineteen Hundred and Twelve

at seven o'clock

at 903 East Adams Street

Jacksonville, Florida

It appears from an article in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal* that pressure is being made to induce the abolition of the use or the sign-language in the New York State schools. At the request of Olof Hanson, president of the National Association of the Deaf, the *New York World* made an investigation of the matter, interviewing several prominent deaf-mutes upon the subject. They all upheld the sign language as necessary in their education and for their happiness; even the pure-oral graduates thought it indis-

pensable for many life purposes. The deaf of the country will thank the *World* for thus giving space to a matter of vital interest and importance to them—a matter which comes close to them, and which many with hearing ears can scarcely appreciate.—*Ohio Chronicle*.

Gov. Aldrich, of Nebraska, in replying to an open letter addressed to him by Mr. Edward Perkins Clarke a former Superintendent of the School for the deaf at Rome, New York, says the deaf have misunderstood the scope and purpose of the law relating to educational methods in the Nebraska School for the Deaf, passed by the last assembly in that state. He says that it is not intended to exclude manual methods, and calls attention to the wording of the title which provides in effect for using the oral method for those who can be benefited thereby, saying nothing about those who fail to derive benefit from it.

The point that the Governor makes is a strong one, but it loses its force in the light of the immediate dismissal of Mr. Stewart, a man who recognized the fact that there are many deaf children who can not be educated by the oral method, and the appointment of Mr. Booth, one of the foremost pure oralists in America, a man who is committed to the proposition that *all* deaf children can be successfully educated by the pure oral method. Mr. Booth is a conscientious man and, holding the views he does, can not do otherwise than endeavor to make the Nebraska school an oral one.

The change in the law itself was comparatively unimportant, but the change in policy is far reaching in its effects, and it is against this that the deaf made the protest that called forth the Governor's reply.—*Ky. Standard*.

The National Educational Association will meet in Chicago this year, July 6th-12th. Department XVI, under which questions relating to the Deaf come, is in charge of Mr. J. W. Jones, Superintendent of the Ohio School. We are sure that Mr. Jones will prepare a splendid program, but we fear that it will be rendered to empty benches. The teachers of the deaf have their own associations and do not attend this body, while the teachers of the hearing naturally are more interested in the sessions of the departments where questions affecting their own line of endeavor are under discussion. Under present conditions Department XVI could very well be dispensed with.—*Ky. Standard*.

Dr. Argo of the Colorado School has been on a visit to a number of schools in states to the west of us. We are sorry that he could not find time to come a little farther east, but it is so near the close of school that he had to hurry back to get ready for it. Speaking of his trip the Colorado Index says:

The Superintendent returned home Tuesday from a short visit to two or three neighboring schools declaring he had had fine time. We are prepared to believe it as he went to bed Tuesday night and has not appeared since. The Doctor said it was a congested liver, and we do not know anything that would congest a liver quicker than high living. We are glad to say the patient is much better and will be about his accustomed duties in a day or so.

The teachers and officers assembled in the library Tuesday evening, the eleventh inst., for the April teachers' meeting.

President Walker opened the meeting with a few remarks, stating that school would close Thursday, May 23rd. The reading and adoption of the minutes followed.

Miss Wilson's vocal solo was well rendered and very much enjoyed.

After the reading of Miss Bowman's paper "Cultivating Success", Miss Ferguson recited an original poem. It was quite unique and appreciated by all present.

As there were no questions in the query box all joined in an exciting game of, Who's Hands?

Mildred L. Rees, Secretary.

On the evening of May 6th, the teachers met for their last meeting of the session. The president's remarks were followed by the Secretary's report.

Miss Lyne read an excellent paper on "The Unfolding of a Deaf Child's Mind."

The musical numbers, a violin solo by Miss Jean Walker, a vocal solo by Miss Wilson and a violin solo by Miss Annie Cooper were very much enjoyed.

After the adjournment, Mrs. Walker and Miss Crocker served delightful refreshments and games were played until a late hour.—Mildred L. Rees, Secretary

ROLL OF HONOR

FOR THE THREE WEEKS ENDING MAY 10, 1912
Based upon Deportment, Punctuality and Neatness.

Deaf Department

Dalton Blue
Mary Watkins
Charlie Manire

Blind Department

Willie Barrow
May Dempsey
Harry Pittman
Rosie Nassarellah

GENERAL LOCALS

School will close Thursday, May 23rd.

Miss Willie McLane spent Wednesday May 1st in Jacksonville.

As there are no graduates this year, there will be no closing exercises.

On May 6th, the Board of Control held its monthly meeting in St. Augustine.

Misses Lyne and Rees went to tea with Mrs. Farris last Sunday evening.

We are sorry to say that Mr. Robinson has been on the sick list the past week.

We are very sorry that Minnie Clemons had to leave school on account of ill health.

Miss Frankie Hawley left May 1. She was called home by the illness of her mother.

Miss Annie Cooper will visit friends in New York and Boston during the vacation.

Miss Nettalien Vanderpoel came over from Jacksonville to see friends here on the sixth.

Miss Lyne will stop in Savannah for a visit with Miss Rees before going to her home in Kentucky.

All are looking forward with great pleasure to the Annual Picnic which will be given Friday, May 10th at South Beach.

Mr. Robinson will first go to Washington, D. C., by boat and will then go to Kentucky to spend the summer with relatives.

All of our pupils enjoyed the moving pictures at the Jefferson Theatre last Saturday afternoon. They were the guests of Manager Thompson.

Mrs. Lorena Pacetti took advantage of an excursion and came over from Jacksonville to visit friends at the school and relatives in the city on May sixth.

Misses Wilson and Bowman entertained with a Five Hundred party one evening last week. At the conclusion of the game, delightful refreshments were served.

Miss Beardsley and Mr. Robinson were pleasantly surprised not long ago by a visit from an old college mate, Mr. Dave Friedman, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was visiting Florida on his honeymoon. Mr. and Mrs. Friedman expect to remain in Florida for a month and will then return to Cleveland where Mr. Friedman is the city cement tester. Both say they thoroughly enjoy Florida.

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

The Minnesota School held a joint meeting of the teachers of the blind and of the deaf recently which they considered a great success. They plan to have it at least once a year.

The Staunton School is rejoicing over its good fortune as its appropriation was materially increased and it shall now be able to put its house in nice order for the big convention in 1914.

The Ninth Summer Meeting of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf will be held at the Rhode Island School for the Deaf, Providence, from June 25th to July 2nd exclusive.

Supt. Coughlin, in his annual report of the Ontario Institution, makes a strong plea for provision for more advanced technical and high school education of the deaf of Canada. We hope the Dominion Government will give our Canadian cousins all they have asked for.

We are sorry to learn of the destruction by fire of the St. Elizabeth Protestant Church for the deaf in Wheeling, West Virginia, the fire having originated in an adjoining residence. The loss is placed at five thousand dollars. The congregation has been unable to collect the insurance, but it is hoped that the chapel will be rebuilt by subscription.

The Alabama School for the Deaf expects to open a handsome new school building next fall. They are preparing to celebrate the occasion properly, and the deaf are raising a fund to purchase an oil portrait as a memorial to the late J. H. Johnson, father of the present superintendent, who did so much for the deaf and for the welfare of the deaf children of the state—*The Companion*.

After years of collecting funds for the purpose, a guild house is to be added to St. Ann's Church for the Deaf in New York City. This was a cherished project of our first missionary, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, and is made possible by the indefatigable labors of his daughter, Miss Virginia B. Gallaudet, who has raised about four-fifths of the money needed. The edifice will be brick and steel, three stories high with a basement for heating purposes. There will be living apartments for the curate; an assembly hall, sewing and committee rooms for the ladies, recreation rooms for both sexes, an office for the executive work of the organization and probably some kind of industrial plant to help the unemployed. The new guild house will be a substantial memorial of their good benevolent and purposeful friend, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D.—*Ohio Chronicle*.



CHILDREN'S PAGE



WHAT FOR?

Houses are to — in.
 Needles are to — with.
 Lemonade is to —.
 A desk is to —.
 Pictures are to — at.
 Books are to —.
 Pencils are to — with.
 Rings are to —.
 Beds are to — in.
 Dolls are to — with.
 Chairs are to — on.
 What is candy for?

—*The Kentucky Standard.*

WHAT COLOR ARE THE FLOWERS?

1. Roses are — —.
2. Geraniums are — —.
3. Apple blossoms are — —.
4. Pussy Willows are — —.
5. Anemones are — —.
6. Carnations are — —.
7. Easter lilies are — —.
8. Violets are — —.
9. Pansies are — —.
10. Daffy-dills are — —.
11. Chrysanthemums are — —.
12. Tulips are — —.
13. Clover is — —.
14. Forget-me-nots are — —.
15. Buttercups are — —.
16. Peach blossoms are — —.
17. Sunflowers are — —.
18. Lilacs are — —.
19. Poppies are — —.
20. Dalsies are — —.

A BEE

A bee is small.
 It has a brown body.
 It has four wings and six legs.
 It has a sting.
 It lives in a bee-hive.
 It likes flowers.

It finds something sweet in them.
 It makes honey.
 It can fly.
 It can sting.
 The bee works very hard.
 Do you like honey?
 How does it taste?—*Alabama Messenger.*

A "FARM" AND A "FARMER."

A "farm" is a large piece of land with a fence around it. Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, hay and many other things grow on a farm. A "farmer" is a man who works on a farm. A farmer plows, cultivates, and hoes his crops on the farm. In the fall, he picks the cotton, gathers the corn, potatoes, etc., and reaps the oats, wheat and rye. He mows the hay. So you see a "farm" is land, and a "farmer" is a man who works on a farm.—*Ex.*

Sixty seconds make a minute.
 Sixty minutes make an hour.
 Twenty-four hours make a day.
 Seven days make a week.
 Four weeks make a month.
 Twelve months make a year.

WHAT TEDDY FOUND.

Little Teddy Abbott had gone all alone to the woods. His mother was not feeling well.

"I wish I could find a flower of some kind for mother," he said. "I think it would cheer her up, because she loves the flowers so much."

So he hunted among the old dead leaves, but found nothing. At last he grew discouraged and started for home.

He was just going down a little hill when he saw something blue.

He bent down to see what it was, "Oh! oh! oh!" he said, "The violets are in bloom and they are the flowers that mother likes best." He gathered as many as he could hold in one hand and carried them to his mother.

She was delighted with them.—*Normal Instructor.*

NOTES—DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

On the eighteenth of April the pupils of the music department gave a recital to the public. It was well attended and generously applauded by our town friends. Piano, organ, vocal and violin music were given.

The following week the little tots gave a piano recital which was greatly enjoyed. They showed hard work for such little people. Last Friday the organ pupils gave a recital, and we did not know before just how variably sweet our organ could be made to sound.

The older pupils will give a piano recital Wednesday, and the vocal pupils will give one next week. The week following Miss Cooper will have her pupils give a violin recital, and at that time the prize which she offered early in the year for the highest average will be given. The awarding of this prize is being eagerly awaited.

Since the public recital the various departments of music have been giving weekly private recitals.

First on the list came the scale contest. This had been announced early in the year, and much hard work had been done in consequence. Mr. Beaty, Miss Cooper, and Miss Wilson were the judges. The younger pupils played major scales and the older ones played minor scales. Each pupil played two scales. Rosie Nasarellah, a little girl of nine, won the prize for major scales, and Anna Lee Barksdale won that for minor scales.

A HINT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Our year's work is almost ended. The song of the mating bird, the soft call of the whippoorwill, and the drowsy hum of the mosquito reminds us that summer is truly here, though our friendly sea breezes have so far prevented our feeling any annoyance from the heat. But the work is almost ended. We should know that if it were midwinter, for the glad going home feeling is in the air. How long it seems since the beginning of the session. Then we knew that there were eight long months ahead of us, eight months of work, and separation from the loved ones at home. First we counted the months, seven, six, five—then we began to wonder how many weeks separated us from the home faces. Now we are counting the days, and pretty soon we will be counting the hours.

Not that it has been an unpleasant year. O, no

indeed it has not. It's just been the happiest, jolliest, busiest year ever, and we love to look back on the hills we've climbed together. We've garnered many precious treasures for the storehouse of our brain, and we've many new pictures to hang on memory's walls; and many sweet flowers will make our lives fragrant because of this past year. But, still we are a wee bit gladder than sorry that it is over, for we are all coming back you see, there being no graduates, and now we are going home to show father and mother just how good and industrious we have been during these months when a letter had to take the place of our own selves.

Yes, we are going home, and that is why I want to whisper this parting hint to each boy and girl. We are all a little bit wiser than we were when we said goodbye last September, and some of us are a tiny bit bigger and stronger and taller. Now there are going to be lots of little ways that we can help mother and father. There are lots of things we may teach baby brother or little sister. We may help mother with the dishes, help father do little chores. We may give mother the easy chair when we see that she is tired, or bring father's slippers when he comes in if we can do nothing else. Maybe we can tell stories to the younger children, or teach them some of the songs we have learned at school. Or if there are no children at home, and we are getting really "grown up" we may be a little ambitious, and have a few music pupils.

What we want to do is to keep our eyes open for the opportunity to help others all this long vacation, keep our hands ready to give some one else a lift, keep our hearts ready to listen to the call for help whenever and wherever we may hear it.

We all want a rest, of course we do, and we deserve it. But the best rest is found in change of work, not in stagnation, just remember that.

Pearl Brown concluded her debate speech some weeks ago with the following little original poem,

Brave little band of Puritans,
You've served your country well!
On the many victories you have won
Forever we could dwell.

For the freedom of our Native Land,
You made the boldest strikes;
And you it was who won for us
The grand old Stars and Stripes.

For your deeds so wondrous brave and bold,
For the good work you have done,
You deserve a crown as glorious
As the rising of the sun!

The Cavaliers of old Virginia
Fought bravely in the fray,
But you it was who won the greatness
Our nation boasts to-day!

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

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Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or too blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, dumb or blind, in sound mind and body, and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. The best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

To parents who are unable to pay, tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the School is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but they should not expect to be entertained at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well-regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

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The Florida School Herald

NOVEMBER
1912



PRINTED BY THE PUPILS OF THE
FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA



MANUAL ALPHABET



The Turkey's Thanksgiving Conundrum.

The kitchen shelves were loaded with pumpkin-pie and mince;
 There was jelly in the pantry, and preserves of peach and quince.
 There were nuts and apples ready, and the cakes were large and nice,
 And the whole farmhouse was fragrant with the smell of cloves and spice,
 Farmer Jones went to the woodshed, where the brand new axe was laid.
 He picked it up half-smiling as he felt the shining blade.
 Then a turkey trotted up, so fat that he could hardly wobble,
 He shook his old red head and cried out "Gobble, gobble, gobble!"
 Said the former; "Do you know what day tomorrow's going to be?"
 And the turkey-gobbler gobbled loudly, "Don't ax me."

—SELECTED.

TWO SHORT ARTICLES

BY H. WILSON BEATY

Read at the November Teachers' Meeting.

I. To Teachers and Parents.

I have followed with a great deal of interest, and perhaps profit too, the controversy in some of the leading magazines concerning the public school system of America. We are a part of that great system, and I believe that each of us could find some lessons from the various articles; however, I do not believe that the system is a failure, as some maintain; but I do believe that the teaching body and the parenthood of America are the two greatest exponents of American schools. I have written a little poem or sonnet relative to the subject, which I offer for your consideration. As it embraces all I have to say upon the school-room subject, and is short, I found it necessary to add a short article on our old friend the type question.

SONNET—OF TEACHING

My fellow-teachers all, a task we may
 Not shirk, God hath appointed us to do;
 That child that's rightly taught by you, by you
 That child perhaps is saved. Think then, I say,
 What great and grave responsibility
 We teachers share! O, teacher, know thine art!
 Give it thy time, thy strength, and thy whole heart,
 And thy reward shall come another day.
 But why should it be said on every side,
 That all our schools have failed to fill their place,
 If teachers still are true, and youth quick, still?
 The training must begin at home. Though tried
 The teacher be, there is that other space,
 Which noble parenthood alone can fill.

II. The Type Question.

At this time much is being said upon this subject. New York Point and American Braille are being competently and scientifically tested, with the view to offer to the sightless readers of America the one or the other of the two systems as a uniform type. Those of us who are interested in the controversy should strike while the iron is hot, and so I shall speak my mind here upon several phases of the question.

We believe that whatever data the committee of ten who are investigating the types may bring forward, or whatever course they may recommend toward a uniform type, will effect little immediate change in the type situation. There are too many books in both systems, each system is too widely used throughout the country, for either to be relinquished even within the next few years. We believe, however, that there will be eventually a uniform type, and that the present committee will be largely instrumental in securing it; but the death throes of the fated system, like the death throes of any great political party, will be long and agonizing.

Before it is too late, we the friends of New York Point---instructors and publishers---should cautiously eliminate the few defects in our system, that we might increase its chances of ultimate success. A few changes must be arbitrarily adopted, if our system is to remain a practical one. For example, in New York Point there are four methods of capitalizing; namely, first, not to capitalize at all, as is often the method employed by the American Printing House; secondly, to prefix the character "x" before a given letter to denote its capitalization, as does the Ziegler Magazine; thirdly, to prefix "th" as a capital sign, which method we find used in the Milwaukee Review; and fourthly, to use the original Wait capitals, which are found in the Christian Record and in many books. This condition alone, if not corrected, may prove fatal to New York Point. Then too, different publishers use different signs for the apostrophe and for the hyphen. This defect, too, must be eliminated before we can make scientific claims for our system. If all the friends of New York Point would agree to correct these few defects through the Ziegler magazine, we should then have a faultless and peerless system.

It has been lately shown that three pages of New York Point matter fill just about four pages when similarly printed in Braille. Last month the New York Point readers of the Ziegler Magazine enjoyed nineteen pages of matter which could not be gotten

into the Braille edition. It is also shown by the questions of readers throughout the country that the slender Point line can be read with less confusion than the broad Braille line. With these two comparative facts in its favor, New York Point need fear nothing from a scientific comparison with American Braille.

Though I am a staunch friend of New York Point and a faithful believer in its ultimate success, on the other hand, I am as thoroughly convinced that the Braille system of music notation is the best system of music notation yet invented. If New York Point should become the uniform type of America, I should like to see at the same time the Braille system of music notation adopted. I should like to see the titles, composers, words, and expression words printed in Point and the notes in the Braille system. It must be remembered that ordinary printing and writing are as different from ordinary music notes as day from night, and so we readers of raised-print should combine the best system of reading with the best system of music notation for the best results.

One other idea, patient hearers, and I shall have finished with this hackneyed subject. For a long while I have used in my work the Point "n" as a hyphen and the Point "e" as an apostrophe, just as a typist uses "l" as the character one and the capital "O" as a cipher, and I have found practically no confusion and great convenience. Adopt these, and you are done with the two greatest inconveniences in the realm of raised-print—the present New York Point hyphen and apostrophe.

Lucid Manual Spelling

Lest it be thought strange that attention is again asked to this subject, it can safely be stated that plain easily read spelling with the fingers is not practised by a large proportion of even those who have spent their lives among the deaf. This refers almost as much to the deaf as to their hearing instructor, relatives and friends.

As a fact we read most words on the fingers as we do from the printed pages, we recognize them by sight without spelling out the letters. This habit enables the poor slovenly spellers to persist till the fault becomes a fixed habit.

Not many spellers make an effort to spell out their words carefully and distinctly. The inclination with rapid thinkers is to get off the words as quickly as possible. A remedy for this that will secure plainness of delivery and sufficient time is to boil down one's sentences, then time is saved for "legibility."

Some essential conditions in making plain letters is to hold the hand in the same position as much as possible. Only in making g, h, and j, is it necessary to move the wrist itself. Fingers not used in making a letter should be tucked away out of

sight. Nothing is so confusing and slovenly as to let unused fingers sprawl around the letter half opened. A recent report of the New York Institution had a unique cut of the manual alphabet, of some sixty years ago. That plate showed perfectly the positions the fingers should occupy as seen by the person spelled to. Speaking of that institution in this connection one cannot help alluding to Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet's marvelous finger delivery. His hands were small and also somewhat chubby yet his spelling, though at times marvelleously rapid, was so distinct that there was no effort necessary to follow him, even from a distance. We might add that Dr. Peet had the faculty of spelling rapidly and repeating the same words orally without effort. This is no common accomplishment though quite a few essay it. In most cases however the double effort to spell out letters and pronounce the full words at the same time is too evident. Or the spelling is not distinct. The same is true of simultaneous sign-making and speech. Dr Peet was also one of the few real masters of that attainment.

Before quitting this subject we would further ask why the ability of hearing teachers to read spelling is not more common. There are teachers who have been ten years or more at the work who find it difficult to read finger spelled words. This is not as it should be, and is a shortcoming that a little persistent effort will make good.

If would be well for every teacher, in fact every one using spelling, to candidly ask himself and friends if his spelling is reasonably lucid and if he can read the spelling of others readily.—*Optic*.

Your Best

What sort of a world would this be if nobody went at things—even hard, almost impossible things—with this brave spirit of working out problems, solving the difficulties, accomplishing results, in every way? Certainly little that is worth while would ever be done. Just as certainly nobody would know the joy and satisfaction such effort brings.

There is something more about this question of your best, too, that deserves a moment's notice. The best is not a fixed point which one is to strive for and reach, then stop and sit down with no further effort. You may do your best today, in school or home, in work or play. Tomorrow, if you try, you can do better. There is no limit to the amount of progress one can make in the direction of his best; with each new effort and success come strength and skill to surpass the last victory.—*Van Dyke*.

Education is not creative; it can not give what nature has withheld; it is limited by the pupil's individuality, which it can ennoble, but not radically change.—*Painter*.

Christian Endeavor Society

DEAF DEPARTMENT

The Christian Endeavor meeting was held on the third of November in Miss Rupley's school-room.

The opening prayer was signed by Max Wetherby and the text "Zeal" was signed by Lalla Wilson.

The third number was a hymn by Sarah V. Johnson.

Luther Holland and Rena Thompson gave Bible stories which were well prepared.

A hymn by two little members was then given and this was followed by Bible verses signed by Tom Walker and Ruby Jordan.

No remarks were brought before the society and the meeting was adjourned by a prayer by Roxie Jordan.

LALLA WILSON, Sec'y.

On the tenth of November, the Christian Endeavor meeting was called to order by the President.

A prayer by Fannie Varnes was the first number on the program.

The text was signed by Luther Holland and was followed by a hymn by Amalia Lorenz.

Fannie Sawyer and Arthur Lightbody gave Bible stories and an address was made by Roxie Jordan.

Bible verses were given by Engenia Roberts and Clarence Shaw.

Interesting talks were given by Mr. Underhill and Miss Pike.

The collection amounted to sixty-nine cents and the closing prayer was signed by Henry Austin.

LALLA WILSON, Sec'y.

BLIND DEPARTMENT

On the evening of November the tenth, all the members of the Christian Endeavor Society assembled in the auditorium for the purpose of engaging in their usual weekly service. When the President had announced order, Pearl Brown played the opening hymn, after which the meeting was turned over to the leader, Mr. Livingston.

At his request, Miss Crocker kindly read the Bible lesson, which was taken from Malachi. The topic for the evening was on "Temperance." Both the leader's talk and the selections of the members touched very closely on the subject.

As there was no miscellaneous business to come before the society, the closing hymn was sung and the benediction repeated.

MABEL BATES, Sec'y.

Our district convention of the Florida Christian Endeavor Union will be held at Interlachen, Florida December 13 to 15'h.

Athletics

BASKET BALL

D. & B. SCHOOL--17

Y. M. C. A.--16

Saturday night, November 16th, a basketball game was played between the teams of the D. and B. School & the Y. M. C. A. on the Y. M. C. A. grounds. The score was 17 to 16 in favor of the D. & B. School. It was a very close and exciting game. The score would have been larger but for fouls at critical times.

The victory of the D. and B. School team gives them the honor of having won the first match game played this season.

The line-up was as follows:

D. & B. School		Y. M. C. A.
Wetherby	forward	Bennett
Boggs, capt.	forward	Dale
Holland	center	Martinez
Manire	guard	Clarke
Underhill	guard	Davis, Grossman

(Grossman relieved Clarke in 2nd half of the game.)

Referee, C. C. Kent; time-keeper, A. H. Walker; scorer and reporter, Henry Austin.

Summary—Scored: D. and B. School, Wetherby 6, Boggs 4, Holland 4; Y. M. C. A., Clarke 2, Bennett 2, Dale 8. Free throws scored: D. & B. School Wetherby 3; Y. M. C. A., Martinez 3, Dale 1.

D. & B. SCHOOL--15 ST. AUGUSTINE HIGH SCHOOL--6

On the afternoon of Nov. 25th, the D. & B. School won from the High School when the High School girls' basketball team played a game of basketball with the team from the Deaf and Blind School on the latter's grounds. The score was 15 to 6 in favor of the D. & B. School girls. It was a very good game considering it was the first match game of the season between the girls.

The High School girls tried hard for the honor of winning the game but found the D. & B. School girls too much for them.

The line up was as follows:

D. & B. School		St. Aug. High School.
Jean Walker	forward	Hazel Brandt
Roxie Jordan	forward	Katie Brandt
Fannie Varnes	center	Clara Kuhn
Miss Crocker	guard	Anne Miller
Miss Pike	guard	Gladys Baker

Referee, C. C. Kent; time-keeper, A. H. Walker; scorer and reporter, Henry Austin.

Summary—Scored: D. & B. School, Jean Walker 4, Roxie Jordan 8. High School, Hazel Brandt 2, Katie May Brandt 2. Free throws scored: D. & B. School, Jean Walker 3; High School, Katie May Brandt 2.

Notes--Blind Department

Bessie Sikes spent Sunday, the tenth, with her sister and brother-in-law in the city.

Mr. Livingston's class has joined the Reading Circle, and seem to enjoy the stories as much as we older members.

A week or more ago, Mr Walker brought into the school room for us a large raised map of the Panama Canal and Zone.

Miss Ferguson tells us that Rosie Nassarellah, the smallest girl in this department, has read fourteen books of the Old Testament during the past six weeks.

On account of slight attacks of fever, Bessie Sikes, Mabel Bates, and Willie Barrow have not been able to attend school regularly for the last two weeks.---P. B.

Little Willie Bulter's father paid him a visit some days ago. Of all delighted children, Willie was perhaps the most pleased, if actions are stronger than words.

Mr. Livingston's shop boys took up their work at the beginning of the term just about where they left off in May--that is, they are busy making brooms and caning chairs.

Among those who have been so fortunate as to receive headmarks so far this term are, Lola Ashley, who has three; Anna Lee Barksdale, two; and Luther Albritton, one.---M. B.

On Hallowe'en night, we were very much delighted to have Lawrence Marvin come over from Jacksonville and attend our social. We hope to have him with us again Thanksgiving.---M. B.

Tony Tardo, who was in a hospital in Tampa having his eyes treated when school opened, returned on October 27th. We are glad to have Tony back, but sorry that the treatment helped his eyes so little.

We don't all understand why Mr. Livingston is so happy of late. Perhaps it is because he has learned to ride a bicycle, and he and Mr. Lancaster have purchased one for future pleasure and convenience.

At breakfast, on the morning of November the sixth, while we were all jubilant over the election returns, Miss Ferguson recited to us a beautiful original political poem, treating of the ambitions of the different candidates.

With Mr. Walker's permission, Mr. Beaty ordered for us a few days ago a "Midget Writer," a little raised-print typewriter which writes both New York Point and American Braille. The little machine costs only five dollars, and if it proves satisfactory,

we are to have several for copying Braille music, recitations, examples, etc.

The Reading Circle are now enjoying "Eben Holden," a long book, a genuine story of the old north country. Just before taking up this book, Miss Rupley read to us "Finding a Home," by Kate Douglas Wiggin. This little story we found full of wit and fun, and would like to hear another by the same author. On this page appears Pearl Brown's "Opinion of the Harvester," which pretty well expresses our sentiments as regarding that book.

My Opinion of "The Harvester."

BY PEARL BROWN.

This is one of the latest novels. Its author, Gene Stratton Porter, has written several stories equally as popular as this one. She evidently is a woman of deep sentiment and of a very enlightened intellect.

For fear I should do the writer injustice, I shall not criticise the story, but merely express my opinion on it. David Langston is a splendid representative of a novel hero. He is very noble and genteel, but there are a few traits in his character that are more suited to the feminine sex, I think. The heroine, Ruth Jameison, does not appeal to me at all. In no way is her character comparable to the hero's in nobleness and virtue. In my estimation, Granny Moreland is the most genuine person in the story. She is certainly the embodiment of sincere devotion, and well represents the example of true friendship. Henry Jameison is, without doubt, the real type of villainy. If I had been the author, he should have played a more prominent part in the story. Miss Porter shows us the value of having learned men for our intimate friends. Had it not been for the friendship and fatherly advice of Dr. Carey, the hero would never have attained such an elevated position in life. Belshazzar, the dog, like the rest of his race, beautifully illustrates devotional fidelity.

The wonderful description of "Medicine Woods" is made very vivid. The author describes the different scenes in such smooth, simple language that one can almost see them before him. I must confess that some of the descriptions are too elaborate. In fact, the whole story is too much exaggerated. To one who is imaginative, the profusion of wild flowers, sweet singing birds, and "Singing Water"—the little brook flowing through the magnificent grounds—would be very pleasing, but to one not so fortunately gifted, the whole is rather monotonous.

After having listened to this story, I believe that any girl, regardless of how strongly inclined she is toward reading novels, will listen very attentively to a book of more real facts and instruction without a murmur. I feel assured that the majority of us will, in the future, more fully appreciate the inestimable value of good books.

Notes--Deaf Department

Hurrah! hurrah! Thanksgiving will soon be here.

A number of the boys and girls are receiving boxes from home.

Ralph Knowles received a letter from home containing some money.

Florence Giles received a pair of shoes from home not long ago.

Ben Lorenz's brother Fred is now working in Vero, Fla., with some surveyors.

Max Wetherby received a box from home recently, containing nice things to eat.

Luther Holland was made happy by a box of good things from home on Nov. 19th.

Amalia Lorenz received a picture of her baby cousin. He is a fine looking little fellow.

Lalla Wilson received a box of fruit from home sometime ago. She was delighted to get it.

Minnie Clemons expects her sister May to visit her Christmas. We will be glad to welcome her.

On Sunday, Nov. 17, Gladys Williams' father made her a short visit. She was very glad to see him.

Henry Austin, Willie Townsend and Raymond Rou are preparing to enter Gallaudet College next year.

Mr. and Mrs. Pacetti will soon return to St. Augustine to live. Their friends will be delighted to have them back.

Charlie Manire received a letter from his sister, Selma, stating that his mother was visiting his brother Tommie in Tavares, Fla.

Amalia Lorenz received a letter from her mother saying that her father has secured the position of mail carrier on a rural route.

On Nov. 13, Mary Watkins received a box from home containing a pair of shoes, some cloth, oranges and nuts. Mary was very happy.

Sunday, Nov. 3, was Raymond Rou's birthday. He was invited to take dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Underhill. He reported a fine time.

Raymond Rou received a box of oranges from home last week. He gave two oranges to each of his class-mates. It was very kind of him.

Miss McLane takes some of the girls to town on Saturday afternoons. They frequently go to see moving pictures and enjoy it very much.

Gracie Griffin returned to school on Oct. 31. She was accompanied by her mother, sisters and brothers. She did not come to school last year.

The boys are glad that the work on the new building is moving on so nicely. They are very anxious to move into their large cool new dormitories.

Our best friend, Miss Ruggles, came to see us on the 10th of this month, and we were all glad to see her. It had been a long time since we saw her last.

Some time ago Henry Austin and Willie Townsend went to Burton's Island. A deer chased them and fought them. They got some scratches on their hands.

We are looking forward with pleasure to a good dinner on Thanksgiving Day. We are in hopes that our good friend, Mr. Flagler, will remember us this year as usual.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 16, the deaf boys played basket ball with the Y. M. C. A. boys. It was a close game. The score was 17 to 16 in favor of the deaf boys.

Fannie Varnes received a birthday box from home containing many good things to eat. She received a letter from her parents saying they would send her another box containing oranges and cane.

One Sunday afternoon when the boys went walking, Emory Sizemore and Raymond Rou took their wheels along. Raymond punctured both of his tires and he then borrowed Emory's wheel. Poor Emory had to come home on foot.

One Sunday afternoon, Nov. 10, Mr. Walker took his daughters, Jean and Lilah, and Lily Holland, Lalla Wilson and Amalia Lorenz riding in his automobile. They rode around the Horn and through the town. They had a nice time.

On the afternoon of Nov. 15, Mrs. Ezell invited twelve little girls and twelve little boys to a party. The little folks had a fine time playing games, after which nice refreshments were served. We think this was a beautiful thing for Mrs. Ezell to do.

Not long ago our basket-ball team met and elected the following officers: Prof. A. H. Walker, Manager; Raymond Rou, Assistant Manager; S. C. Boggs, Captain; Charlie Manire, Assistant Captain; Mr. O. W. Underhill, Coach; Henry Austin, Scorer and reporter.

Saturday, Nov. 9, was Fannie Varnes' birthday. On Friday afternoon she had a party in her school room. The teacher's desk was covered with a pretty table cloth and decorated with pink flowers and fern leaves. Fannie invited Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Miss McLane, Mrs. Moore and Miss Crocker to her party. Her birthday cake had seventeen candles on it. She blew out eight candles. Mr. Walker teased her because nine were left burning. She cut the cake and passed it to her guests. Everyone had a nice time. The guests wished her many happy returns of the day.

The Florida School Herald.

Entered as Second-class matter at the Post Office at Saint Augustine, Florida

ALBERT H. WALKER, ... Editor
O. W. UNDERHILL, ... Manager

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year.

Rates of advertisement made known on application.

Address all communications and subscriptions to the

FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD,
School for the Deaf and the Blind,
St. Augustine, Florida.

Vol. XIII. NOVEMBER, 1912 No. 2.

Notice to Parents

Our school term is short and to complete our course of study for the year for the various grades it is necessary to curtail our holidays. This and several other cogent reasons make it necessary that we give only one day holiday Christmas—December the 25th. Everything possible will be done by teachers and officers to make this a happy day for all the pupils connected with the school. Every one will be busy several days before Christmas and several days afterwards.

No pupil will be allowed to go home unless their parents come to the school for them and return them to school within a few days.

A. H. WALKER, President.

We are again forcibly reminded that the school numbers among one of its best friends Mr. Henry M. Flagler who for a number of years has provided the school with its Thanksgiving dinner. This year the pupils were not forgotten by him. Through Mr. J. E. Ingraham, Vice-President of the Florida East Coast Railway, Mr. Flagler sent word for us to provide our usual bounteous dinner at his expense. The dinner was a feast and a royal one, too, and of course thoroughly enjoyed by pupils, teachers and officers. A picture adorns the walls of our spacious dining room—the only picture in the room—and this picture was, tastily decorated for the occasion and before beginning the repast each pupil requested that the president of the school tender to Mr. Flagler their thanks and to extend a cordial invitation for him to visit the school this winter while in Florida.

At a recent meeting of the State Board of Control it was decided to ask for the following appropriations for the school for the next biennium:

Heating Plant and Laundry	\$16,000
Repairing and Painting Building for Colored Pupils	5,000
Equipment of Industrial Building	4,000
Re-adjustment of Interior of Main Building	2,000
Campus	1,000
Pianos and Library	1,500
Current Expenses	55,000
Total	\$85,000

The legislature meets in April next and it is customary for it to grant the appropriations asked for.

While this is not quite all that was asked for, it is a liberal consideration of our needs.

The North Dakota School has a new head—in fact, two new heads. We are selfishly glad that Superintendent Blattner is at the head of a small school. He will now find out what friend Bangs once declared, that the job of superintending a small school was some work. And when compared to the superintendency of a big school where the boss man sits in his easy chair and has numerous lackeys to do his bidding, the work rises to prodigious proportions. But Blattner is not afraid work and is aided in his work by a helpmate who will come to his rescue and be a solace to him in his dark hours—these all superintendents have and there is no dodging them. The continued success of the school is assured under the management of these two good people.

The authorities of Gallaudet College have announced the following changes in the requirements for admission into the Preparatory class, to go into effect at once:

I. Latin will not be required for admission.

II. Algebra will be required to simple quadratic equations.

III. Candidates for admission by the certificate plan will not be required to pass a second examination in Algebra and English at Washington in the fall.

Better preparation will be required in English and collateral subjects. However, the requirements for graduation from the college will be the same as heretofore.

These changes will enable many schools to prepare more pupils for college and also to devote more time to the preparation of their prospective pupils in English. In some schools it is no easy matter to prepare pupils especially when there are only two or three aspirants because it would require much time on the part of a teacher in charge of a large class.

Under the new changes it will remove this difficulty and make a closer connection between the regular school course and college work. We see no reason why every deaf pupil, who has the ability to take the preparatory course, should not be admitted.

It has been suggested to postpone the convention of the National Association of the Deaf at Cleveland from 1913 to 1914 on account of the semi-centennial celebration at Gallaudet College in Washington and the convention of the American Instructors of the Deaf at Staunton, Va., in 1914.

In our opinion the N. A. D., by postponing its meeting till 1914, will have a larger attendance, and a goodly number of the leading educators of the deaf at its meeting, thus making it a most successful one.

We must think about a great many deaf who live beyond the Mississippi, and who, no doubt, wish to attend all of these meetings. By this postponement they, as well as many others who live in the East, will take the advantage of one trip to attend all of these meetings of great importance.

Thanksgiving day was spent most pleasantly at the school. The day was bracing and ideal. Thanksgiving services were held in the auditorium at eight-thirty. The stage was beautifully decorated with the "Florida Harvest," palms and moss.

The feature of the day was, of course, the royal big dinner, a gift of our friend, Mr. H. M. Flagler, who has been remembering us for years with such dinners. The tables in the dining-room were bountifully covered with all the good things. The happy children ate all they could. Dr. Webb, our physician, was here, as Mr. Walker jokingly said, to take care of anyone who might get sick from eating too much. Happily his services were not needed.

A social from six to eight in the evening in the big dining-room where several enjoyable games were played, closed the day full of thanksgiving.

In our last issue we printed the appeal of President Hanson of the National Association of the Deaf, for funds to repair the old Gallaudet Monument at Hartford, Conn., which is in bad need of repairs. In it he suggested that on December 10th, the anniversary of Gallaudet's birthday, every deaf person contribute something to help in this very worthy cause.

It is hoped that the deaf of Florida will respond to the appeal. They are requested to send something, if only a dime. There will be a collection at the school on that day.

We print below an extract from the Buff and Blue for October which speaks for itself:

There are other reasons, not flippant, why we should all feel it necessary to keep that Monument in trim. Here are three:

1st. T. H. Gallaudet is the Father of the Instruction of the Deaf on this continent.

2nd. He is the Father of the Idea of a College for the Deaf.

3rd. He is the Father of his sons, Thomas and Edward, and thru them of all the good they have done.

Therefore, every one of us should contribute, even if we have to go without a coat to do it. It is better that we should

bare our backs than that the memory of our beloved Father and Friend should go bare. Here's five dollars how much will you give?

Here is an opportunity to show our gratitude to this great benefactor.

Mr. O. W. Underhill has been designated by the Committee as treasurer for Florida. All the contributions should be forwarded to him in care of the School for the Deaf, St. Augustine. The names of the contributors will be published in the next issue of the Herald.

Teachers' Meetings

The October teachers' meeting was held in the library on the evening of the 14th.

The president gave a short talk after which the secretary's report was read.

The musical numbers on the program were piano solos by Miss Wilson and Miss Virginia Walker, both of which were well rendered and very much enjoyed.

A paper, entitled Backward Children, was read by Miss Bowman.

A program committee was appointed for November and the meeting adjourned.

The teachers and officers met in the library for their monthly meeting, Wednesday, November 13th at 7:30 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by the President who made a few remarks in regard to Thanksgiving and read an excellent article on the Montessori Method.

The secretary then read the minutes of the October meeting.

The third number was a trio composed of Miss Cooper, Miss Virginia Walker and Mr. Walker. The selection was well rendered and enjoyed by all.

A splendid paper by Mr. Beaty followed.

A number of questions were drawn from the query box and discussed.

After a piano solo by Miss Pearl Brown the meeting adjourned to the dining-room where a social hour was enjoyed and delightful refreshments were served.

FLORENCE C. LYNE, Secretary.

HONOR ROLL

For the four weeks ending November 23, 1912.

DEAF DEPARTMENT

ROXIE JORDAN
AMALIA LORENZ
CHARLIE MANIRE
GLADYS WILLIAMS
SARAH V. JOHNSON

BLIND DEPARTMENT

LUCY KILBEE

Mr. Howard L. Terry has lately issued from the press of a Los Angeles publisher a short drama entitled "A Dream" which is a delightful fancy woven of moonlight and fairy folk.

Mr. Terry has been steadily gaining a reputation as a writer, not only of verse, but of prose and has recently written a novel now running in an Eastern journal.

His latest poetical production is the third volume of verse from his pen to come out in print and marks a distinct advance in technical skill as well as in imagination.

Mr. Terry is a native Missourian, spent a few years at Gallaudet which he had to leave owing to defective eye-sight. But he has improved his time since leaving school by study, and the result is evident.

We are glad to note his success as a writer and as he is yet a young man the future promises to add lustre to his reputation already won as the chief representative among the deaf in literature.—*Hawkeye*.

At the World's Congress of the Deaf, held in Paris, France, July 28th to August 4th the following were the most important of the resolutions adopted by the Congress:

1st—That classes of the deaf should not have more than ten pupils.

2nd—That the compensation of teachers should be increased.

3rd—That the term of instruction be not less than ten years.

4th—That trades should be taught by competent teachers in conjunction with the class work of the school.

Dr. Fox, of New York, here took the floor and in clear signs presented the following resolution, which had been handed in on the previous day and translated into French by Secretary Gaillard:

Resolved, That we believe that the best system for the education of all deaf-mutes to be a combination of speech, writing, spelling, and signs—all methods that have proved useful for their benefit, and which comprise the Combined System.

When this was put to vote the entire assemblage raised their hands or stood up, some even standing on their seats and waving their hats.

If there has ever existed any doubt as to how the deaf of different nations stand in regard to educational methods, this ought to settle it. They are overwhelmingly in favor of a combination of all methods.

The nations represented were: France, Germany, United States, England, Ireland, Scotland, Russia, Roumania, Turkey, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Japan, South America.—*Deaf-Mutes' Journal*.

That group of papers known among themselves as the l. p. f. (little paper family) is no mean set of publications, either in number or character, and this we say, in spite of the fact that we are of them without hope of punishment or fear of reward.

The papers published by, and in the interests of, the schools for the deaf throughout the country are printed, primarily, for practice work for the class in printing, which is one of the trades taught in almost all the schools. The publications themselves, in most instances, stand as reflectors of the intents, the activities and the results of the schools at which they are published. Some of them devote most of their space to one line of activity at the school, some to another as the *Mentor*, which gives its space almost wholly to methods; others presume to cover all the lines of activity and interest, but emphasize one, as the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, which makes a specialty of alumni news and other correspondence from the deaf in general, and the *Alabama Messenger* which is emphasizing agricultural instruction in the school; others are more in the nature of a general magazine as the *Silent Worker*, which makes a specialty of feature articles by or about the deaf, and carries regular departments edited by deaf men and women of special ability; the *Mt. Airy World* is making a specialty of history, and mighty good history, too.—*Hoosier*.

Walker Literary Society

The meeting of our Literary Society for Nov. 2 was called to order by the Vice-President, Charlie Manire.

After the roll call and the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Raymond Rou gave stories which were enjoyed.

Fannie Varnes gave a declamation followed with an essay by Charlie Manire. A dialogue was given by the girls.

After the critic, Amalia Lorenz, had given her report, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Nov. 16, 1912.

WILLIE TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

The meeting of our Literary Society for Nov. 16th. met in the auditorium at 6:00 P. M. The meeting was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. Then followed some stories by Fannie Varnes and Grace Griffin, after which a new constitution was tendered by Mr. Underhill.

The name of "Ciceronian Literary Society" has been changed to "Walker Literary Society" in honor of our President.

The constitution was accepted by the society, and then followed an election of officers for the next two months. The officers chosen were as follows: President, Raymond Rou; Vice-President, Minnie Clemons, and Secretary, Luther Holland.

After the election of officers the meeting was adjourned to meet again on Nov. 30.

WILLIE TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

General Locals

For information on English titles, ask Miss Rees.

The ghost received a royal welcome on the 18th.

Why has Mr. Beaty taken a dislike for pineapple lately?

Dr. Crump spent Sunday with his daughter, Mary, the first of the month.

Miss Lilla Beaty expects to return to St. Augustine to spend the winter.

Misses Bowman, Lyne and Rees attended a dance the first part of the month.

Mr. D. A. Smith of Jacksonville spent Sunday, November 17th, at the school.

Mrs. Ezell chaperoned several of our teachers at a play, "The Rosary," one evening last week.

Misses Rees and Lyne entertained with a Five-Hundred party Wednesday evening, November 20th.

Not long ago Mr. Beaty's uncle, Mr. Walter Wilson of Waycross, Ga. spent a day and night with him.

Mr. Underhill goes hunting every Saturday. He has been very lucky and has killed a number of ducks.

Last Saturday evening Misses Collatt, Bowman and Wilson entertained a few of their friends delightfully with cards.

The teachers organized a reading circle on the 18th. They are reading, "The Following of the Star" by Florence Barclay.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield Cohen have moved to Savannah, Georgia. Mrs. Cohen was a former teacher here and expects to visit in St. Augustine this winter.

The battleships, Minnesota, Kansas, Michigan and South Carolina, passed within four miles of St. Augustine Sunday, November 17th, on their way south. A number of us went to South Beach that afternoon and obtained a good view of these men-of-war.

On November 23rd some of the teachers took advantage of the cordial invitation sent by Miss Gibbs, a young lady in town, to take a motor-boat ride. Leaving the pier at 12 o'clock and returning at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the party went out some distance beyond North Beach. After the most delightful ride, a nice dinner was served at Mrs. Gibbs' house. Among the party were Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Hopkins, a cousin of the young entertainer, and another young lady, and Miss Bowman, Miss Collatt, Miss Ferguson, Miss Pike and Miss Wilson.

News from Other Schools

The Mississippi School is to have Mr. Jay Cooke Howard, the deaf banker of Duluth, Minn., as the orator on the Gallaudet Day, Dec 10th.

Principal W. O. Connor of the Georgia School has been appointed Commander of the North Georgia Brigade of the United Confederate Veterans with the rank of Brigadier-General.

The friends of Mr. Geo. S. Porter of the New Jersey School gave him a big banquet in New York not long ago on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday, and presented him with a silver loving-cup. Mr. Porter is the well-known publisher of the Silent Worker.

Dr. Charles R. Ely, formerly professor of Natural Science at Gallaudet College, has been appointed to succeed his father, the late Dr. Chas. W. Ely, as principal of the Maryland School for the Deaf. He assumed his new duties on Nov. 1st.

The Texas School made a complete exhibit of the work done by her industrial departments at the Waco Cotton Palace on Nov. 9th and 10th, and it was a success. The object was to enlighten the public with regard to the abilities of the deaf along various lines.

Many of our schools for the deaf own motion-picture outfits, for the entertainment and instruction of their pupils. They are Iowa, Fanwood, Colorado, Texas, Montana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Utah, Minnesota and Oklahoma. We hope ere long to have one of our own.

A day school for the Deaf has been established in Atlanta, Ga. Mr. W. F. Crusseles, a business man of Atlanta, who has for years taken an interest in the deaf, is the founder. He has learned the sign language and is in sympathy with the deaf. The combined system is to be adopted in this school.

An attempt was recently made to install the pure oral method in the Fanwood (N. Y.) school but was happily foiled through the determined antagonism of the principal, Dr. Currier. The deaf, not only of New York but also of the whole country, owe him a meed of gratitude for his efforts in their behalf.

The University of Michigan on the sixty-eighth annual commencement, and the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding, on June 27th, 1912, conferred the degree of Doctor of Science on Edward Allen Fay, Vice-President of Gallaudet College, and editor of the American Annals of the Deaf. Dr. Fay is considered one of the foremost Dante scholars in the country, and is historian of American Schools for the Deaf.—*Journal*.

Notes--Department of Music

Harry Pittman enjoys beating the drum.

The violin pupils have begun the third position.

The senior choral class has begun working on Thanksgiving music.

The new orchestra is learning a waltz. Pearl Brown is to be the accompanist at the piano.

Mr. Hess, our Chicago tuner, has just paid us a visit and put our pianos and pipe organ in tune.

Luther Albritton is learning to play the cornet. He thinks he would like it better if there were no slides to adjust.

Little Rosie Nasarellah was made very happy by a letter from her mother saying that she had purchased a violin for Rosie.

The little folks in the Junior choral class feel very proud of themselves because they have learned two of the hymns sung by the elder pupils.

The St. Cecilia Club has a junior branch, and three of our little girls, Mary Agnes McRee, May Dempsey, and Rosie Nasarellah are going to join it.

May Dempsey and Mary Agnes McRee have learned a pretty duet which they played at our last society meeting, and which they expect to play at the Junior St. Cecilia Club next Thursday.

Two of the vocal pupils, Pearl Brown and Lola Ashley, are beginning to weave words in with the tune placing which they have learned in the last few weeks. We are anxious to hear them sing.

The St. Cecilia club gave an invitation night recently, and their friends were afterwards given a reception. Both Misses Wilson and Cooper played. Everyone who attended reported a good time.

Willie Butler's father paid him a visit last week, and was so pleased with Willie's wonderful progress in music that he has promised to buy a piano for his bright little son so that he may practice vacation.

At a recent teachers' meeting President Walker said he thought it would be a good idea to have some of the pupils contribute to the program. Pearl Brown is to give a piano solo at the next meeting.

Mrs Cones of Miami who came up to put her little granddaughter in school visited our choral class one day last week, and spent an hour with us. The class had just finished the Scarlet Sarafan, a Russian air harmonized by Rees. They sang this for her, unaccompanied, and also her favorite hymn, How Firm a Foundation. A number of the pupils also played piano and organ solos for her. She seemed much interested in the work.

The Florida School Lyceum met in the auditorium on the evening of Nov. 9th to hold one of its usual meetings.

After the roll had been called, the minutes read and adopted, the following program was rendered:
PIANO SOLO—Polka Mazurka *Streabog*

May Dempsey.

RECITATION—Woodman Spare That Tree . *Morris*
Elmer Manuel.

PIANO SOLO—Estella *Gustova A. Quiros*
Mary Agnes McRee.

RECITATION—Curfew Shall not Ring To-night
Pearl Brown.

VIOLIN SOLO—Traumerei *Schumann*
Lola Ashley.

RECITATION—Old Ironsides *O. W. Holmes*
Lucy Kilbee.

PIANO SOLO—Bessie Sikes.

RECITATION—Ella Clements.

PIANO SOLO—Anna Lee Barksdale.

The critic's report was rather encouraging. The President appointed a committee of two boys, Willie Barrow and Elmer Manuel to look after the stage on Lyceum nights.

There was no miscellaneous business, and the Monitor being absent, her report was not heard. The society then adjourned to meet Nov. 23rd.

LOLA ASHLEY, Sec'y.

MUSIC

"Oh, Music! Child of heavenly birth,
How glad we are Thou cam'st to earth!
To cheer our hearts by sorrow prest,
And give us hope of endless rest!"

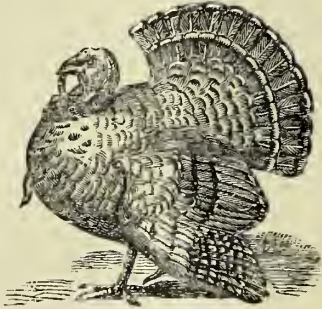
"Oh Music! Child of God above,
His gentle child of hope and love,
We'll sing Thy praise and hail Thee here
And then in yonder world so dear,
We'll praise the Lord, Eternal King,
That Thou hast taught us how to sing."

—FANNY CROSBY in Ziegler Magazine.

"Miss Helen Keller, the famous blind and deaf girl, has been selected by George H. Lunn, the Socialist mayor of Schenectady, N. Y. to head the welfare board in that city. Miss Keller will assume her duties some time this month."—*The Christian Record*.

A young man of Chicago speaking of university ways and means for the average blind student, says: "Right here, let it be said, that while we have various tactile systems in use, it is well for one who expects so get an education to learn to read them all. I knew the American and the English Braille, but there was not much available in either system. Had I known Point at the time, I could have gotten much assistance therefrom." The above illustrates the need of a uniform type for the Blind.—*The Christian Record*.

Children's Page



A Turkey

A turkey has two wings.
It has two feet.
It has two eyes.
It has a nose.
It has a mouth.

Gathering Hickory-Nuts.

One day Walter and Willard got an old sack. They carried it to the woods. They climbed over the fence. They saw many hickory-nuts on a tree. Willard climbed up the tree. He shook the branches. Some hickory-nuts fell on the ground. Walter picked up the hickory-nuts from the ground. He put them into the sack. Willard climbed down the tree. He and Walter carried the sack of hickory-nuts to a stump. They emptied the hickory-nuts on the ground. They cracked some nuts. They ate the kernels. They threw the shells on the ground. They put the nuts back into the sack. They carried the sack of nuts to school and gave some to the other boys.

How Jimmie Missed his Dinner.

Jimmie was fat and funny. He was very happy because it was Thanksgiving Day. He liked to eat. Sometimes he was greedy. He thought a great many times of the turkey in the hot oven and of all the good things to eat. His mother wanted him to help. She wanted more wood for the fire. She wanted him to go to the cellar for things. He did not want to help. He went out to the orchard and hid behind a heap of grass. He had some candy in his pocket. He ate it and went to sleep. Dinner time came. Where was Jimmie? No one knew. His mother called and called. She looked everywhere. Then the family ate Thanksgiving dinner without Jimmie. One hour after dinner Jimmie came into the house. He looked silly. He had to eat a cold dinner, and there was no cranberry sauce left. He was very much ashamed because he had run away and hid, and he had punished himself and made his mother anxious.

Sunday is the — day of the week.
Monday is the — day.
Tuesday is the — day.
Wednesday is the — day.
Thursday is the — day.
Friday is the — day.
Saturday is the — day.

How Many?

I have — head.
I have — face.
I have — eyes.
I have — nose.
I have — tongue.
I have — chin.
I have — teeth.
I have — arms.
I have — thumbs.
I have — hands.
I have — feet.
I have — toes.

Thanksgiving Day!

Allie Spear received a letter from her mother.

Willard Kirby got a box of eatables from home.

We are to have a fine Thanksgiving dinner on Nov. 28.

Murry James got a box of eatables from home. He was happy.

Miss Bowman received a letter from Minnie Brown's mother.

Mary Jim Crump got a box of good things to eat. She was happy.

Eugenia Robert's mother sent her a box of paints. Eugenia was very pleasantly surprised.

Neal Motley, Julius Pooser, Ruth Glisson, Ivy Motley, Cora Parker and Hugh Boatright have received cards.

Sam Ratliff was glad to receive some pretty post cards. He also received a picture of two of his little friends.

Miss McLane took some of the little girls to town last Saturday. They went to the moving pictures and enjoyed them very much.

Leslie Brown's birthday was Sunday, November tenth. Monday he had a birthday cake. It had twelve candles on it. Leslie blew out the candles. He was very happy.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

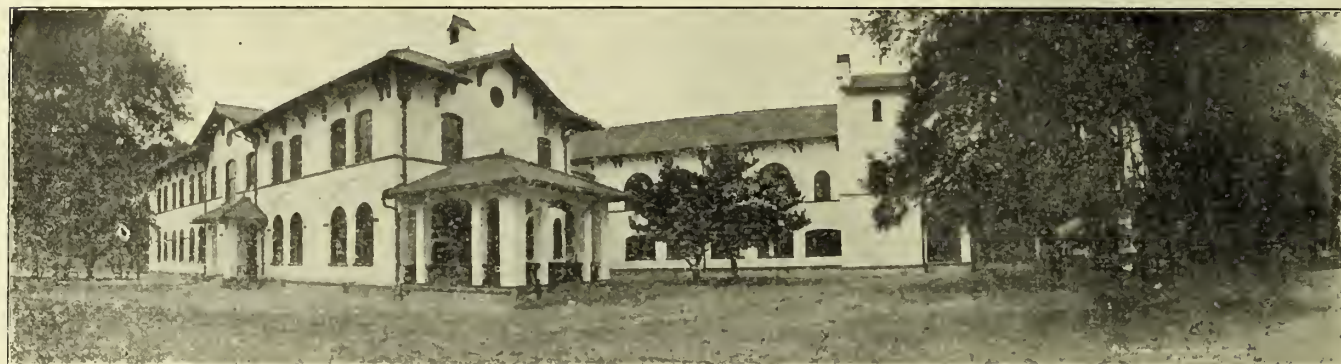
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FRONT VIEW



SIDE VIEW

Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or too blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, dumb or blind, in sound mind and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. The best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

To parents who are unable to pay, tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of the deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the school is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but they should not expect to be entertained at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well-regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. Walker, President.

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Bowden Lithia
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A Full Line of
Homeopathic Remedies
Murray's Oxygen
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The Florida School Herald

JANUARY
1913



PRINTED BY THE PUPILS OF THE
FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA



MANUAL ALPHABET

DEAF

I cannot hear man's voice, but the low wind
Whispers the loving message of God's mind.
In silence taking heart of hope with me,
I tread the appointed way, whate'er it may be.
In this great world I have a part to play,
With earnest hand straighten the crooked way,
My talent use, declare my manhood's strength,
Bring home its garnered sheaves in joy at length.
To work, to bear, it is the highest trust;
The victor's wreath is won through battle's dust.
Then courage all, we go not forth alone;
The burden-bearers hold aloft the throne.

—MARY H. HAYES in the January Annals.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING

BY MISS LUCILLE FERGUSON

Read at the January Teachers' Meeting.



DISCIPLINE is the teacher's bug-bear, the problem of school-room problems. How to obtain the best results with the least friction is a question we are constantly puzzling over, but never solving to our entire satisfaction. Discipline is of the utmost importance in the school-room. The teacher who has her class thoroughly under control is bound to obtain some measure of success whatever other qualifications she may lack. Education itself is discipline, and the highest education is the truest discipline of mind and body, heart and soul. Good discipline in the highest sense of the word is not a blind force that treats each child as a part of a machine, that is obliged to accomplish a certain amount of work in a prescribed manner, but rather a wise and sympathetic direction that excludes all distractions, and demands that all work be done promptly, thoroughly, and cheerfully.

If we say of a stranger she is a good disciplinarian, the expression calls to mind a woman with a sharp face and a pedagogical tone in her voice, who can say "Johnny" in a way that will make that young offender tremble in his boots. A truer and more ideal conception is that of a strong womanly face and gentle voice that inspires in her pupils a desire to do her bidding; and begets in them an awe that partakes of reverence rather than dread.

It is hard to reach the ideal in any walk of life, but nowhere else is it so difficult as in teaching. If we are always gentle, making excuses for this and that child as our hearts dictate, we are apt to get work of an inferior quality; if we demand a certain amount of work of each child without exception or

excuse, there is danger that in the daily grind much that ought to be encouraged in the children will be suppressed. If the teacher is too lenient, the evil tendencies prevalent in children will manifest themselves. If she is too exacting, she may fail in the finer things of the soul. The teacher's individuality has a great deal to do with the extent to which she may indulge her class and at the same time produce the best results. Happy are those children whose teacher possesses the gift of leadership and can at all times draw out that which is best in them without severity, but we are not all born leaders and it is necessary that we recognize our own limitations as well as those of the children.

The disposition of the child is a considerable factor in determining how we can best manage him. Some children can be easily led, while others must be held down with severity. There are cases where the most discerning tact is necessary. A certain amount of severity is needed; too little will fail of effect, too much will produce a state of stubbornness. The successful teacher must have a thorough knowledge of human nature.

Many teachers fail on account of moral weakness. To say for the twentieth time, "Charlie, I wish you would be a better boy. You will be sorry some day that you wasted your time," when you know Charlie is trying to see how far he can go and ought to be severely punished is much worse than to pass over his fault unnoticed. You need not wonder if instead of being overcome by your leniency and weighed down by future responsibility, he is ridiculing your weakness behind your back. He is only a child and to him the applause his smartness wins from admiring schoolmates is a more vital fact than the regrets of years to come. Deliberate disobedience or anything approaching impudence should be punished at once and in such a manner that the offence is not apt to occur again. There are times when friendly counsel is more effective than severity, and when a heart to heart talk with a pupil will stimulate him to determined effort. But with most children such a talk must be backed by the knowledge that if their course of idleness or mischief is persisted in, disagreeable consequences will follow. To rule by love is certainly the ideal way to rule, but no one ever ruled by love without a good deal of moral force back of it. Childhood is the period of life subject to guidance and control. Children naturally look to their elders for authority. A teacher with whom

they know they can do as they please has small claim either on their affection or respect.

Anything that enables a teacher to get thorough work and good deportment without friction is of value. A grab-bag is a device that works well with small children. A perfect lesson or a day passed without reproof entitles the child to a credit mark. A certain number of credit marks gives him the right to draw from a bag in which are a number of inexpensive small articles such as appeal to children.

A teacher should treasure her moral force as she treasures her time. When a child is punished or reproofed without effect, something is lost. Nothing is so detrimental to a teacher's influence as nagging. Scolding seldom does any good, never unless we have the thorough love and respect of our class. When disciplining children we should above all things avoid anything that is calculated to make us appear ridiculous. Children love to rehearse the sayings and doings of their teachers on such occasions. Many of us would do well to adopt for our maxim, "The fool multiplieth words without knowledge."

Order and system are necessary to a well regulated school-room. A breach of order should be corrected at once. It is a case where "a stitch in time saves nine." Children can be taught that an annoyance to the teacher takes away from the vitality and strength that should go to make their day pleasant and profitable. If we can get them to appreciate this fact we will be spared many fretting occurrences.

Out of the daily discipline grows that moral training which is expected of the schools. This should not be considered our secondary business. The training we give our boys and girls amounts to a great deal more than the knowledge with which we store their minds. Some one has wisely said, "It does not matter so much what a boy knows when he leaves school, it is what he loves that counts." The ideals we inspire unconsciously may go with a child through life and be the mainspring of his future action, while the dates of his history lesson and the facts we have been at great pains to impress are forgotten. It is not so much what we teach as what we are that is reflected in the lives of our pupils.

I can conceive of no moral training that is not founded upon the fear of God and responsibility beyond the grave. Any ethical system however beautiful without this foundation is like a house built upon the sand. Every nation of the past who has discarded its gods has lost all moral stamina. If we shut out God from our school-rooms, our work is worse than in vain. The routine work of the school gives abundant opportunity for moral training. The preparation and recitation of the daily tasks should be lessons in thoroughness, industry and self-control; while the daily happenings of the school-room give occasion

for the exercise of gentleness, courtesy and honor.

It is not a hard matter to interest children in the development of their own characters. We should not be too hard upon their mistakes, but should patiently help them to overcome their own defects when we see they are making an earnest effort. It is better to lead a child to tell the truth when it will cost him something, than to punish him for telling a lie. In the one case, he will be encouraged and strengthened by his victory, in the other, he will be careful not to let you catch him the next time. Punishment in such cases may serve to impress upon the child himself and the other children your hatred of falsehood; but unless your life bears out the lesson you can not accomplish this.

Next to the personal influence of the teacher, nothing has so great an effect on the characters of the pupils as the books they read. If we trace the history of our own moral development, we will see that nothing, except the influence of our mothers, has so dominated our lives as the books we have made the companions of our childhood. We should encourage children to read all that is ennobling and inspiring in literature.

In dealing with children, we are dealing with living, sensitive souls. We can no more force them to conform to our own conceptions of what they should be than we can force a rose to bloom according to our fancy. We can nurture it carefully, and place it amid conditions where it will bloom most beautifully according to the law of its own growth, but here our powers cease. It is the strong, free, independent natures that often cause us most trouble, but in such natures there are the elements of the highest success.

In the work of moral training we have many discouragements. We should remember that character building is slow work. In the parable of the sower, it was only the seed that fell upon stony places that sprang up quickly, but it withered away under the hot sun because it had no depth of earth. The seed that fell upon good ground was of slower growth, but the harvest was sure. Perhaps, in the heart of the most unlikely boy or girl, some seed of our sowing has taken deep root, and will grow up, and some day delight us by its unexpected blossoming. If we are patient and earnest, if we are faithful and determined, with the help of God, we cannot fail. We will have our ups and downs, there will be days when the children turn leaves and drop slates, and shuffle feet to distraction. There will be times when graver matters perplex us, and we wonder if our moral influence amounts to anything. But when our pupils pass from our care to the guidance of others, to the home, or the world's broad field of labor, we will be rewarded in their success. And one day, farther on, the broader, truer results will appear, the results that only eternity can measure.

Good Times in Florida

BY EX-GOVERNOR ALBERT W. GILCHRIST



FLORIDA extends through fully five hundred miles of latitude and has twelve hundred miles of water front. It is bounded on the west and south by the Gulf of Mexico and on the east by the Gulf Stream. Owing to the peculiar shape of Florida the Gulf Stream is formed. If there were no Florida, there would be no Gulf Stream. The State is now sending out the Gulf Stream of its various products to all parts of the United States. It is a great mineral State, producing half of the phosphate of the United States and one-third of that of the world. Fuller's earth is mined in various portions of the State. It is one of the most healthful States in the Union, the death rate being less than that of any other State and of any country in Europe.

Our climate is a great asset. Due to it, thousands of people visit Florida as tourists and thousands of people come here to make their homes. The benefit of the climate in extending the lives of worthy men and women ten, fifteen or twenty years cannot be estimated.

In many of the Western States, in particular, much attention is given to irrigation. Through its rivers and lakes, Florida is undoubtedly the best watered State in all the Union. Artesian water may be found in most portions of Florida. Irrigation may be cheaply done. However, irrigation is rarely used.

Though not a corn-producing State, in several counties in Florida from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre have been raised. A bale of cotton to the acre is often raised. Florida raises fully one-third of all the sea-island cotton produced in the United States. Florida peavine and beggar-weed hay—two or three tons per acre—is now regarded as good hay as can be produced any where in the world. Our people largely specialize. In one county fully five thousand acres are planted in paper-shell pecans. In other sections strawberries are raised almost exclusively, from eight hundred to one thousand quarts per acre. In one community Irish potatoes are raised; in others train-loads of celery; in others tomatoes, egg plant, beans and other vegetables. In more southern portions of the State, tropical and semi-tropical fruits are grown extensively. Last year, over one of the several trunk lines of railroads in Florida, 28,000 car-loads of fruits, vegetables and melons were shipped. We grow cane from which from five hundred to one thousand gallons of syrup are produced to the acre.

The rays of our warm winter sun are concentrated in, and the dewdrops are crystallized in, these fruits and vegetables. They are shipped to various

ports of our common country, gladdening the hearts of our far-away brothers and making life worth living to them.

Cattle, sheep, poultry, horticulture and agriculture flourish throughout the State. Manufacturing and mining and the fisheries of the State are rapidly developing. The manufactured products of the State represent fully eighty-seven dollars per capita. Our soil produces as much per acre of products to which it is suited as does any State in the Union.

Our State is being settled with good citizens. According to the census of 1910, the rate of increase in our population was 42.2 per cent., being double the 21.1 per cent, of the nation at large. "Every little movement has a meaning all its own." It appears that people are beginning to know a good thing when they see it. There are fully thirty-five hundred miles of improved hard roads in Florida. Churches and schoolhouses are increasing. Illiteracy is decreasing.

Florida is the most prosperous State in the Union. Its population is more national than that of any other State. All worthy people receive a hearty welcome in Florida. So much good could be said of Florida that, if I tried to tell it all, it would take from now until the last reverberating echoes of Gabriel's horn.

Salaries of Teachers.

Present education, though very far from presenting an uncompromising aspect, shows glaring inefficiencies that should be looked at squarely so that they may be removed. For instance, a very large proportion of the public school teachers in the country are minors, and less than half of them have had any special or adequate preparation for teaching; in several states from 20 to 30 per cent. of them every year are beginners; and in the best states the average length of service is less than four years.

The average wage of all public school teachers in the United States, including the teachers in all our cities, is \$1.60 a day for the working days of the whole year—less than \$500 per annum; or less than \$10 a week, says the *World's Work*. The average pay in eleven states is less than \$400; in eight states, it is less than \$300; in two states, less than \$250.—*Ohio Chronicle*.

The *Florida School Herald* for December has just been received and is an excellent number. This publication comes from the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, at St. Augustine, and is gotten up by the pupils. An interesting sketch of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, founder of deaf-mute education in America, is among the special articles, and the several pages of the paper are filled with interesting items concerning the work of pupils at this excellent institution.—*Florida Times Union*.

Notes--Deaf Department

Max Wetherby is expecting a box from home soon.

On Jan. 3, Gladys Williams received a package from her father.

Charlie Fultz spent the holidays with the home folks at Ft. Pierce.

All the pupils who went home Christmas have returned to school.

Fanny Sawyer will invite her class to a birthday party on the 18th of January.

Fannie Varnes and Gracie Griffin received boxes from their homes for Christmas.

Raymond Rou was delighted to receive a crate of oranges from home recently.

The Presbyterian Sunday School remembered us in a very nice way at Christmas.

Gladys Williams spent a very pleasant Christmas at home and returned to school on Jan. 4.

Lalla Wilson received a pretty bracelet and other presents from her parents at Christmas.

Mary Watkins received a letter from her mother containing two dollars, as a New Year present.

Luther Holland has a pair of roller skates and he enjoys skating on the side-walks very much.

Little Ruth Glisson received a pretty bracelet from her mother. She is very proud and happy.

Herbert Wright's birthday was on Jan. 9, and he received many congratulations and good wishes.

Sarah V. Johnson went to Fort Pierce to see her chum during the holidays. She had a splendid time.

Willie Townsend and Raymond Rou spent a week in Jacksonville during the Christmas holidays.

Edna Kramer visited her sister in Jacksonville during the holidays. She returned to school on Dec. 11.

The Episcopal Sunday School presented a number of pupils with Bibles for which we are very grateful.

Rena Thompson received a letter from her mother saying that her sister is learning to play basket-ball.

Ardine Holland, a former pupil, has a job working on the new industrial building. We are glad to have him near us.

Mr. J. Holland, who has been visiting us for several days, has gone to Daytona where he is employed as a carpenter.

Mary Watkins received a box of good things from home Christmas. She was much pleased with the contents of the box.

On December 31, we went to the city to see President Taft when he stopped here on his way from Panama to Washington, D. C.

Henry Austin was made very happy by receiving a crate of oranges from his sister and brother-in-law who live in Winter Park, Fla.

Mrs. Moore and Miss Rupley took the fourth and fifth grades to the opening of Ponce de Leon Hotel. We enjoyed the trip very much.

Mary Jim Crump returned to school on Thursday, Jan 9th. She was the last pupil to return to school after spending the holidays at home.

On December 23, Edna Kramer's sister and friend came over in an automobile to take Edna to spend Christmas.

On Dec 31, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Holland surprised their children by coming to see them. Ardine was already here, so it was a regular family reunion.

Recently the deaf boys played basket ball with the Y. M. C. A. boys. The score was 28 to 14 in favor of deaf boys. We are very proud of our boys.

The Holland children received a little box from their aunt, containing two pretty rings, two beautiful brooches, a cap, a little pocket book, a nice neck-tie and a pair of cuff links.

Pres. Walker has arranged several games of basket ball for this winter. Among them are games with the Duval High School of Jacksonville, and the Palatka High School of Palatka.

Max Wetherby invited Luther Holland to spend the holidays with him at his home in Daytona. Luther accepted the invitation, and they had a fine time. They came back to school on Dec 29th.

Not long ago Amalia Lorenz received a letter from her parents saying that her brother Fred would work with the surveyors at Ft. Myers during the month of January. He has been working with the surveyors at Vero, Fla. for some-time.

On Jan. 2, Mrs. Gholdston, nee Nettalien Vanderpoel made us a visit. We were glad to see her and tried to make her have a pleasant time. She left for Jacksonville where she will spend a week or so with her parents, then she will return to her home in Atlanta, Ga.

Amalia and Ben Lorenz were much surprised and delighted by their splendid Christmas presents from their parents. Amalia received a nice long coat and a pretty sweater, and Ben received a pretty blue-serge suit. Our Ben looks quite handsome when he dons the new suit.

Notes--Blind Department

Mr. Beaty was laid up for two days with gripe.

Lola Ashley leads in the contest for the head-mark prize.

The girls greatly enjoyed Lula Barfield's Christmas cake.

Willie Butler's father has moved to South Jacksonville.

Miss Rupley is reading "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to the reading class.

Elmer Manuel received a box of oranges from his mother on the 9th.

Willie Barrow's stay at home was protracted by an attack of malarial fever.

Miss Wilson received a box of oranges from her sister who lives at Micanopy.

We are all rejoiced that Miss Willie McLane is able to be up and about again.

All the pupils who went for the Christmas holidays are back again. All reported a pleasant Christmas.

Miss Rupley took a party of girls to an entertainment at the Methodist Church on the evening of January 8th.

The pupils who received portions of the Bible in point from the Episcopal Sunday School were delighted with their gifts.

Pres. Walker is looking forward with pleasure to a visit from his father, Supt. Newton F. Walker of the South Carolina school.

Dr. Anderson has made arrangements to send Lola Ashley and Hosea Wells to Dr. Heggie in Jacksonville to have their eyes operated upon.

Little Willie Bulter says if China is on the opposite side of the earth it seems to him that the Atlantic Ocean would soak through and wet China.

Miss Keys, the representative of the receiving home of the "Children's Home Society," paid a visit to Ola Green early in the month and seemed much pleased with Ola's progress and with the school.

Pres. Taft was in St. Augustine for a few hours on the morning of Dec. 30th. A number of the teachers and pupils went town to see the president as he passed the city gates on his tour through the town.

This Christmas was an unusually happy one to us all. Our usual Christmas tree was supplemented by a log cabin with a real chimney down which Santa Claus came in the old fashioned way. The old gentleman was lavish in his distribution of gifts and delighted the children by his genial sociality.

We hope Mr. Smith was not so shaken up by the earth-quake that he will forget his St. Augustine friends.

Mr. Lancaster and Miss Crocker went to the light-house on the afternoon of Jan. 2th and walked from the light-house to South Beach.

A Train Riot

On the morning of July the seventeenth, 1875, there occurred one of the most disastrous train riots that has ever marked the history of the present state of Missouri.

The riot took place about nine o'clock in the morning, just as the south-bound train from Jefferson City had crossed the long bridge five miles from Fall River. Here a band of lawless robbers suddenly appeared upon the track and hoisted a red flag. The train immediately came to a halt and the robbers surrounded the engine.

"Tumble out of there, old man, and be prompt about it," growled one of the intruders, pointing a loaded revolver at the engineer's head, who immediately stepped out of the engine, followed by his fireman. One of the ruffians was then selected to guard the engineer and fireman while the others boarded the train and robbed the passengers.

Imagine yourself curled comfortably upon a seat in one of those plundered cars. You have been reading for some time, but at last you grow weary of this and lay the book aside. Then you lean back in your seat and listen to the ceaseless rumble of the wheels, which soon lulls you into a drowsy stupor. Presently the train slackens and stops. Well, there is nothing unusual in that; is there? You fancy that the train has stopped to take in water, but just at this instant the doors of the car are drawn open and you see a burly fellow advancing into the car from each door, with two ugly revolvers, one in each hand. You are commanded to sit still and keep quiet. What would you do? If you had a pistol, would you attempt to use it? You have been told that if you move a muscle your life shall pay for it. No; you would sit perfectly still and "shell out" the last cent you had, and be glad that you escaped so easily.

The conductor, a Mr. W. E. Wallace of St. Louis, was a very bold and daring young man only eighteen years of age, and when he saw the first of these bold intruders advancing up the car toward him, his quick hand sought his revolver. But the keen eyes of that tall athletic stranger were resting upon young Wallace, and he was now a doomed man, for the hand of the robber was quicker, his aim surer, and before the young man had time to draw the weapon from his pocket, a pistol ball had entered his heart.

The passengers had now all been relieved of their money and jewelry, so the ruthless band of ruffians disappeared into the wood as suddenly as they had appeared.

ELMER MANUEL.

The Florida School Herald.

Entered as Second-class matter at the Post Office at Saint Augustine, Florida

ALBERT H. WALKER, ... Editor
O. W. UNDERHILL, ... Manager

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year.

Rates of advertisement made known on application.

Address all communications and subscriptions to the

FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD,
School for the Deaf and the Blind,
St. Augustine, Florida.

Vol. XIII. JANUARY, 1913. No. 4.

The State Board of Control meets at the School on the 3rd of February.

The new Industrial Building is nearing completion and the contractors hope to put on the finishing touches and turn it over to the Board of Control not later than the first of next April. We hope to present a cut of this building to our readers in the April number of the *Herald*. An appropriation of \$4,000 will be asked of the next legislature which meets in April for properly equipping this building. When completed and equipped, the Florida School will have made another step in her onward march for the better education of her deaf and blind pupils.

Two of our former pupils, boys, are now at work in St. Augustine, one is a barber, the other a carpenter. Neither is a graduate of the school, the lure of the get-into-the-busy-world was too much for them when at school and both left without completing their education. But they did graduate in a higher school than the mere presenting of a diploma for the completion of a prescribed course of study means—they are good boys. They command the respect and confidence of their associates. We are proud of these boys.

There are other graduates and former pupils in St. Augustine and all are doing well. We only mention these two boys as they are practically newcomers.

The January 8th, teachers' meeting of the Minnesota School as outlined in the *Companion* of the 22nd, is well worth reading. This does not mean that all of their meetings are not good. We read them all

and find much in them for study, but this meeting appealed to us as one peculiarly strong. Perhaps there are other schools whose meetings are just as inspiring as the meetings of our Minnesota friends. If so, their school papers fail to publish the fact. Live teacher's meetings go far towards making a live up-to-date school. Peep in on the teacher's meetings of any school and you need not visit the class-rooms.

We cull this little paragraph from the minutes of the meeting:

"Dr. Tate said that he had noticed that in reproducing the chapel lectures, the pupils did the best in the case of those teachers who most closely followed the English order in their delivery. This fact seemed to him to emphasize the importance of following as nearly as may be the English order when there is occasion to use signs. Little or no attention was paid to this in the early days of the education of the deaf."

We heartily agree with Dr. Tate that it would be best for our pupils and for the teachers when necessary to use the sign-language to follow the English order of the sentence. But the beauty, the "melody," the force of the language is lost. It is then only a "key."

We all know the stilted manner of the typo using the sign-language—giving word for word as they occur in a sentence—and the smoothness and color and fascinatson imparted by the expert. No man can be said to have mastered the sign-language who thinks in English when delivering a lecture.

We don't want it in the school-room at all; but when we do use it in our lectures, etc, let's give it to our children in its original purity and force.

Lost, strayed or stolen! One Conference of Superintendents and Principals of Schools for the Deaf. It may be dead or it may not be dead. The last seen or heard of it was at the Delavan gathering when its almost lifeless body uttered one feeble moan. We have looked for its obituary daily. Its present condition is not due to senility, only a lack of proper nourishment.

The organization of all organizations that should be the very guiding star in all that relates or deals with the education of the deaf in this country is scarcely more today than a memory. In the meanwhile our schools feel the calamity personally and for life and guiding power and aggressiveness they look to the Association meetings. Why the name Conference? Why has it no constitution? It handles the funds of the *Annals* we believe, and only by mutual agreement can an office be continued by this conference. Why is this not done in a business-like manner?

We have always understood a conference to mean a formal appointed meeting for counsel or discussion on some special matter; or a serious or official consultation. A conference is not strictly an organization. A conference is called for special discussion of specifically named matter; it is without further life

when the conference so called has ceased to assemble and discuss the matter for which it was called. Another conference can be called, 'tis true, but it is a weak and wizened way of trying to carry on the work that must perforce by the very nature of things have a constitution and an organization behind it to give it strength and character.

Is our conference a formal appointed meeting for discussion on some special matter?

This conference has wobbled along puny and ungainly for a long time. We hope the heads of the various schools for the deaf will get together this summer and confer to the extent that the "Conference" will be no more and that in its place a militant organization will come forth ready and willing to battle for the cause in which these men are enlisted.

From the *Palmetto Leaf* we take that which follows. We are proud to be the grandson of our grandfather.

"One reason why the young editors of the I. p. f., of whom we are, do not write more intelligently is because they are not conversant with the history of the questions relating to the education of the deaf and the blind.

When we began to write about and study upon the question of languages for the deaf, we did not dream that any one had ever thought upon the same question. Upon delving down into the records of our school we find that before we were born, even while our present Superintendent was stumping his toes against various stones around, his father, our grandfather, was reasoning out and settling in his mind the question of methods. These words of the Founder along this line are interesting..

"Much has been said and written respecting the best mode of training the mind, and placing at their command written language and a great effort is now being made, to collect information respecting the different plans, text books, &c., as now used in different parts of the world. Conventions are being held in both hemispheres, and interchange of opinions and books are had, to a considerable extent, and so far as yet shown, the conclusion is satisfactory to my mind, that the Sign-Language is the most efficient vehicle of communication, between teacher and pupil. It has the advantage over the articulate system, as practiced in Germany in that the mind is excited by the physical action, and a fervency of soul or zeal engendered, known only when the blood is warmed up, by every step in the operation. It would certainly be desirable that an easier mode could be discovered; but common sense must teach us all that laborous must ever be the task, to train a mind, organized in reference to a given number of senses, when that number may have been diminished by any cause, to any extent. And to show an extreme case. I have only to say, that so far as my experience has proven, it is impossible to convey every idea common to the mind, to one thus deprived. A perfect knowledge of sound is impossible for a deaf mute to acquire, and so a blind man by color. Then if it is impossible to convey any given idea, may it not be comparatively so by many others?—thus settling the question forever, that labor, great labor alone, can produce an educated mnte. Manipulation, however, made the basis of instruction, by ever preserving teachers, whose minds keep firm hold on the analogy which strikingly exists, between developing the mind of a hearing and speaking child, from the time it lisps its first articulations, and that of a deaf mute when first put under instruction, of

whatever age, up to and through the more complex forms of thought and language may, and indeed has, produced astonishing effects, so much so, that I find myself almost ready to conclude, that the day is not far distant, when the mute in point of general intelligence, may find himself alongside his more fortunate brethren.' "

Teachers' Meeting

At 7:30, on the evening of the 14th, the teachers and officers assembled in the library, the occasion being the January teacher's meeting. The meeting having been called to order, the secretary's report was heard and approved.

The first number on the program was a beautiful violin solo by Miss Cooper, which was greatly enjoyed by all present. The second number, Miss Ferguson's masterful and helpful paper, "Discipline and Moral Training," was followed by some interesting remarks relative to the paper by Mr. Walker. Lastly, Lola Ashley rendered a very pleasing violin solo.

After the president had appointed a program committee, he turned the meeting over to the committee, who entertained us delightfully for some thirty minutes with two novel games. We then adjourned to the dining room, where Mrs. Walker and Miss Crocker served delicious refreshments.

H. W. BEATY, Sec'y.

HONOR ROLL

For the four weeks ending February 1, 1913.

DEAF DEPARTMENT

LALLA WILSON
GRACIE GRIFFIN
FANNIE VARNES
SARAH V. JOHNSON

BLIND DEPARTMENT

LUCY KILBEE
MAY DEMPSEY

Do it Well.

If you have anything to attend to, go about it coolly and thoughtfully, and do it just as well as you can. Do it as though it were the only thing you ever had to do in your life, and as if everything depended upon it. Then your work will be well done, and it will afford you genuine satisfaction. Often much more depends upon the manner in which things seemingly trivial are performed than one would suppose or than it is possible to foresee. Do everything well. Make it the rule of your life, and live up to it, and you will find it most conducive to your own happiness and to the happiness of those with whom you are brought into contact or communication.—*Wisconsin Times*.

Christian Endeavor Society

DEAF DEPARTMENT

The members of our Christian Endeavor Society assembled in Miss Rupley's school-room at the regular time on Jan. 5th. The meeting was opened with a prayer by Roxie Jordan.

It was a decision meeting. Every one brought in one resolution for the New Year, and recited it to the society. It took a whole hour before every one told his resolution.

The hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," was gracefully signed by Lalla Wilson and Lily Holland.

The collection taken up amounted to seventy-three cents, and the meeting adjourned with a prayer by Mr. Underhill. AMALIA LORENZ, Secretary.

The meeting of our Christian Endeavor Society was held in Miss Rupley's school-room on Jan. 12, and was opened with a prayer by Annie Clemons.

Sarah V. Johnson led the meeting and the text was found in Matt. 14: 17-22.

Roxie Jordan signed a hymn, "The Sun of my Soul," and Lalla Wilson and Luther Holland told good Bible stories. Bible verses were given by Bertha Tyson, Albert Holloway, Minnie Brown and William Lewis.

Some remarks were made, and some business was brought before the society, after which the meeting was closed with a prayer by Clarence Morris.

AMALIA LORENZ, Secretary.

BLIND DEPARTMENT

On the evening of Jan. 26th, all the members of our little Christian Endeavor band assembled in the auditorium to hold their regular weekly meeting. As usual, an opening hymn, "Jesus Calls Us" was sung, after which Willie Barrow lead in prayer.

The President then asked the secretary to call the roll and read the minutes. This was followed by the singing of the second hymn, "In the Hour of Trial." Willie Barrow, the leader for the evening, then gave his talk on the subject which related to evangelical work. He then asked for the selections from the different members, after which, as it was the night for the election, the following officers for the ensuing two months were elected: President, Elmer Manuel; Vice-President, Lucy Kilbee; Secretary, May Dempsy; Treasurer, Mabel Bates; Collector, Harry Pittman.

As there was no miscellaneous business to be attended to, the society sang the closing hymn, "O, Worship the King," and repeated the benediction.

ELMER MANUEL, Sec'y.

Walker Literary Society

The Walker Literary Society held its meeting in the auditorium on the twenty-eighth of December.

The secretary called the roll and read the minutes of the previous meeting.

Then followed good stories by Charlie Manire and Lalla Wilson.

The subject of the debate for the evening was Resolved "That travel by water is more pleasing than travel by land." On the affirmative side was Willie Townsend and on the negative side was Minnie Clemons. The judges, Miss Pike, Lalla Wilson and Ardine Holland decided in favor of the negative side. Roxie Jordan gave a very nice declamation.

Mr. Underhill, the critic, made his report, then some business came before the society, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again on Jan. 16.

AMALIA LORENZ, Secretary Pro-tem.

The Walker Literary Society held its meeting in the auditorium on the eleventh of January.

The secretary called the roll and read the minutes of the previous meeting. Then followed a good lecture, "Evangeline," delivered by Miss Pike.

Lalla Wilson rendered a declamation, "Beware" in graceful signs. Little stories were given by Willie Townsend, Florence Giles. Grace Sawyer and Pearl Holland. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned to meet again on January 25th.

LUTHER HOLLAND, Secretary.

The meeting of the Walker Literary Society for Jan. 25, was called to order by the president.

The roll call and minutes of the previous meeting were read. An essay, "Nero," was given by Raymond Rou. Roxie Jordan gave a story about King Lear, and Henry Austin gave a reading of "The Lady of the Lake." There was an interesting debate, Resolved "That Summer is more pleasing than Winter," between Fannie Sawyer and Herbert Wright on the affirmative side and Grace Sawyer and Arthur Lightbody on the negative side. The judges decided in favor of the affirmative side. A tableaux, "Statues," was given by the girls, following which a declamation, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," by Lalla Wilson, which was enjoyed by all. The critic, Mr. Underhill, then gave his report which was favorable.

The following new officers for the term of two months were elected: Lalla Wilson, President; Amalia Lorenz, Vice-President; Henry Austin, Secretary. Some business was attended to after which the meeting adjourned, it having been the longest meeting ever held, lasting from 6:30 to 8:45 p. m.

HENRY AUSTIN, Sec'y.

General Locals

On the 29th of this month Miss Collatt and Miss Wilson attended the show, "Madame X" at the Jefferson Theatre.

We have been having a good number of visitors. Among them was Mrs. Whitefield Cohen, a former teacher here. We were all glad to see her once more.

Mrs. Elliott and her little boy, Talley of Columbia, S. C. are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Walker Talley has just learned a few signs and to talk on fingers.

Not long ago Mr. and Mrs. Miker, of Alabama stopped in St. Augustine to see their niece, Miss Bowman. After a few days stay in the Ancient City they resumed their trip to Palm Beach.

On the eighth of this month Mr. Walker took a flying trip to Cave Spring, S. C. to cheer up his father, who has had been in low spirits. After a full week's visit, he returned. We were all happy to have with us again, as during his absence, we all felt something missing.

News from Other Schools

Montana has just completed a training school for Backward children at a cost of about \$80,000.

The industrial department of the Washington School was greatly improved by the equipment of \$2300 worth of new type, presses, machines, etc.

The boys of the North Carolina School received new Khaki uniforms as Christmas gifts. They are having military drills under the instruction of Mr. Vernon Brick, formerly of the Fanwood School.

Superintendent and Mrs. E. W. Walker of the Delavan, Wis. School recently celebrated the silver anniversary of their marriage. A reception was held at the school where over 300 friends attended. Superintendent Walker and his good wife have friends in the profession all over the country who wish them many more years of happy life.

Brim full of joy and sunshine, Pres. A. H. Walker of the Florida School came to visit us last week. When he needs a rest and we need to be made to laugh, he comes up to his old home. He forgets for the week that he has a big school on his shoulders and we have our cares and responsibilities and so his rest gives us a rest.

In addition, these visits are very helpful to us in that what theories he has tried and found practical, he gives to us for our use. As he inspected our work we felt that we were inspecting his work in Florida; he talking so clearly of his work. While we appreciate the fact that primarily this visit was to his family personally, still it did our school good.
—S. C. Palmetto Leaf.

Athletics

BASKET BALL

D. & B. SCHOOL—28

Y. M. C. A.—14

The D. & B. School walked away with the local Y. M. C. A. in the basket ball game played on Jan. 9. The Y. M. C. A. boys seemed unable to get together since their captain, Lillicraft, was absent, and were on the defensive a greater part of the time. Our team work seemed very much improved and our passing the ball was a feature. Wetherby, as usual, was the star of the game while Manire and Holland played their part well.

The summary of the game is as follows:

Field goals: D. & B. School, Wetherby 10, Manire 10, Holland 2, Ron 2, Underhill 2; Y. M. C. A. Van Vleit 8, Clark 2, McDaniel 2. Foul goals: D. & B, Wetherby 2; Y. M. C. A. Van Vleit 1, McDaniel 1.

C. C. Kent, referee; Smith time-keeper; Willie Townsend, scorer.

D. & B. SCHOOL—28

PUTNAM HIGH SCHOOL—41

On the afternoon of January 11, our basketball team played a game of basketball with the Putnam High School at Palatka. The score was 41 to 28 in favor of Putnam High School. Wetherby was the star by making a score of 24 goals. Our boys believe they could have won the game, had it not been for the fact that this was their first experience of indoor basketball, and a slippery floor, which was a great handicap to us. We expect to get revenge for their defeat when the Palatka boys play us a return game here Feb. 7.

The summary is as follows:

Field goals: D. H. School, Barstow 12, Mann 12, Browning 4, Crutchfield 10. D. & B., Wetherby 18, Manire 2, Holland 2. Foul goals: P. H. S. Mann 3. D. & B. Wetherby 6.

Rowton, referee; Merrill, umpire; Mann, time-keeper; H. Austin, scorer.

D. & B. SCHOOL—23

Y. M. C. A.—15

An interesting and exciting game of basket-ball was played on the evening of Jan. 23, between the teams of the St. Augustine Y. M. C. A. and the D. & B. School which was won by the latter by a score of 23 to 15. The D. & B. School by winning this game have tied the series between these two teams.

In the second half, the Y. M. C. A. were forced to make changes among their players in trying to hold down the fast D. & B. five.

Summary—Field goals: D. & B., Wetherby 8; Manire 8, Holland 4. Y. M. C. A., Van Vleit 4, Dale 6, Bennett 2. Foul goals: D. & B., Wetherby 3; Y. M. C. A., Van Vleit 3.

Notes--Department of Music

The orchestra has learned two pieces this year.

The Junior choral class has just learned Hark, Hark the Lark.

The senior choral class is learning "O, Fly with Me" by Mendelssohn.

Mittie Lowe is taking vocal lessons, and likes the new study very much.

Bessie Sikes is enjoying a three part Invention by Beach which she has just begun.

Willie Barrow hopes he may be rid of colds for a while so that he may have vocal lessons.

Anna Lee Barksdale, Pearl Brown, and Mabel Bates are all three working on the Chopin Nocturne Op. 9, No. 2.

Bessie Sikes has missed a number of lessons lately because of sickness. We hope she may soon be quite well.

Rosie Nassarellah has finished a pretty piece, "Ronde" by Lichner. She expects to play it at the next club meeting.

Lucy Kilbee has just finished a beautiful piece, Von Wilm which she expects to play soon at one of our society meetings.

Willie Butler, Harry Pittman, and Percy Somers have been doing fine work since Christmas, and say they mean to keep it up.

We are glad to hear that Luther Albritton is doing so nicely with his cornet work that he will soon be able to join the orchestra.

Otto Orchard has just finished a piece by Gurliit which he will probably play at our next lyceum meeting. Otto is doing good work this year.

Pearl Brown, Mabel Bates, May Dempsey, Anna Lee Barksdale, and Mittie Lowe went with Miss Wilson to the open meeting of the St. CeCilia club last Thursday, and thoroughly enjoyed the program given.

All of the older pupils of the blind department attended a concert cantata given last week by the choir of the Episcopal Church. It was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Mary Agnes McRee and May Dempsey each played a solo at the last meeting of the Junior St. CeCilia Club. We enjoyed our club work very much. Miss Wilson has promised some of the little boys that they may join the club next year if they will do good work.

Mary Agnes McRee and May Dempsey each played a solo at the last meeting of the Junior St.

CeCilia Club. After the program the following game was presented by Mrs. C. C. Spear.

Who is the composer the first syllable of whose name represents a vegetable BERTHOVEN

Give the composer the first syllable of whose name represents a cut of meat CHOPIN

Give the composer the first syllable of whose name represents a fowl that lays eggs for us HENSELT

Give the composer the first syllable of whose name represents something that horses eat HAYDN

Give the composer the first syllable of whose name represents a place to which none of us wish to go HELLER

Give the composer the first syllable of whose name represents a noise we make when driving away a fowl SCHUMANN (or Schubert)

Give the composer the last syllable of whose name represents something that men like to drink MEYERBEER

Give the composer the first syllable of whose name represents the motion of a dog's tail WAGNER

Florida School Lyceum

On the evening of Jan. 4th, the Florida School Lyceum met in the auditorium to hold its regular bi-weekly meeting. As usual, the society was called to order by the president, after which the secretary called the roll and read the minutes, which were approved.

Next, a short program consisting of piano solos and recitations, was rendered. The Critic's report however, was not so favorable.

As there was no miscellaneous business to be attended to, the Monitor's report was heard, after which the society adjourned to meet again Jan. 18th.

LOLA ASHLEY, Sec'y.

The following musical numbers were given at our last regular lyceum meeting:

Piano Solo—SCHERZO S. Jadassohn.

Bessie Sikes.

Piano Solo—IN THE GONDOLA Bendel.

Luther Albritton.

Piano Solo—MELODY Thos. Tapper.

(Arr. from Luigi Bordese)

May Dempsey.

Piano Solo—(a) STUDY Op. 261 No. 3 Czerny.

(b) STUDY Op. 261 No. 5

Rosie Nassarellah.

Piano Solo—ETUDE MIGNONNE Schutt.

Pearl Brown

Organ Solo—HYMN OF THE NUNS, Lelebrue Wely.

Mabel Bates.

"To what purpose do we learn but to give pleasure not only to ourselves, but also to our beloved parents and our worthy friends. There is no higher satisfaction than in being able to distinguish oneself before a large company, and in receiving an honorable acknowledgment of one's diligence and talent."
—Carl Czerny.

Children's Page

Language.

What day is today?
 What day was yesterday?
 What day will day after tomorrow be?
 What sort of day is today?
 What sort of day was yesterday?
 What month is this?
 What month was last month?
 What month will next month be?
 What season is this?
 What year is this?

How old are you?
 How many brothers have you?
 How many sisters have you?
 How many marbles have you?
 How many balls have you?
 How many knives have you?
 How many dogs have you?
 How many cats have you?
 How many caps have you?
 How many hats have you?
 How many books have you?
 How many pencils have you?
 How many eyes have you?
 How many hands have you?
 How many feet have you?
 How many toes have you?

Numbers.

I have three crayons.
 You have two crayons.
 We have — crayons.
 Walter has four pencils.
 Willard has three pencils.
 They have — pencils.

Murry has two tops.
 I have four tops.
 We have — tops.

Mary had two tops. I gave her one top. She has — tops now.

Ralph had three oranges. His mama sent him three more oranges. He has — oranges now.

Arthur had six oranges. He ate two of them. He had — oranges left.

Willard had one pencil. His mother sent him six pencils. He had — pencils then.

Annie had 12 oranges. She gave four of them away. She had — oranges left.

A boy had seven bananas. He ate three of them. He had — bananas left.

Children's Items.

Beulah Leach spent the holidays at home.

Mary Crump spent the holidays at home. She was happy.

Irene and Arthur Lightbody spent the holidays at home. They were happy.

Most all the boys and girls got boxes from home. They were very happy.

Sam Ratliff came back from the hospital. He is better. We are glad to see him again.

Stewart Lowry's aunt, Miss Stewart, took him home for the holidays. He was very happy.

All the boys and girls went to town before Christmas to see the stores. They went to the moving pictures, too. They had a good time.

Nannie.

Nannie is a little yellow and white spotted goat. She has two short curved horns but she never hurts any one with them. She is kind and gentle.

Nannie belongs to a little girl and boy. They are fond of her.

She has a little harness with a bit, tugs and lines. She is very strong and the children drive her to a little wagon. Sometimes she runs fast.

She likes sugar and eats it from a paper.

Nannie knows her name and when children call her, she answers them by bleating.

The Lion and the Mouse.

One day an old lion was asleep in his den. A little mouse ran across his nose and woke him up. The lion put out his paw and caught the mouse. But the mouse was so little, the lion let it go. Not long after that the lion was caught in a net. The net was made of strong cords. He tried to get out but he could not. When the mouse heard him roar, it ran and gnawed the net. Then the lion got out. "I am glad I let you go," said the lion. "You have saved my life."—*Mt. Airy World*

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

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FRONT VIEW



SIDE VIEW

Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or too blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, dumb or blind, in sound mind and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. The best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

To parents who are unable to pay, tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of the deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the school is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but they should not expect to be entertained at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well-regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

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The Florida School Herald

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1913



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MANUAL ALPHABET



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The Sweets of Finished Labor

Oh, pleasant are the thoughts the evenings bring,
When from our toil we rest our weary feet,
Then far away, it seems a voice doth sing:
"The joy of finished labor sure is sweet."

My feet the furrow hour on hour have traced,
My brow the sweat of honest toil has shed,
The task with unremitting toil I've faced
Until the dews of even 'round me spread.

The finished task! The rapture of the hour!
However humble though the work I did,
It was performed with all my innate power—
I could not have done better had God bid.

Oh, sweetest mead! the knowing we deserve
Reward that earthly splendors do not meet!
Such things for ineane minds a purpose serve;
But this is glory, deathless and complete.

—HOWARD L. TERRY.

The Teacher's Spirit

MISS EMMA L. PIKE

Read at the February Teachers' Meeting.



F the essential qualifications a teacher should have, the most important is spirit. By the "spirit of the teacher" we, of course, mean the right spirit. We mean interest in the school and the pupils. The teacher that has no real spirit is not worth keeping in the school. The teacher with an excellent spirit is the most desirable person on the teaching staff. The success or failure of the school depends upon the teacher. Of course the spirit or temper of the school comes largely from the teacher.

You may notice much difference between the atmosphere of one class-room that has a teacher who is kind and earnest as well as strict at the right time, and that of another room having a cold, indifferent teacher.

The chief cause of failure in government among teachers is want of character. Children read character by instinct. A teacher of selfish nature and low purpose may keep order and secure obedience by force of severity, but she will just as soon lose the power of securing the higher results of good control.

To be strong in government the teacher needs a larger element of humanity in herself. She should learn to "put herself in her pupil's place." This sympathetic spirit is something like love that greatest and best thing in the world.

Real love is not shown by petting and fondling pupils, nor carelessness in discipline and in requiring the performance of school duties, but rather by kind and prompt correction of their faults. The pupil sometimes feels hurt, but in the long run, the teacher wins his confidence.

Another form of true spirit is earnestness. The

teacher should always be in earnest. Her chief concern should be to arouse interest and stimulate effort as much as possible. The earnest teacher takes interest in her pupils and puts heart and soul in her work, and will even devote the greater part of her time to her class-work out of school.

Some teachers of the deaf from whom little has been expected, have proven very capable and successful.

Many a teacher not only governed and taught well but she attached her pupils to her strongly, and exerted a good and inspiring influence over them.

On the other hand, some teachers possessed of good character, good scholarship and high expectations, have failed utterly. Why? Because they lacked interest or inspiration.

Here it may be noticed that the influence of the deaf teacher upon deaf children is greater in some respects than that of the hearing. It is a law of nature that like attracts like. The deaf teacher understands the nature of the deaf child better, knows by reason of her own experience, the difficulties which her pupil has to overcome, and sympathizes with him.

The only way to understand fully the peculiar position of deaf children is to keep in close sympathy with them.

Notwithstanding the fact that deaf-mutes are handicapped in one way, the loss of the sense of hearing, they have just as many abilities as the hearing do. But they should be trained to use their abilities as best as possible, and in the course of time the obstacles that lie before them in their efforts to secure places in any line of business, may all be taken away.

We, as teachers, should have more zeal in this line of work and cherish a real interest in the welfare and progress of every pupil.

Consequently her interest does not end with the class-work, but she associates with her pupils as well as others out of school, shares in their joys and sorrows, and gives them good and kind advice.

Teaching the deaf is by no means easy. It is more or less discouraging to many an inexperienced teacher, but fascinating to one who has her heart and soul in it. In fact, teaching is the hardest thing in the world—the most trying work. It requires a great deal of patience on the teacher's part.

"Be strong and of good courage, be not afraid." The teacher should maintain a calm and cheerful temper. She should bear with the dullness and waywardness of her pupils. Be patient, be cheerful. Keep in sympathy with your pupils. This is the excellent spirit in the teacher, that gives her the greatest power as a leader.

Extracts from the Address of Mr. Jay Cooke Howard on Gallaudet Day at Jackson, Miss.

* * * The great thing that one must admire in the life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet is that he did things. He did not merely think about doing things, and talk about doing things, and wish he could do things; but he did them. He did not think and talk about the obstacles in his way; he went at them with a clear head, a brave heart and surmounted them. That trait marks the road to success in anything one may undertake. It is of this trait I wish to speak to you this evening. I wish to show you that our opportunities are great, and to advise with you along the lines of things we should do.

The history of the world is one long story of men and women who have done things. The shirker and trifle have no place in our scheme of existence. The men and women we admire and reverence, those "whose footprints in the sands of time" we would follow, those whom we point out as examples to our children, are the doers. These builders up of the world have not only received the plaudits of mankind but they have had their reward, if not in a material way, then in a gratifying sense of accomplishment.

We must not think of our great men and women, or of opportunity, as of the past. We have as great men and women of recent times, and as great opportunity now, as the world has ever known.

* * *

Please remember that you are living now and not yesterday or tomorrow. Today is the time of life and activity. Yesterday is discarded. Tomorrow may never be for us, and if it is ours, it will be full of work and duties of its own. We do not want those of today added to them. We have things to do today and we must do them, so that we may have strength and courage for the tasks to come. We should be proud of our opportunity to live today and make the most of it.

It is not given to us all to achieve notable greatness, but good work, well and honestly done, makes any man great in the truest sense of the word.

Forget that you are deaf. Remember only that you are a human being made in God's image, alive today in the greatest period of the history of the world. You have at your feet the accumulated knowledge of all ages, the greatest religious and political freedom ever given to man, and consequently the greatest opportunities ever enjoyed. Make up your mind to take advantage of these blessings. Determine to stand shoulder to shoulder with your fellow men though they be physically perfect. You and I are deaf, but what of it? Those as handicapped or more handicapped than ourselves have accomplished great undertakings. Beethoven was deaf and Thomas A. Edison is deaf, but because of their achievements we seldom recall the fact. Milton was blind and United

States Senator Gore is blind, yet they have risen head and shoulders above their fellows. Newton and General Booth were men of very feeble health and still they did great things.

* * *

It would ill become you and me to fail in our duty and shirk our work because we are deaf. Let us be men and women of "strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands." Do not get the notion, or let others get the notion that because you are deaf you are different from other people. Do not imagine for one moment that the world is prejudiced against you. If you are a good and efficient and pains-taking workman you will be the more thoroughly appreciated because you are deaf.

* * *

I have yet to know a thoroughly good and competent deaf workman having a trade, who was out of employment for any length of time. It is the same in business. Go into business and conduct it on right principles, use ingenuity, be honest, give good value and good service and you will succeed. There is no need whatever to talk to you as deaf people of the road to success. Man has been striving for success since his origin. The number of articles and books written on the subject is beyond computation. Each one of us has his own ideas as to the meaning of the word itself. If you regard a righteous life as success, I suggest the Bible as your guide. If wisdom and great learning is your goal I would say, "DIG." If wealth is your idea of success, read Benjamin Franklin's "The Way to Wealth." Take to yourself all that is good that you read and do not think that it can not apply to you because you are deaf. It does. I say it again, forget that you are deaf. Meet the world half way and you will find it in your arms.

I am not overlooking the fact that we miss some real advantages because we are deaf, but we should merely strive the harder to make up for them. If we can not hear music we can fill our souls with the harmony of poetry. If we can not hear great sermons and lectures, we can read them, and undoubtedly get more from them than if we had heard them. In the matter of conversation I do not think we lose much of real worth. Were the conversation of an average crowd of people recorded I am willing to wager that most of them would be ashamed to read the records. We can pick up necessary information by inquiry, and most people are so interested in deaf friends that they are very glad to give them really interesting and valuable information. It is not unusual for a deaf man to be better informed than his hearing neighbors.

If we turn to the blessing of deafness, they are quite a few. As we grow older we realize the fact more and more. We are saved many discordant sounds and disagreeable sayings. Have you ever noticed how young our old deaf people are? Our elderly deaf people are veritable Foxy Grandpas and Grandmas. * * *

Christian Endeavor Society

DEAF DEPARTMENT

Our Christian Endeavor Society held its weekly meeting in the auditorium on February 16th. The meeting was opened with prayer in concert by Willie Townsend. Henry Austin, the leader for the evening, made some good remarks on the subject for the evening, "Temperance." Third on the program was the Bible Hymn, "I Love to tell the Story" by Florence Giles, after which Bible stories were given by Clarabell Cone and Clarence Morris. The hymn, "Pass me not, O Saviour," was gracefully signed by Amalia Lorenz. Bible verses were given by four little members, after which talks were made by Mr. and Mrs. Underhill, and Mr. Paul Blount, and other members of the society. The collection, taken up, amounted to 52 cents, and with the program announced for the next week, and closing prayer by Pearl Holland, the meeting adjourned.

H. R. Rou, Secretary.

BLIND DEPARTMENT

On the afternoon of February the second, the members of our Christian Endeavor Society and several representatives of that of the Presbyterians assembled in the auditorium to hold a joint meeting, which proved beneficial to both societies. The meeting having been called to order by the President, an opening hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers," was sung, after which Dr. Badger offered up a very earnest prayer. The secretary then called the roll and read the minutes of the previous meeting, which was followed by the singing of the second hymn, "In the Cross of Christ I Glory."

A short address of welcome by Pearl Brown followed this hymn. After this, Mabel Bates, the leader for the afternoon, gave her talk on the subject which was based on Christian Endeavor work. She then asked May Dempsey to read the Christian Endeavor pledge. Next, was the Bible reading by questions, which was taken from the fourteenth chapter of St. John. The leader then called for the different selections, which were given willingly and with much enthusiasm.

As there was no further remarks to be made, Mr. Williams took up the offering which amounted to \$3.28. We then sang the closing hymn, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," and repeated the benediction.

MAY DEMPSEY, Sec'y.

Forgive and forget if you can, but forgive anyway; and pray heartily and kindly for all men, for thus only shall we be the children of our Father, who maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust.—*Henry Van Dyke.*

Literary Society

DEAF DEPARTMENT

The Walker Literary Society held its bi-weekly meeting in the auditorium on the evening of Feb. 8. First on the program was the roll call and reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by the secretary. A reading of "The Merchant of Venice" was given by Raymond Rou, after which a number of stories were given by different members. The declamation, "Help one Another," was given by Fannie Varnes. The program for the next meeting was announced and the meeting adjourned to meet again on Feb. 22.

HENRY AUSTIN, Secretary.

BLIND DEPARTMENT

On the evening of February 7th, the members of the Florida School Lyceum met in the auditorium to hold one of the bi-weekly meetings.

After the president, Miss Bates, had called the meeting to order, the minutes were read and the roll called. The president then delivered a well prepared inaugural address. This was followed by a program consisting of piano, organ, and vocal solos, and recitations. When this program was concluded, and after the critic's report had been heard, we were pleasantly entertained for about an hour by several vocal selections from Mrs. Goldy, one of our intimate friends, two recitations by Miss Hamilton, the elocutionist in the St. Augustine High school, and three violin numbers by Miss Cooper. We enjoyed this little voluntary program very much, and hope that we shall have the pleasure of hearing them perform for us again soon. Such visitors are always welcomed to our Lyceum.

When the president had thanked Mrs. Goldy, Miss Hamilton, and Miss Cooper, and the miscellaneous business had been attended to, the society adjourned.

PEARL BROWN, Sec'y.

Don't object that your duties are so insignificant; they are to be reckoned of infinite significance, and alone important to you. Were it but the more perfect regulation of your apartments, the sorting away of your clothes and trinkets, the arranging of your papers—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," and all thy worth and constancy.

Much more, if your duties are of evidently higher, wider scope; if you have brothers, sisters, a father and a mother, weigh earnestly what claim does lie upon you, in behalf of each, and consider it as the one thing needful, to pay *them* more and more honestly and nobly what you owe.

What matter how miserably one is, if one can do that? That is the sure and steady disconnection and extinction of whatsoever miseries one has in this world.—*Thomas Carlyle.*

Notes--Deaf Department

Ardine Holland has a new wheel.

The weather is beginning to feel very much like spring.

Not long ago, Fanny Varnes received five dollars from home.

The girls have had their share of the measles, now it is the boys' time.

Mr. Sessoms, of Atlanta, Ga., paid the school a short visit on the ninth.

On February 11th, Amalia Lorenz. received three dollars from her parents.

Clarabell Cone received a letter from her home recently containing one dollar.

We are looking forward with pleasure to a party on Washington's birthday.

The pupils are anxious for the Ponce de Leon Celebration to hurry up and come.

For information in regard to preparing new suits for the Pressing Club, ask Mr. Boggs.

On February 2nd, Grace and Fanny Sawyer each received a box of candy from home.

Sarah V. Johnson was the happy recipient of a birthday box from her mother recently.

On Monday, February 3rd, the Board of Control came here. They did not stay very long.

The three boys at this school who are preparing for college are teased about "eating Latin."

Emory Sizemore has gone to visit his parents in Alabama. He will be back in two weeks.

This place is again becoming a place of interest to visitors. We have a good many these days.

The baseball season is almost at hand, and the boys are thinking of organizing a baseball team.

Last year the large boys often took long walks on Sundays, but this year they are tiring of them.

On February 11th, Florence Giles received a box containing a jar of candy and other nice things.

Max Wetherby was made happy by receiving a box of fruits and edibles from home on the eighth.

Raymond Rou bought a pair of new shoes, but we are sorry to say that he cannot wear them right now as he has a sore foot.

One Saturday not long ago Miss Pike took some of the large girls fishing. Although they had poor luck, they had a good time,

Lalla Wilson received a box from home recently, containing something good to eat. She was both surprised and glad to get it.

On the fourth of February, Miss Rupley took her class to town to study streets and buildings. It was a very nice Geography lesson.

Mrs. Walker is having company. Her friend, Mrs. Elliott and little son, Talley, of Columbia, S. C. are enjoyed the bracing Florida air.

Emory Sizemore left here for his home in Black, Ala., a few days ago. He has not seen his parents for nearly four years. He will come back soon.

On Feb. 8th, our basket ball team played a game with the Palatka School team on our grounds and lost it to them by the close score of 18 to 16.

On Thursday, Feb. 6, Gracie Griffin's mother and two little brothers stopped to see her on their way to Ft. Pierce. They have moved to Ft. Pierce.

During the first half of the recent basket-ball game with the Palatka boys, Mr. Boggs and Mr. Underhill collided, giving Mr. Underhill a black eye.

Mrs. Pacetti, sister of Fanny and Grace Sawyer, has moved to a house near the school. Fanny and Grace are glad of it because they can go to see her often.

One Saturday, sometime ago, Miss Pike and several girls went crabbing. The girls had not been crabbing for several years. Miss Pike caught several crabs.

Mrs. Underhill's birthday came on January 31st, and she celebrated it by having a little party. Miss Pike was one of the guests and reported having a nice time.

The 24th of Jan. was Mary Jim Crump's tenth birthday. She was remembered with a little box from home containing a pretty bracelet and some good things to eat.

Our basket-ball team still has several dates with a few other High School teams. We are anxious to win these games as we are not satisfied with our standing of 37 1-2 per cent.

Mr. and Mrs. Holland made a flying trip here to visit their children recently. They have gone to Daytona where they will make their future home. Their children were pleasantly surprised to see them.

Arthur Lightbody and Robert Anderson went to Burton's Island last Saturday. They did not catch any fish because the tide was high. Instead, they gathered oysters and had an oyster roast by themselves.

Saturday, February the eighth, was Sarah V. Johnson's birthday. In the afternoon she invited her class, Mr. Walker, Mr. Underhill, Miss Pike and Miss McLane to a birthday party in Miss Pike's class room. Delightful refreshments were served after which some novel games were enjoyed by all. Her friends wished her many happy returns of the day.

Notes--Blind Department

Miss Rees is enjoying a two weeks' visit from her mother.

Lucy Kilbee's father paid her and us a short visit on the sixth.

The boys are showing improvement in the daily typewriting lessons.

Hosea Wells is delighted that he can use his eyes to some extent for map work.

Mary Agnes McRee's aunt, Mrs. Jorden, will visit her in a few weeks.

Rosie Nasarellah played a solo at the meeting of the "Junior Saint Cecilia Club."

Letters and cards from Bessie Sikes tell us that she will soon be back to school.

The boys and girls in the raffia and bead room were delighted with a fresh supply of beautiful beads.

Miss Wilson went to Jacksonville on the fifteenth to hear "Madam Butterfly" and "Lohengrin," both famous operas.

Mr. Livingston has been very unwell of measles for the last few days. He hopes to be up and out Monday (the tenth).

May Dempsey began taking typewriting several days ago. She enjoys her lessons and practise hours, and is doing good work.

All the pupils who had measles are up and in school again none the worse and many of them really looking rosier after their light sickness.

We are looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to the promised visit of Mr. Swearingen, Supt. of Public Instruction in the state of S. C.

Lilah Walker has begun French and is so enthusiastically pursuing the study of that language that her friends are expecting her to become an accomplished linguist in no time.

Owing to slight attacks of measles, several of our little folks have been unable to attend school a part of the month. The worst is about over now, and we hope to see all back at their posts of duty before many days.

Mr. Beaty has just finished examining his advanced class. The papers, which were typewritten, were very satisfactory, and have been submitted to Mr. Walker for his perusal and comments. In Algebra, Mabel Bates made 99; in English, 95; in Latin, 90; and in Ancient History, 83. Pearl Brown made 90 in Ancient History; 88, in Latin; 81, in Algebra; and 80, in English.

On the evening of Feb. 11th, the pupils of the blind department enjoyed a recital given by Senor

Urgelles, the Spanish grand opera singer, and Mr. Weber of Ohio. Senor Urgelles' voice is of wonderful power and great beauty and in hearing him many of us enjoyed a novel opportunity. Mr. Weber has a beautiful baritone voice. Mrs. Fred Allen accompanied the soloists. It was exceedingly kind of these gentlemen and of Mrs. Allen to come out to our school for our entertainment and we extend to them our most hearty thanks and appreciation.

Lola Ashley and Hosea Wells, who went to Jacksonville some time ago to have their eyes treated, returned to us on the sixth. They both see very much better than they did when they went to Jacksonville; but, from the nature of the operations, the increase of vision will be very gradual, so the doctor says. However, we each and every one are delighted at the improvement already effected.

The History of a Faded Shawl

The following narrative took place in an old garret, where there was much rubbish. Several pieces of clothing had been wondering why they were thus cast away.

"You are all so foolish," said a very faded old shawl. "None of you has been used as long as I."

"Let us hear from you then," said they all together.

"Many years ago, I was in a very large store where there were many beautiful things. One cold day, when the snow was thickly falling, a lady came in and took me away with her. She took me to a large comfortable home and flung me carelessly over the back of a big chair. For awhile I felt cross and out of place, but then I remembered that my mission was to give warmth to those who use me. For several months I frequently covered the shoulders of the fine young lady who had bought me. When the winter months passed and the weather grew warmer, I was thrown aside. For some years I lay idly in my place. I grew tired of my mistress, and one day I realized that I was slowly losing my strength. Early one morning she snatched me from my place and hurried out into the streets. As she was returning home, she had several packages, and I was just hanging on her left arm. This was my chance to escape her. With the wind's help, I slipped unnoticed from her arm and fell to the ground.

An old lady picked me up and crammed me into a basket which contained a pair of old shoes and a loaf of bread. She carried me to a dusty rudely-built room and took me very carefully out of the basket and examined me with great care. I was never idle again. She kept me drawn close about her, and I gave all the warmth I could to my new good little old mistress.

After a few years she died, and I was put up here with you all."

LOLA ASHLEY.

The Florida School Herald.

Entered as Second-class matter at the Post Office at Saint Augustine, Florida.

ALBERT H. WALKER, ... Editor
O. W. UNDERHILL, ... Manager

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida.

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year.

Rates of advertisement made known on application.

Address all communications and subscriptions to the

FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD,
School for the Deaf and the Blind,
St. Augustine, Florida.

Vol. XIII. FEBRUARY, 1913. No. 5.

An invitation to Prof. John E. Swearingen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of South Carolina, to deliver an address to our students in the auditorium has been accepted. He will make this address on the 1st of May.

The National Association of the Deaf will hold its triennial convention in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 20-27, 1913, according to the decision of the Executive Committee. How many of the far-away deaf and friends prefer going there in 1913 to attending the teachers' convention at Staunton, Va. and the Gallaudet celebration in Washington in 1914, if they have to choose one trip?

The money contributed by the deaf of Florida to the Gallaudet Monument Fund amounted to \$8.50. This was forwarded to Dr. Thomas Francis Fox, of New York, a member of the committee in charge of the Fund, and an acknowledgement of the receipt of the money has been received. Dr. Fox, on behalf of the committee, wishes to thank those who contributed to the Fund. The desired sum of \$1,500 to repair the monument seems to have been realized.

On another page in this issue we print some extracts from the masterful address of Mr. Jay Cooke Howard, of Duluth, Minn., which he delivered at the School for the Deaf at Jackson, Miss. on Gallaudet Day, Dec. 10th last. We should be glad to print his address in full, but for the limited space. So we have selected some parts that we think will be of good advice to our young deaf. Mr. Howard is a graduate of the Minnesota School and Gallaudet College, and is the efficient Secretary-General Manager of the Howard Investment Company of Duluth. Being a deaf man himself, and a successful business man, too, his advice is worth taking.

The Washington (State) School for the Deaf has sustained a great loss in the death of its matron, Mrs. Lottie Kirkland Clarke, beloved wife of Supt. Thos. P. Clarke of that school, who passed away on Feb. 14th. It seemed that she was around doing her work till only a few days before her death, when she was taken with paralysis of one side, and hemorrhage of the brain which resulted in her death. Mrs. Clarke was greatly beloved not only by the whole school but also by her many friends in the profession, and will be greatly missed.

The *Herald* extends sympathy to the bereaved family and the school house-hold.

The information comes out of Kansas that through the efforts of Gov. George H. Hodges, a democrat, the school for the deaf located at Olathe has, with the school for the blind, been placed under a state board of control. This board will have supervision also over the university and other colleges receiving state aid. In name as well as in fact the Kansas school now becomes an educational institution. We trust that the new board will complete the educational idea by changing the name of the head of the school from superintendent to that of president. Florida led the way, Montana followed, Colorado tried to, but failed. Will Kansas be third in line? *President White* sounds good to us.

Undoubtedly a new and intensely progressive era is now the happy prospective of the school. We extend congratulations.

Day schools for the deaf seem to be very popular in some sections of the country, especially in Wisconsin where a bill has been introduced into the legislature to abolish the school at Delavan and arrange for educating the children in day schools. We have not seen the bill, consequently can not write intelligently upon the situation. The main thought however is that day schools are better adapted to the general education of the deaf children of that state.

This is the ideal method. No one can successfully combat that proposition. Being the ideal, it is also the popular method, especially with the vast number of people who are not fully conversant with conditions pertaining to a thorough education of a deaf child. We hope that the day schools of Wisconsin have proven their superiority over the long-established method of institutional instruction and if so, we truthfully say that the Delavan school should cease to exist as a better way and perhaps a cheaper way has been evolved for the education of these children. It has a tendency to normalize the deaf child and who is unselfish or hard-hearted to say him nay? What can be accomplished in Wisconsin can be accomplished in all other states and the future policy of all interested in the education of the

deaf should be the supplanting of the large institution by the day school.

However, the day schools must by their work relieve themselves of the necessity of turning to other grounds of doubtful vantage to make good their claims. A child educated under the day school system must be, not better, but as well educated as one by any other method. One child does not solve the problem, nor does two or an hundred.

There is but one test and only one: Is the aggregate number of deaf children educated under the day school system a better educated class than a similar number educated by institutional methods? and we use the word *education* in its broadest sense.

The institutions of the deaf throughout the land have proven their worth. The burden of proof for a better way is upon the day school advocates.

From our observation and information we are sorry to say that the day schools have yet to show their educational superiority.

Lost, strayed or stolen! One Conference of Superintendents and Principals of Schools for the Deaf. It may be dead or it may not be dead. The last seen or heard of it was at the Delavan gathering when its almost lifeless body uttered one feeble moan. We have looked for its obituary daily. Its present condition is not due to senility, only a lack of proper nourishment.

The organization of all organizations that should be the guiding star in all that relates or deals with the education of the deaf in this country is scarcely more today than a memory. In the meanwhile our schools feel the calamity personally, and for life and guiding power and aggressiveness they look to the Association meetings. Why the name Conference? Why has it no constitution? It handles the funds of the *Annals* we believe, and only by mutual agreement can an office be continued by this conference. Why is this not done in a business-like manner?

We have always understood a conference to mean a formal appointed meeting for counsel or discussion on some special matter; or a serious or official consultation. A conference is not strictly an organization. A conference is called for special discussion of specifically named matter; it is without further life when the conference so called ceases to assemble and discuss the matter for which it was called. Another conference can be called, 'tis true, but it is a weak and wizened way of trying to carry on the work that must perforce by the very nature of things have a constitution and an organization behind it to give it strength and character.

Is our conference a formal appointed meeting for discussion on some special matter?

This conference has wobbled along puny and ungainly for a long time. We hope the heads of the various schools for the deaf will get together this summer and confer to the extent that the "Conference" will be no more and that in its place a militant organization will come forth ready and willing to battle for the cause in which these men are enlisted.—THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD (January.)

The Second National Conference of Principals of Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb was held at Flint, Michigan, August 14-15, 1872. The first of these meetings was held at Washington, D. C., May 12-16, 1868. We are sorry that we are unable to find any literature bearing on this first meeting; but at that

time we were otherwise engaged. Of this second gathering we have the full report, and it is interesting. Here are some of the topics discussed:

"Though the attendance at the conference was small the discussions were spirited and profitable, and the proceedings when published will be of interest to the profession. The principal topics discussed, as we gather from newspaper reports, were the classification of pupils, institutions in which the deaf and dumb and the blind are educated together, instruction in articulation, compulsory education, segregated dormitories, recreations, gymnastics, discipline, the best order of daily exercises, and the errors of the U. S. Census. An interesting feature of the conference was the exposition by Mr. A. Graham Bell, of "Visible Speech," as applied to the instruction of the deaf and dumb, giving detailed statements of the results thus far reached and practical illustrations of the method. The proceedings of the conference are to be published in connection with the next report of the Michigan Institution.—AMERICAN ANNALS, Vol. XVII, No. 1, Page 64.

The key note of this second gathering was *Informality*. To quote the words of Pres. Gillett of the meeting: "I understand that our proceedings are to be strictly, as well as in name, informal—that we shall all talk often, and if we feel like it, all talk long." There were only six representatives at this meeting—a sufficient guarantee for its informality.

All the meetings since this second one, have been conducted on this *informal* plain. Now the question arises, is this the best plan or should we organize and make this body a working unit? The *Florida Herald* intimates that the body needs a new name thrown in for good measure.

What has this body of men, united in an informal way, done in its forty-five years of existence? Has it earned its right to its life? If not, where is the fault? Why was the management of the *Annals* transferred from the Convention to the Conference? Was not that move significant? Is the management of the *Annals* the only business that has kept alive our Conference? If you think there have been no wise men connected with the steering of the affairs of our peculiar work, you are mistaken. Will we go to this Conference this summer in Indianapolis simply for the fellowship—you had better seek that where "shop talk" can not be used. We stated in Delavan at the last meeting of this body that there were more possibilities before it for good than before the Convention. It is a smaller body and can be made a more powerfully body. It is composed of men who have power to do what they will. Organize, and put this body upon a platform—not a platform of what we are but what we want to be and work for it. Don't dodge questions but hit them fair and square. An organization that can wipe away the mysticism of the past and outline an ideal to be attained. Handle the questions of methods, day schools, languages, politics, and anything else that will help the schools of our country and put a conclusion upon them for the present at least. We are all working for one object—the education and betterment of deaf children. We have

now too long considered men and not methods. Let's kill some things and create some—destruct and construct. Demand of our government that it establish a model school where all methods can be tried and the best selected—then we can stand for the best. If all are bad and the best has not yet been seen, the quicker we know it, the better off thousands of children will be. Let's get an organization that can command the ear of our Government and impress upon it that we are fighting the wind and wasting our energies and that we need government aid—that thousands of her citizen—children demand it.—*Palmetto Leaf*."

An attempt was recently made to install the pure oral method in the Fanwood, (N. Y.) school but was happily foiled through the determined antagonism of the Principal, Dr. Currier. The deaf, not only of New York but also of the whole country, owe him a meed of gratitude for his efforts in their behalf.—*THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD*.

There is a mistake somewhere for "the first established and oldest oral school for the deaf in America" is situated at Fort Washington Avenue and West 163rd Street, New York City, and is commonly called the Fanwood School.

That is the slogan under which this great institution operates and also "in this the first established of the permanent Oral Schools in America, articulation, it is hardly necessary to state, is taught to every pupil, and we are still seeking higher success in spite of obstacles that present."

The *Annals* places Fanwood as a "Combined" School with a total of 471 pupils; 417 taught speech, 336 wholly or chiefly by the oral method and 30 by the auricular method. The *Herald* says: "An attempt was recently made to install the pure oral method in the Fanwood School." Somebody has erred either in making this attempt or in classifying the School or in the "determined antagonism" for certainly Fanwood is already by its own designation an oral school, possibly not "pure" oral (whatever that may be) but never-the-less a "permanent oral school." It is still in an experimental stage, but the good work is going on evenly and surely. Mr. Currier in his last report says: "There is, therefore, every reason that the experiment should be made with every deaf pupil, and abandoned only after all effort has been exhausted and results indicate the lack of ability on the part of the individual to make practical return for time and labor spent." Thus "earnest and persistent endeavor" is bringing Fanwood close to her ideals "the oldest and first established permanent Oral School in America." How did the *Herald* make this mistake?—*Rome, N. Y. Register*.

We cite the above statement from the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, supposed to be the official organ of the said school as well as from several of the school papers. We did not say of Fanwood as a combined school. It may have been an oral school ever since its establishment but has never been *exclusively* an oral school and

has fought successfully every attempt to make it one.

The facts that there have never been less than two deaf teachers at Fanwood, and that the principal, Dr. Currier has the loyal support of the New York deaf, show Fanwood far from the so-called pure oral school like the one at Rome, N. Y. U.

The state Board of Control held its February meeting at the Hotel Alcazar in St. Augustine. Chairman P. K. Yonge presided over the meeting. The heads of the various state institutions submitted very satisfactory reports of the work which is being accomplished under their supervision and a large amount of routine business was disposed of. Members of the Board of Control made a complete inspection of the State Institution for the Deaf and Blind at St. Augustine, accompanied by President A. H. Walker, and found all departments of this important institution wholly up to the high standard which President Walker has maintained ever since he took charge here. The board also inspected the fine industrial arts building which is now in course of construction about two hundred feet east of the large institute building.—*The Florida Times-Union, Feb. 3, 1913*.

Teachers' Meeting

At the usual hour, on the evening of February 18th, all the teachers and officers assembled in the library to enjoy the fifth teachers' meeting of the term.

The meeting having been called to order, the secretary announced the first number on the program, which was the President's remarks. Mr. Walker's remarks were short, but to the point. He discussed the home letters of the deaf children. Next, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Thirdly, Miss Wilson sang for us a short but very sweet vocal selection. Following this number, Miss Pike read her practical and well prepared paper on "The Teacher's Spirit." The fifth and last number was a violin duet by Jean Walker and Miss Cooper, which, needless to say, proved a musical treat to the faculty.

Mrs. Walker, Miss Rupley and Mr. Underhill were appointed as a committee to provide a program for the March meeting. The hour following the adjournment, as usual, we spent socially, playing games and chatting about the tea table.

H. W. BEATY, Sec'y.

HONOR ROLL

For the three weeks ending February 22, 1913

DEAF DEPARTMENT

ROXIE JORDAN
PAUL HARBUCK
FANNIE VARNES
GRACIE GRIFFIN
ROBERT ANDERSON

BLIND DEPARTMENT

LUCY KILBEE
MABEL BATES
PEARL BROWN
MAY DEMPSEY
WILLIE BULTER
ROSIE NASSARELLAH
ANNIE L. BARKSDALE

General Locals

Not long ago Miss Crocker and Jean Walker took the opportunity of attending a play, "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," at the Jefferson Theatre. The play was a good one; the scenery was beautiful, as they said.

On the twentieth of February Miss Bowman and Misses Annie and Allen Cooper were invited by Mr. and Mrs. Davis, of town, to a moon-light ride in their launch. They went to the original North Beach and then out on the sea to the light house.

During the past few weeks the school has had a few cases of measles, the effects of the epidemic brought by one of the pupils who went home for the Christmas holidays. None of the cases was serious and they have recovered rapidly. The school work has gone on as usual.

On the 21st of this month Miss McLane took about eighteen of her large girls to the Jefferson Theatre to see the Ancient City films. They had a chance to see a good number of their friends in the motion pictures. One of them was Mr. Walker in his automobile. One and all enjoyed the show.

On St. Valentine evening there was a little valentine party at the house of Mr. Eddie Pope. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Underhill and little James, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pope and two of their children, Miss Pike, Mr. Boggs and Mr. Blount. A few games and "Hearts" were played. Prizes were awarded to Miss Pike and Mr. Underhill. Then followed nice refreshments.

The February meeting of the State Board of Control was held at the Alcazar this morning, Chairman P. K. Yonge of Pensacola presiding, and Secretary J. G. Kellum of Tallahassee at his place. Excellent reports were received from the heads of all of the State schools and also from the architect in charge of the work on the new buildings in St. Augustine and Gainesville.

Before the meeting adjourned the board visited the State School for the Deaf and Blind and inspected it in company with President Albert H. Walker. The members were high in their praise of Mr. Walker for the splendid condition of the school in every respect. They were also pleased with the new building now under construction.

Besides the officers the members of the Board present were W. D. Finlayson of Old Town, E. L. Wartman of Citra, T. B. King of Arcadia and Frank P. Fleming of Jacksonville. Architect Edwards was also present. A large mass of monthly routine business was disposed of.—*St. Augustine Evening Record, February 3, 1913.*

News from Other Schools

The Michigan Mirror of Feb. 13th contains a cut showing the front of the splendid proposed building for which an appropriation of \$295,000 has been asked of the legislature. The outlook for getting the money is very favorable. The new structure will be fire-proof.

The Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind honored Dr. W. K. Argo, superintendent of that school by bestowing his name upon the new Boys' Dormitory just completed, "Argo Hall." Dr. Argo has done a great work for the deaf of Colorado, and deserves to have the honor.

By act of legislature, the Kansas School for the Deaf has been placed under the Board of Administration which has charge of all state educational institutions. The school has been heretofore under the Board of Control which has charge of the charitable institutions including the state penitentiary. Congratulations!

Dr. J. R. Dobyns, Vice-President of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, announces in the *Voice* that President Wilson will be invited to come to Staunton to make an address before the Convention which is to meet at our school in the summer of 1914. The committee of invitation, yet to be appointed, will be led by Dr. Gallaudet and will have a representative from each state in the Union and from Canada.—*Va. Guide.*

Mr. W. S. Johnson, of the Alabama School, completed his forty-second year of faithful and efficient service as a teacher a week or two ago. This is a pretty long time for a man to remain in harness, but our Mr. Schoolfield has been teaching several years longer than that. Then up at the Hartford School is Mr. W. H. Weeks who has been teaching, so a friend at our elbow suggests, "a century or so" and is good for quite a spell yet. Dr. Osler's dictum doesn't apply to teachers of the deaf.—*Ky. Standard.*

Report is current that a bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Wisconsin to discontinue the State School for the Deaf at Delavan in favor of the Day Schools. At present there are twenty-three Day Schools in Wisconsin. The idea is to send all the deaf children to these schools and change the School at Delavan into a Normal School for the training of Agriculture teachers. The Wisconsin School has done a great work in the past, and is doing splendid work to-day. Its hundreds of illustrious graduates, now useful citizens, speak of the good work done at the school. It is, however, hoped that the bill will be defeated.

Notes--Department of Music

Rosie Nasarellah is to give a piano solo at the next meeting of the Junior St. Cecilia Club.

Pearl Brown is playing accompaniments for Miss Wilson. Pearl does her work well, and is a most sympathetic accompanist.

Anna Lee Barksdale and Luther Albritton are taking Mendelssohn's Spring Song, one as a piano solo, the other as an organ solo.

Mamie Reed is doing splendid work on the piano, and has had two absolutely perfect lessons lately, a thing which she thought impossible a few weeks ago.

Mabel Bates is developing into quite an organist. Her registration and execution are splendid, and we can see no reason why she should not fit herself for the position of an organist if she wishes to do so.

Lola Ashley and Hosea Wells have returned from Jacksonville where they have been having their eyes treated, and with their improved sight, seem to have come to the determination to do even better work than they did before leaving us.

A new pupil named Ernest Zepernick came to us last week. He has studied for a number of years at the Alabama School, and was attracted to us because he wished to study violin. He has a splendid ear, and promises to be a very satisfactory pupil.

Miss Wilson went to Jacksonville last Saturday to attend three grand operas given by the Aborn Opera Company. The operas given were Madame Butterfly, Tales of Hoffman and Lohengrin. During her stay in Jacksonville Miss Wilson was entertained by Mrs. Eugene Vanderpoel, the mother of one of our brightest ex-pupil, and a staunch friend of the school.

Our music pupils have had two rare treats lately. On February the first Mrs. Goldy, a musician of superb attainment, and a warm friend of our school, came out and sang for us. She gave a number of solos which were greatly enjoyed. Her soprano voice is of wonderfully pleasing quality. Mrs. Goldy was assisted by Miss Annie Cooper.

On the eleventh of February Senor Jose de Urgelles, a Spanish Grand Opera Singer who has been in St. Augustine for the past few weeks, very gracefully sang for our pupils. Many of them had never heard anything like it in their lives, and his voice was a revelation to us all. Senor Urgelles was assisted by Mr. Harold Weber who also has a most charming voice. The singers were accompanied by Mrs. F. S. Allen, a sister of Mr. Weber.

A Lesson in Observation for Little Folks.

AFTER we have studied for a few years we find out that we must work for all we get; that nothing comes of itself. Not length of time but intensity of application is the important thing in study.

The pupils of Agassiz, the great naturalist, were renowned for their close power of observation and perception.

The following story of one of his pupils will help us, for money could not buy the lesson this young man learned from Agassiz.

When he presented himself for work the naturalist took a fish from a jar and laid it before the young man, bade him observe it and report what he had noticed. The pupil was left alone with the fish. It was much like other fish. He noticed it had scales and fins, a mouth, eyes and tail. In a half an hour he felt certain he had observed all there was to be perceived in that particular fish.

But the naturalist remained away and time rolled on. The youth having nothing to do became restless and started out to hunt up the teacher; in vain he had to return to the fish. Several hours passed and he knew as little about the fish as he did at first. He went out to lunch; when he returned he felt disgusted and discouraged and wished he had never come to Agassiz, who appeared a stupid old man, away behind the times.

In order to kill time he began to count the scales. This done he counted the spines and fins. Then he began to draw a picture of the fish; he then noticed that the fish had no eyelids.

He made the discovery that "the pencil is the best of eyes." The teacher returned and after seeing what the pupil had done felt disappointed, and told him to keep right on looking and maybe he would see something.

This made the youth angry and he began putting down little details that had escaped him before. He began to catch the secret of observation. But his teacher was still unsatisfied, and for three whole days he was kept at work on the fish. At the end of that time the student really knew something about the fish and better still, he had acquired the habit or "knack" of careful observation and perception in detail.

What a shortening of the way it would be if we music students had the courage to do this with our music!—*Etude.*

Do your work, do it the best you know how. Love it, live with it, sweat with it. Have no ear for pessimist; there is more good in the old world than there is bad. Find your work, then work your find, work it with all the power of your body, mind and soul that you possess. That way lies success; nothing can stop you from arriving.—*Anonymous.*

Children's Page

February's cheer
Waving flags and marching feet,
Drum and bugle sounding clear,
Patriotism every where make up February's cheer!

—Selected.

Where?

Where do you live?
Where do you go to school?
Where is your mother?
Where do you keep your clothes?
Where do fish live?
Where do oranges grow?
Where is your bed-room?
Where do you eat dinner?
Where do you keep your money?
Where do you keep your handkerchief?
Where do you play Saturday afternoons?

George Washington

George Washington was born on a plantation on Bridges Creek, Virginia, Feb. 22nd, 1732.

Soon the family moved to a farm on the Kappahannock River. It was opposite Fredericksburg. George's father died when he was eleven years old.

His mother was a very wise and good woman.

He went to school and studied reading, writing, and arithmetic.

He was a tall, strong boy and liked outdoor games and sports. He intended to do right always, but he had a quick temper. He could run faster, jump farther, and throw a stone farther than any other boy in school.

He often played "soldier." George was always the captain.

A few years later, he was a brave soldier and fought for his country.

He was the first president of the United States.

—Selected.

Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln was born Feb. 12th, 1809, near the present village of Hodgenville, Ky.

His father's name was Thomas and his mother's name was Nancy Hanks. They were very poor. They had two children, Sarah and Abraham.

Their home was a rude cabin built of logs in the wilderness. Some places had been cleared and these were the fields. They raised corn and tobacco.

Abraham's father could not read nor write. He was a carpenter but he did not like to work. His

mother was a good woman and she could read and write. She taught her children to read and write and told them stories. She made their clothes of deer skin.

The school house was eight miles from Lincoln's home. There were only a few weeks of school each year. Abraham and Sarah walked to school. They took corn bread for their dinner. Sometimes Abraham fished and hunted but he did not like to do it. He liked to lie on the grass in the woods and watch the birds and animals. He liked to read.

When Abraham was eight years old, they moved to the southern part of Indiana. They put their furniture and Mr. Lincoln's tool chest on a raft and crossed the Ohio river.

Their new home was in the forest and the house had no floor nor windows. There were cracks between the logs and the roof was not good. The first winter, Mrs. Lincoln died. Abraham was very fond of his mother and he grieved very much for her.—Selected.

Children's Items

Irene Lightbody got a valentine.

Eugenia Roberts got a valentine from her father.

Cora Parker received two valentines from her brothers.

Mildred Comb's mother sent her some pretty new waists.

Ruth Glisson's birthday was February 6th. She had a party.

Miss McLane took Beulah Leach to town one day. Beulah enjoyed the trip.

Allie Spears had a birthday party February 6th. Her cake had nine candles on it.

Paul Harbuck and Murrav James received some nice waists from their mothers. They are proud of them.

There was a party in Miss Collatt's room January 24th. It was Mary Crump's birthday. She was ten years old.

Bertha and Blanche Tyson have each a new blue dress. They are very proud of their dresses. Roxie Jordan made them very nicely.

Bessie Henderson received a new blue dress for her birthday. Her sister sent her a box of pretty flowers. Her mother sent her two nice birthday cakes. Thursday she had a party. She passed the cake to her guests. It was very good. Bessie was happy.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

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FRONT VIEW



SIDE VIEW

Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or too blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, dumb or blind, in sound mind and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. The best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

To parents who are unable to pay, tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of the deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the school is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but they should not expect to be entertained at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well-regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

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The Florida School Herald

MARCH
1913



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FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA



MANUAL ALPHABET

A Prayer.

These are the gifts I ask of thee, Spirit serene,—
Strength for the daily task;
Courage to face the road;
Good cheer to help me bear the traveler's load;
And for the hours of rest that come between.
An inward joy in all things heard and seen.
These are the sins I fain would have thee take away—
Malice and cold disdain;
Hot anger, sullen hate;
Scorn of the lowly, envy of the great;
And discontent that casts a shadow gray
On all the brightness of a common day.

—HENRY VAN DYKE.

The Value of Special Day Observance Among the Oral Pupils.

BY MISS MINNIE RUPLEY

Read at the March Teachers' Meeting.



SPECIAL days mean something to all, they mean a very great deal to some, but to the deaf they seem to have a peculiar significance.

Birthdays with the hearing are often passed by without outward notice, but with the deaf, from the tiny ones to the grown ups, they mean much. We who teach the deaf may make these occasions both delightful and instructive.

We think the way of observing such days that has been introduced into our oral department this year can scarcely be improved upon.

A birthday party is given to each pupil. A cake with candles is always a delight. By allowing the boy or girl to preside as host or hostess, to slice and serve the cake, and serve whatever other refreshments may be provided, not only gives real joy to the child, but teaches him politeness, and the little niceties of social life. The large amount of language gained therefrom is one of the chief values.

In presenting the language lesson that this event furnishes, we give the party as a topic. By asking questions we draw out the facts from the members of the class. Then by giving assistance where it is needed, a nice description of the party is placed before them. This is copied into their books. The topic is reviewed by questions, and in this way the language becomes the pupil's own. Thus his vocabulary is greatly enriched.

As the season for Thanksgiving draws near, we have pictures of vegetables, fruit and grain put up in the class-rooms. In our school the pupils are unfamiliar with snow and real winter, so we have pictures representing such scenes, and when we read to them about that first Thanksgiving, they more fully realize the conditions and environments on that occasion.

Quite naturally the splendid dinner and party mean so much to the pupils, but the chief thought we

should instil is this, the All Father's love and watchful care over His children in so richly bestowing His blessings upon them, and that it is most fitting and proper that a special day should be set aside to return thanks to the Giver of all good things.

With such preparation as this, when the day arrives the pupils are in a condition to enjoy and fully appreciate the occasion.

As the Christmas season approaches, that blessed season so dear to all hearts, the pupils' minds should be drawn to the main fact, the Father's great love in sending us the precious gift of His Son, the Babe of Bethlehem.

That thought should be so strongly felt by the children that it overshadows all else. If at this season the hearts are made tender and loving by remembering God's best gift to men, its observance will not have been in vain.

Just a little before Christmas this year we had the pupils commit to memory a beautiful carol, and we put appropriate pictures upon the walls. These things help to cultivate the Christmas spirit. Teaching the beautiful story of the birth of Christ just at this season may prove peculiarly effective.

As the birthdays of Lee, Lincoln, Davis and Washington draw near, those great men who have helped to make our country glorious, we should secure pictures of them, of their homes and of any incidents intimately touching their lives, and keep them before the pupils till they feel that love and reverence that the boys and girls all over our beloved land should feel.

On each respective birthday a short sketch of the hero's life should be given the pupils to be copied into their books. It may prove a great pleasure in the future years.

On Washington's birthday our room was decorated with the national flag, pictures of Washington, Mt. Vernon, and of Betsey Ross making the flag and presenting it to Washington.

In summing up the value to be derived from these special day observances, we think aside from the language obtained, that a thankful spirit, a greater love for our Heavenly Father and His dear Son, a reverence for our nation's heroes, and true patriotism will be inculcated. O! teachers, if by any means we have secured these ends, we have helped to start our boys and girls on the upward way. In after years, they will count these occasions among the treasures of their childhood.

And who knows but on such an anniversary some sluggish intellect may be aroused forever from its dormant state, or some soul may be born again.

The Importance to the Deaf of a Closer Alliance Between School and Industrial Instruction.

[A paper read by Superintendent John W. Jones of the Ohio School for the Deaf, Columbus, Ohio, at the Buffalo Convention.]



Help human beings to live a higher and nobler life; to enjoy more fully the blessings of earth, and to appreciate more intelligently the work of the Creator, is, without question, the greatest achievement mankind is capable of. To fail to use one of the means at our command which would aid us, or selfishly to withhold one jot of the ability given us to accomplish this work, is sin.

This being so, it behooves us to study carefully the means at our command, and to use them diligently to the extent of the ability we have. Especially does this seem to apply to those engaged in teaching the deaf, because they alone are responsible for most of what the pupil knows and is able to do when he leaves school. What he needs most and what is the best means of giving it to him, are the important questions to be decided.

No one will question that that which contributes most to the attainment of one's highest ambition, his highest moral culture, and the greatest expansion of his ability to enjoy and appreciate, is the paramount thing to be taught to the young. Neither, I think, will anyone question that that which gives one independence of his fellows is the greatest factor in attaining this end.

Since the lamentable episode in the garden of Eden the world has sat in judgement upon him who eats the bread of another's thrift, and the verdict has ever been—contempt. In whatever class of society, in whatever calling of life, or whatever the moral status, the same law holds good and the same penalty is inflicted. The thief enforces it as vigorously as does the professional or business man. Even the hobo will not long divide with one of his class who shows deficiency in collecting tribute from the charitable.

What is it that will give one this independence of his fellows? Clearly and simply the ability to earn bread. This being accepted, are we doing all that it is possible for us to do to give the children under our care that ability? If not, why not? And if not, why not commence now?

The history of industrial instruction in connection with a child's education is so short that much of what has been written is theoretical, and about as applicable as that a dog collar is just as good a fit for one dog as for another, with no consideration for size, the result being that many are strangled while others lose it in a day. But enough good matter has been written, and the beneficial result of a few successful teachers have been so gratifying as to force the con-

clusion that industrial instruction is the foundation of bread winning ability and success in life, and the only means by which a stay can be made in the ever more rapidly increasing hordes of idlers. Each year finds new facilities, better methods, and more energy directed towards a maximum of results, but the movement in this direction is still slow and until there can be secured a more simple, practical course of instruction in schools, and a more liberal and intelligent application of that instruction to the child's wayward mind, coupled with a progressive spirit and an abiding faith in conscientious work, more rapid strides can not be expected.

To this also must be added the entire elimination of the "ancient-modern" belief that scholastic training alone broadens the mind, and must precede the training of the hand.

Comprehensive definitions and solutions, coupled with intelligent, practical demonstrations, stand alone in ability to teach that phrases and figures relate to mind and matter. To illustrate: I gave a boy some paper to cut into four equal parts—to'd him the size of the paper. He could not measure it, and could not tell how many inches was half either way. I put the problem in figures on paper and he solved it easily. The figures meant nothing to him but just figures.

At the present time schools for the deaf are in a position to take and keep the lead in the intelligent and practical training of the mind and hand. First because constant interchange of thought and interlarding of work are possible and easy between school and industrial departments. Second, because of the supervision of pupils unhindered by the outside influences. Especially is this possible for those schools which are fortunate enough to have as guiding spirits superintendents who see from the mountain height of experience the whole fertile valley of possibilities in the deaf.

I do not undertake to say how much practical work is possible in school, but I feel very sure that whatever amount of it is done will pay in good results for the time and patience expended. Neither do I feel competent to say how much interlarding of work can be done. This much, however, seems to me as practicable, the incorporation of the language of industries to a larger extent in the teaching of English, and the substitution of the practical calculations necessary in performing the work in the trades taught for figured problems which do not appeal to the pupil's reason for lack of practical demonstration. I am sure plenty of these could be supplied, and at a very little extra expense of time, either to teachers or instructors. This would early and continuously impress upon the mind that what the pupil learns has a close and vital connection with that which he must do to be a successful man.

The ability to earn bread is like unto charity in this, that though one may possess every other accomplishment the world has to offer, and have it not,

it availeth him nothing. Like charity, also, it can be acquired. The inculcation of industrious habits is the means. The best methods of teaching industrious habits must come from wiser heads than mine, but I believe, from my own experience, that they are not now in general use: First, because we are just awakening to the importance of the subject; second, because discussion and interchange of ideas have hardly begun among those engaged in industrial instruction; and third, because of the two reasons above, we are far behind the school in devising.

The recent move to make industrial instructors members of teachers' associations, and the demand for better results from such instructors will have a stimulating effect, and the searchlight of intelligence will, if persistently directed, be reflected by the best efforts of the worthy and result in the gradual dropping out of the incompetent until a standard shall have been reached that will make possible a much larger reciprocity in work and bring forth a harvest of better results gratifying to all.

I take it that all instruction for the deaf (for all children for that matter) should be such as to enable them to apply intelligently and industriously what they learn; also that the intention should be to give the greatest benefit to the greatest number, to create an ineradicable respect for the world's verdict against indolence. The very bright, and those who have wealth at their command, acquire these now, and we point to them with pride, but it is no strange story to any of us that a great majority of deaf pupils are sorely lacking when they leave school, even if they stay the full time allowed. It is for these that I would plead—for these we need to make a stronger, deeper, and more united effort, and may He who rules the world and guides the hearts of men prosper every effort in this direction.

What American Deaf Do for a Living

A tid-bits man recently captured Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, and asked him what the Gallaudet College graduates do for a living after leaving the college.

"Better ask me what they cannot do," he replied. "They all compete successfully in the work of the world with their more favoured brothers and sisters. Graduates of my college are represented in every profession. Several are editors of daily newspapers, many are teachers in schools for the deaf, a number are ordained ministers of the Gospel, and some are chemists and assayers. Others are prosperous architects; one is a patent lawyer, others are Government botanists, surveyors, and postmasters. Still others are authors, whose writings have appeared in scientific magazines in Europe and America. Not a few are photographers, draughtsmen, and artists."

"Are there many deaf mutes in the commercial world running a business of their own?"

"Yes, hundreds. One of my graduates runs a fruit farm, one has a dairy and poultry farm, others are manufacturers of scientific instruments, lumber-mill owners, proprietors of shops."

"What about deaf-mutes in the trades?"

"There are deaf-mute bakers and printers, deaf-mute carpenters, plumbers, painters, and paper-hangers; many are employed in shoe, wood-working, and furniture factories, and a number are gardeners and horticulturalists."

"How do deaf-mute girls and women make a living?"

"They maintain themselves as cooks, nurses, dressmakers, florists, and in a dozen other employments where to speak or to hear is not essential."

"Have any deaf-mutes entered the field of professional athletics?"

"Surprising to say, they have. Three deaf-mutes have played for several years on professional baseball teams. One of this trio is regarded as the crack ball-player of America. His services are always in demand at a high salary."—*The British Deaf Times*.

Every employe pays for superintendence and inspection. Some pay more and some less. That is to say, a dollar-a-day man would receive two dollars a day were it not for the fact that some one has to think for him, look after him and supply the will that holds him to his task. The result is that he contributes to the support of those who superintend him. Make no mistakes about this: incompetance and disinclination require supervision, and they pay for it and no one else does. The less you require looking after—the more able you are to stand alone and complete your tasks, the greater your reward. Then if you can not only do your own work, but direct intelligently and effectively the efforts of others, your reward is in exact ratio, and the more people you can direct, and the higher intelligence you can rightly lend, the more valuable is your life.

The Law of Wages is as sure and exact in its workings as the Law of the Standard of Life. You can go to the very top and take Edison for instance, who sets a vast army at work and wins not only deathless fame, but a fortune, great beyond the dreams of avarice. And going down the scale, you can find men who will not work of themselves and no one can make them work, and so their lives are worth nothing, and they are a tax and a burden on the community. Do your work so well that it will require no supervision, and by doing your own thinking you will save the expense of hiring some one to think for you.—*Elbert Hubbard*.

If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put foundations under them.—*Thoreau*.

Notes--Deaf Department

Amalia Lorenz received a nice birthday box from her parents.

We are having quite a number of visitors to our school now.

Florence Giles received a letter from home containing one dollar.

Clarabell Cone received a letter from home containing one dollar.

Fannie Varnes received a letter from home containing five dollars.

On March 8, Gladys Williams received a pretty box of handkerchiefs from her father.

Miss McLane took some of the girls to the carnival recently. They enjoyed it very much.

The pupils are looking forward to commencement. There will be several graduates in the deaf department.

We are looking forward to the Ponce de Leon Celebration which will be from March 31 to April 3.

Our handsome new Industrial Building is now near completion. The boys may move into it by the first of April.

The 4th and 5th grades are invited to visit the Woman's Exchange accompanied by Mrs. Moore and their teachers.

The basket-ball season is just over, and the baseball season is nearly at hand. The boys will begin playing ball soon.

Mrs. Alice Hendricks paid us a surprise visit on the 14th. She is visiting her sister Mrs. A. W. Pope of this city.

March 13th was Amalia Lorenz's birthday. She had a nice party and served cake and candy which were much enjoyed.

Some time ago Mrs. Moore invited Lalla Wilson to go to town with her. They visited some of the most beautiful stores.

Fannie and Grace Sawyer's sister Mand is now visiting her sister, Mrs. Pacetti, in St. Augustine. She has been taking Fannie to the dentist.

Edna Kramer is very anxious for her sister and friend, who live in Jacksonville, to come to St. Augustine to spend the celebration.

Charlie Manire received word from home that his family would move to Jacksonville soon. He is delighted with the prospect of living in Jacksonville.

Gracie Griffin received a letter from her father saying that he would come to see her on his way to Ft. Pierce, where he will make his future home.

The boys have organized a French platoon and will take part in the Ponce De Leon Celebration next month. They are taking daily drill under the direction of Mr. Underhill.

Dr. N. F. Walker, Supt. of the S. C. School for the Deaf and the Blind, recently spent a few days at our school, and on the 11th he, accompanied by his son, President Walker of this school, left for a trip to Havana, Cuba.

On the 20th of February Charlie Manire was made happy by a visit from his brother Earl, of Jacksonville. Earl was accompanied by his friend, J. M. Lewis. Charlie took them to see all places of interest in and around the ancient city.

Some of the boys have made large kites. They are flying them nearly every day. One morning Herbert Wright flew his kite high, tied the kite string to a tree and went to school. After awhile it began to rain and the kite fell and broke.

Sunday, March 23, was Easter Sunday. Our Lord arose from the dead on Easter Sunday, many, many years ago. People are happy because He is still living. The churches are decorated with lilies on Easter Sunday, and the ministers talk about the resurrection.

On the twenty-eighth of last month Miss Ruggles of this city invited a number of the deaf girls to go to moving-pictures after which she entertained them delightfully at her attractive home. Cake and orangeade were served. It was very kind of her to think about us.

Lalla Wilson and Lily Holland attended the King's Daughters' garden party in the palm garden of the Ponce de Leon Hotel. They give a garden party every year to make money for charity. There were many beautiful things on sale. A great many people attended it.

March eighth was Max Wetherby's birthday. He had a party in the afternoon in Mrs. Moore's school room. Several amusing games were played, after which a birthday cake and some candy were served. His friends wished him many happy returns of the day.

March 10th was Gladys Williams' birthday. Her sister sent her some beautiful roses. Her mother sent her a very large birthday cake, which she received on the 11th. She had a nice party on that day. She served cake and candy to guests and they had a very nice time.

Mary Watkins received a letter from her mother not long ago containing an invitation to Miss Mary Amis' wedding. Miss Amis is Mary's cousin, and Mary is extremely fond of her. She was greatly surprised to learn of the wedding which took place on Wednesday, March 5. On the following Friday Mary's cousin and husband came to Florida, and drove out to see her for a short while.

Notes--Blind Department

Bessie Sikes returned to school on Washington's birthday.

We are sorry to hear that our old friend Mr. Smith is sick.

Our usual Washington's Birthday social was greatly enjoyed.

We are sorry that Miss Beaty had to give up her class on account of her health.

Dr. Waldo has passed the allotted "Three score years and ten," by twenty years.

We hear that Dovie King is keeping a toll bridge in Tampa and is doing well.

Mabel Bates and Pearl Brown attended the Saturday morning session of the Chautauqua.

We have had a good many visitors recently, as St. Augustine is now in the height of her tourist season.

Mr. Beaty and Mr. Livingston have attended the night sessions of the Chautauqua and have enjoyed them very much.

Dr. Waldo, pastor of the Presbyterian Church here many years ago, was a welcome visitor to our school a short time since.

We were all glad of an opportunity to know Miss Rees' mother, and were sorry that her stay in St. Augustine was not longer.

Willie Barrow had a letter from Preston Holly recently. Preston thinks it possible that he will be in St. Augustine during the celebration.

The younger children will furnish the debate at the next meeting of "The Lyceum." Harry Pittman and Mary Agnes McRee being the champions.

Dr. Newton Walker, superintendent of the S. C. school, and father of our president, arrived March 5th and was warmly welcomed by his many friends here. After a visit of a few days he expects to take a short trip to Cuba. President Walker will accompany him.

The large pupils greatly enjoyed Mrs. Mabel Steven's lectures, "What think ye of Christ?" and "The Christ of Tradition." Mrs. Steven is one of the Chautauqua workers and is a speaker of power and of personal magnetism. Dr. Wright, one of the Chautauqua lecturers, was among one of our many visitors.

The Council of Rats and Mice

A crowd of rats and mice were scampering about on the old garret floor. They had all assembled for the purpose of deciding which one of them should be the leader. This noisy scampering continued for some time. Each one made his way rather frequent-

ly to the corner, where bits of cheese and cake had been stored to be served after the council.

"I'll wager you can't guess where that fine cheese came from," said one of them to his companion.

"Mrs. B's pantry," was the reply.

"What a fine guesser!" said the first speaker.

"Well, you see," said the other, "I have a reason for knowing, for I was one of the three braves who dared venture into the pantry for it. A very dangerous undertaking, I assure you, for old Tabby kept a watchful eye on us all the while. I shouldn't wonder if she doesn't know our hiding place. I am convinced that she followed us, so you see, we shall have to be on the alert to-night."

"Oh, what if she should venture up here this evening!" said the other rat gravely. "I am sure I'd be the first one caught."

The conversation was interrupted by the elders, who demanded order. The noisy clamor ceased, and all became remarkably attentive. It was quite a difficult matter to decide whom to choose as leader. Naturally, they wanted the bravest one among them; for they were a very daring and venturesome little family. Finally their decision was given unanimously in favor of the old fellow in the gray coat. He stood up with much dignity and thanked them heartily. Then preparations began for the feast. Each watched these proceedings rather greedily, for all were hungry.

Now it happened that old Tabby had been an interested spectator of this little assembly. She had long known where these harmless creatures stayed, but being a very conscientious cat, she had determined not to bother them. This great temptation, however, overpowered her, and without the least warning, she dashed into the room. A general pandemonium ensued. Such scattering! The old fellow in the gray coat was left to fight the foe alone. Now Tabby admired his bravery, and she took pity on him. After giving him a sound boxing on the ears, she quietly withdrew. The old hero walked about picking up fragments of cheese, and then he too left the garret, feeling very grateful that he had escaped alive. —P. B.

Literary Society

On the evening of March 1st, the members of the Florida School Lyceum held one of their bi-weekly meetings in the auditorium. After the president had called the society to order, and after the minutes had been read, and roll called, we proceeded with the usual program. The numbers, both vocal and instrumental, were thoroughly enjoyed. At the conclusion of the program the critic gave a very satisfactory report. The president then announced that a debate would be given at the coming meeting, consequently no program committee was appointed. The society adjourned after the miscellaneous business had been attended to, and monitor's report heard.

PEARL BROWN, Secretary.

The Florida School Herald.

Entered as Second-class matter at the Post Office at Saint Augustine, Florida.

ALBERT H. WALKER,
O. W. UNDERHILL,

Editor
Manager

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida.

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year.

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Address all communications and subscriptions to the

FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD,
School for the Deaf and the Blind,
St. Augustine, Florida.

Vol. XIII. MARCH, 1913. No. 6.

Dr. N. F. Walker of South Carolina was a visitor to the school a few weeks ago. He was on his way to Havana for a little rest and recreation and stopped with us on his way south and again on his homeward journey. We were glad to have him with us. He noted many changes for the better in our plant and school-room work since his visit three years ago. He left us further inspired to push onward in our work.

The school has just been honored with a visit from Dr. Enoch Henry Currier, of the Panwood School. This was the Doctor's first visit to Florida. He was charmed with our delightful climate and thought our little city unique and beautiful. The Doctor was kind enough to talk to the pupils in the auditorium Sunday afternoon and all enjoyed his remarks. He also visited our class rooms and inspected our new buildings, especially our new industrial building. We are thankful for his kind expressions of approval of the work of the school.

There are few men in the profession who rank higher than Dr. Currier. His intense love for the deaf and his capacity for understading and doing things is exemplified in his magnificent school on the Hudson.

Come again, Doctor. We all enjoyed you.

Out of a total attendance of 107 students at Gallaudet College in 1912, 39, or a little over 36 per cent were from the three states of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. New York had 4, Ohio 4, Illinois none, Indiana 1, and Michigan none.

What is the answer?—THE DEAF HAWKEYE

Before undertaking to answer our worthy contemporary, we rise to remark that according to a careful count of a roster of students taken from "Gallaudet College (For the Deaf) 1913" we find

only 77 enrolled. This does not include normal students. Now, we find further, and will scribble it down before we proceed to answer the query, that out of the 77 students 46, or over 60 per cent., come from west of the Mississippi River. The south, the middle west and the north are indifferently represented. We easily account for the south's paucity of representation by stating the fact that her schools have not been able to grade up to the requirements of the college. The slim attendance from the middle west and the north is possibly due to the fact that the oral work has progressed to such an eminent point of perfection that graduates of schools from this territory find that they can pursue their education in their home colleges and universities.

Am I right? Am I wrong?

The *Annals* for March contains an announcement that the superintendents and principals of schools for the deaf are to meet in Indianapolis on the 23 to 30 of June next. This meeting is to be known as the Tenth Conference.

Why this special date was selected, we know not; but suppose the executive committee canvassed the situation thoroughly before announcing the date and found that it would be preferable to a majority of heads of schools. What method they adopted in securing this data is unknown to us. Perhaps they sent out a circular letter to the heads of the schools to ascertain what date would be most convenient to the majority. If they did this, we failed to receive the circular. We already know of two other superintendents who knew nothing of the date until it was announced.

The executive committee is made up of good executive officers and we know that they did not blunder onto a date. We await information.

While it is of little moment to the Conference, we beg to say that we will be unable to attend unless the date is moved up into the following week.

We know of quite a number of other "small fry" who cannot get to the place of meeting so early.

Is it possible to change the date to read from the 30 of June to the 7th of July?—only a week later.

At a recent meeting of our Teacher's Association, Dr. Tate spoke in favor of following the English order when using signs. The editor of the FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD made the following comment:

We heartily agree with Dr. Tate that it would be best for our pupils and for the teachers when necessary to use the sign-language to follow the English order of the sentence. But the beauty, the "melody," the force of the language is lost. It is then only a "key."

We all know the stilted manner of the tyro using the sign-language—giving word for word as they occur in the sentence—and the smoothness and color and fascination imparted by the expert. No man can be said to have mastered the sign language who thinks in English when delivering a lecture.

We don't want it in the school room at all; but when we do use it to our lectures, etc., let's give it to our children in its original purity and force.

Our Florida contemporary, we think, assumes that "following the English order" means a word for word translation of English as it runs. That is not what Dr. Tate meant, and it is not what we understand and practice in "following the English order." What we aim to do is to follow the general order of English construction instead of an order similar to the Latin. There are two schools of sign-makers, those who favor the English order of construction and those who favor the inverted or Latin order. Scholars will perhaps assert that Latin is superior to English in force and beauty, but—Latin is dead, while English is very much alive, and most people find it fully adequate to express themselves clearly or forcibly, as occasion requires.

Our contemporary further assumes that if we follow the order of English construction, the "beauty, the 'melody,' the force of the (sign) language is lost." That is as it may be. It is like Mother Goose's pease pudding, some like it hot and some like it cold. It happens that the English language and the French follow the same logical order of construction. We fail to see that either language loses anything thereby. And we can see no reason why the sign-language cannot be beautiful, melodious, and forceful if it follows the order of a living language like English or French, rather than that of a dead one like Latin or Greek or Sanscrit or Choctaw. For our part, we think it is as reverent and impressive to sign "Our Father in Heaven" in the order given as to transpose it to "Father our Heaven in," or to sign "I went to town" as it reads, rather than to transpose it to "To town went I," or "I to town went." Up here in Minnesota we think we have some sign-makers who will compare favorably with those in other parts of the country, and as a rule our best sign-makers follow the general order of English construction.—COMPANION.

It is funny how our delectable friend tries to explain the phrase "Following the English order." We take his explanation in good faith as far as he and his good Minnesota friends are concerned, but that does not alter the fact that down here in the wild-woods when we say "follow the English order" we mean what we say and nothing more. The profession generally, outside our Minnesota friends, translate perhaps a little more literally. We somehow remember that there was a discussion a few years ago among some of the distinguished editors of the profession whether it profiteth more to follow the English order in signing or to follow the ideographic order. No one at that time gave the phrase the interpretation given it by our friend from the land of snow and ice.

The *Companion* man also undertakes to impress the fact upon us that the sign-language loses nothing in perspicuity when it follows the English order of a sentence. From our long years of observation we have never yet felt the spell of the "peroration" when delivered in the sign-language following its unnatural order, that is, the English order. The further evidence of the deaf children that have passed under our observation is that they feel the glow and warmth of the ideographic language, but when hung upon a rack of English order it is lifeless.

We make deep obeisance to the sign-makers of Minnesota, a few of whom we have seen in

action. But Dr. Tate is in bad company if he tries to uphold the contentions of his "right hand man."

"Senator H. J. Drane, of Polk, paid the city a pop call yesterday on his way home. Senator Drane has the welfare of the Florida Institute for the Deaf and Blind greatly at heart, and he ran out to look the school over. Friends of the senator feel that he is not only calculated to make a most excellent presiding officer, but that his selection as such in the Senate is most probable."—*St. Augustine Meteor*.

Teachers' Meeting.

At the usual hour, on the evening of March 17, the teachers and officers gathered into their accustomed place of assembling to hold the sixth meeting of the term.

The President having rapped for order, called for the first number on the program, which was the President's remarks. After Mr. Walker had addressed the meeting for some minutes upon topics of general concern to the faculty, he brought his remarks to a close by stating that he would reserve his remaining allotted time to his father, Dr. Walker, who would speak to us later.

The next number was the reading of the secretary's report, which was approved. Following this Mr. Beaty read Sir Francis Bacon's short essay "Of Studies."

The fourth number on the program was especially enjoyed; it was Miss Rupley's suggestive and carefully prepared paper, "The Value of Special Day Observances Among the Oral Pupils." The regular program closed with a violin solo by Miss Cooper, which though last, was by no means the least enjoyed number.

At this juncture, Mr. Walker introduced Dr. Walker as the speaker of the evening. Dr. Walker entertained us for nearly an hour with a most interesting and helpful address which he might have entitled "Reminiscences."

After the President had appointed a program committee to provide for the April meeting, he adjourned the meeting to the dining room, where we spent another pleasant half hour about the tea tables.

H. W. BEATY, Sec'y.

HONOR ROLL

For the four weeks ending March 23, 1913

DEAF DEPARTMENT

SAM RATLIFF
NEAL MOTLEY
MURRY JAMES
CHARLIE FULTZ
PAUL HARBUCK
CLARENCE SHAW

BLIND DEPARTMENT

LUCY KILBEE

The Ponce de Leon Celebration

FROM LESLIE'S WEEKLY OF MARCH 27, 1913.

On March 31, 1913, St. Augustine, Florida, will be especially bright with romance and color. Appropriately personated by visitors or residents Ponce de Leon and his retinue of Spanish cavaliers will ride into that place that day, and for six days, the oldest town in the United States will also be the gayest. To all who see it the pageant will be a thing of beauty.

At that point on that day history and romance will converge. Sailing from Porto Rico, in the long ago, this associate of Columbus, with a choice selection of companions, all seeking the fountain of eternal youth, which an Indian legend located near that spot, landed close to the place on which St. Augustine afterwards rose, and took possession of the country in the name of the king of Spain. The day was March 27, 1513. As the day was Easter Sunday, the Spanish name of which is Pascua Florida, the discoverers gave the name Florida to the new region. The name was afterward extended by Spain to the whole locality up to Canada. At that time, and with that event, the history of North America began.

Ponce failed to find the fountain of youth in Florida. Through a wound from an Indian arrow, indeed, a few year later there, he met death instead. Centuries after his day, however, other visitors have been more successful. In recent years tens of thousands of persons from all over the United States, and many from Europe and Latin America, have received new vigor from a stay of a few weeks or months every year in Florida. That state has some of the most attractive and popular winter resorts to be found anywhere in the world. They run up to the hundreds in number, they are chiefly on its east coast, and they are situated in all sorts of surroundings, and with all sorts of outdoor sports, from surf bathing to hunting. In Florida "every winter day is a June day, full of sunshine."

Florida changed flags oftener than has any other part of the United States. Discovered by Spain, she has been ruled successively from Madrid, Versailles, Madrid again, London, Washington, Richmond and Washington once more, the latter change, of course, coming in 1861-65. Spain was in Florida till 1812,

The story of Florida in recent times is as fascinating as anything which the remoter past told. Soon after the close of the Civil War her natural resources in soil, climate and forests began to attract capital from the Northern States and from Europe. Before reconstruction was completed she had colonies of Northern people for the winter months, and her orange groves gathered in millions of Northern capital. She was the earliest of the old Confederate States to win the attention of the investors and captains of industry above Mason and Dixon's line. The inpour of wealth into her lap has been particularly large in volume in the past decade and a half. This has had a tendency not only to increase the State's

population, but to place the white element of its people decisively in the preponderance. The Northern section of its inhabitants is steadily growing, aside from those who merely pass the winter months there.

On the evening of March 27, President Walker's birthday, all the deaf and blind pupils and officers quietly assembled in the auditorium to surprise him. Mr. Walker had no idea of what was waiting for him when he was called to the auditorium by one of the teachers. When he, accompanied by Mrs. Walker, took the seats of honor on the stage, Raymond Rou, Lalla Wilson and Pearl Brown made brief addresses, thanking him for all that he has done for us, and wishing him many happy returns of the day. Then the little children each handed him one carnation, forty-two in all, and each flower represented a year of our president's life; and the rest of us walked up to him and shook hands with him.

He then gave a short talk, thanking us for our remembrance and love, saying that he was so busy that he did not know it was his birthday till we called him. He was so overcome with emotion that he could not make a long speech, so he closed by thanking us again for our love.

H. S. A.

Superintendent Francis D. Clarke recently celebrated the completion of his 25th year as head of the Michigan school for the deaf. He began as a teacher in New York, in which capacity he served for seventeen years. Then for seven years he was superintendent of the Arkansas school from which place he went to Michigan. This make almost a half century in the work—49 years—but he doesn't look it.—*Silent Hoosier*.

Following the recent visit of the Countess of Aberdeen and Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of England's prime minister, to Gallaudet College, renewed interest in higher education for the deaf in England is predicted. As far back as 1885, Gladstone was asked to consider the subject, and showed some interest in the matter, but up to the present time England has failed to establish an institution for the higher training of the deaf. Perhaps this is the "psychological moment," and the project may be put through—unless the present ministry falls before it can be accomplished.—*Kansas Star*.

Edison has always been a celebrity of especial interest to aurists, and many have called upon him firm in the belief that they could restore his hearing. One visited the Orange laboratory and after explaining a method which he declared would bring about a speedy cure, begged the inventor to submit himself to treatment. Edison, however, declined, and being asked for a reason, said, "I am afraid you might succeed." And then, with his humorous smile, he added, "Supposing you did? Think of the stuff I'd have to listen to that I don't want to hear! To be a little deaf has its advantages, and on the whole I prefer to let well enough alone."—*Life of Edison*.

General Locals

Miss Sparks and Miss Sedford were the guests of Miss Rupley Easter Sunday.

On the evening of Easter Sunday Miss Bowman and Miss Cooper went to the Alcazar to hear the music.

Miss Jennie Beaty, of Charlotte, N. C., sister of our Mr. Beaty is spending a few weeks in the Ancient City as a guest of Miss Lila Beaty. She was a pleasant caller at the school Sunday.

Not long ago Misses Bowman, Collatt, Pike, Rees and Wilson took the opportunity to see the play, "Sarah Bernhardt" as Queen Elizabeth in the moving pictures show at the Jefferson.

On Easter Sunday Miss Rupley and Miss Rees took a number of their pupils and the blind pupils to hear the Easter exercises at the Grace Methodist Church and the Episcopal Church respectively.

Mrs. E. J. Hendricks, a former pupil of this school, is now in St. Augustine, a guest of Mrs. Fred Pope, her sister. We were all glad to see her again. Her two little boys look well. She will stay to see the Ponce de Leon Celebration.

Dr. Enoch Henry Currier, Principal of the Fanwood School in New York City, spent a few days in the Ancient City not long ago. He was the guest of Pres. Walker Sunday. Easter Monday he took the opportunity to visit the classes. He comments highly upon the school.

Our Alumni

Paul Blount, 1906, of St. Augustine is the head barber at No 17 Barber Shop and is doing very well in his business. He recently sold his orange grove near Fort Myers, and is talking of starting a shop of his own before long. We are proud of him.

Artemus W. Pope, 1898, of St. Augustine is among our oldest graduates. He holds a responsible position as linotype operator in the Record Printing Co. He is considered the most valuable expert on the force. On July 2, 1901 he was married to Cora Carlton, one of his classmates, and to them four bright children—three boys and one girl were born. No more ideal family can be found than this one.

William Eddie Pope, 1902, a brother of Mr. Artemus Pope, likewise a resident of St. Augustine, is an efficient linotype operator in the Record Printing Company. He was for a number of years connected with this school as boys' supervisor and instructor in printing. On October 20, 1909, he married one of our loveliest girls, Alice Scott, daughter of Rev. Sam Scott of Bradentown, and one lovely little girl has been added to this happy family.

Christian Endeavor Society

DEAF DEPARTMENT

The weekly meeting of our Christian Endeavor Society was held in the Auditorium on March 20th. The opening prayer was given by Clarence Morris, after which the meeting was turned over to the leader for the evening, Amalia Lorenz. The subject for the evening was "Ideal Christian." Bible hymns and stories were given by a number of the members.

The collection, taken up, amounted to fifty-three cents. After some remarks, the meeting closed with a prayer by Mr. Underhill.

RAYMOND ROU, Sec'y.

BLIND DEPARTMENT

At the appointed hour last Sunday evening, the members of the Christian Endeavor Society met in the auditorium to hold one of their regular weekly meetings. As usual, an opening hymn was sung, after which Willie Barrow led in prayer. Following this was the calling of the roll and the reading of the minutes. We next sang a second hymn.

The meeting was then turned over to the leader for the evening, Bessie Sikes. The subject for discussion related to "The Obeying of Our Consciences." Both the leader's talk and the illustrations of the members were very good.

As there were no further remarks to be made on the subject, May Dempsey read the scripture lesson which was taken from the third chapter of John. Next, while the offering was being taken, Miss Wilson sang us a very beautiful solo, which was highly enjoyed. As there was no miscellaneous business to be attended to, we sang the closing hymn and repeated the benediction.

MAY DEMPSEY, Sec'y.

Walker Literary Society

On account of a party on the evening of Feb. 22, Washington's birthday, our meeting for that date was postponed to March 8.

After the roll call and minutes had been read by the secretary, a declamation was signed by Lily Holland, "The Arrow and the Song." As this was the night for debate, the subject was Resolved, "That the U. S. should intervene in Mexico."

Henry Austin and Sarah V. Johnson were on the affirmative side; Roxie Jordan and Charlie Manire on the negative side. The judges decided in favor of the negative side.

Remarks were made by many of the members after which the critic, Raymond Rou, gave his report, which was favorable. Some business was attended to after which the meeting adjourned.

HENRY AUSTIN, Sec'y.

Notes--Department of Music

Miss Ruggles sent out two tickets for the Wednesday evening Chautauqua musical to two of our girls.

Percy Somers is making rapid improvement in his music lessons these last few days. Keep up the good work, Percy.

May Dempsey and Mary Agnes McRee will play at the Junior St. Cecilia Club Thursday afternoon. This club is a great inspiration to our little pupils.

A number of our pupils enjoyed a rare musical treat some weeks since when they attended the Van Hoose-David Recital given at the Jefferson under the auspices of the St. Cecilia Club. Mr. Van Hoose is one of the leading tenors of America, and Mrs. David handled the harp in a truly marvelous manner.

At the last meeting of the St. Cecilia Club Miss Wilson read the following paper. The meeting was devoted to the study of the symphony, and most of the program consisted of Beethoven numbers.

The Human Symphony

Of all the musical instruments that man has made, there is not one that can compare with the human heart. A curiously wrought wind instrument it is, of many strings, each attuned to some faintest breeze or mightiest gale, and too often the heights and depths of beauty of this wonderful Æolian Harp are never sounded.

If a major third is inverted it becomes a minor sixth, and sooner or later the winds of fate will draw fortissimo or pianissimo an inversion of every interval wakened on our heart-strings.

Every variety of music is drawn from these harp hearts. Some give out a mere monotone scarcely deserving the name of melody, some—generally considered the fortunate few—play always upon the perfect fourth and fifth. But who would forego the wonderful dissonance of the second, the seventh, the ninth? Yet there is but one force that can wake these beautiful cadances; it is the scathing, searing, but all hallowing wind of sorrow. Woe to the heart that seeks to resist this potent touch, that refuses to vibrate at the call of sorrow, for when the broken blast is over the instrument will be wrecked, dead, incapable of further vibration. But to the heart that yields to the sway of sorrow it is given that every diminished interval shall be augmented in perfect joy, and the melody sings and swells and sweetens until a whole world catches its breath to listen.

It was such a human heart that came into being more than a hundred and fifty years ago in an humble German home in the little town of Bonne.

I can imagine the mother of little Ludwig praying after the manner of mothers that her boy might become great, and I can hear the Master's tender voice asking, "Are ye able to drink of the cup?"

There was scant joy in the life of the little Beethoven. Even his goddess Music was hedged about with thorny duties that would have dwarfed forever a less immortal love than that he gave her. Those early years when his genius was denied its happiest expression because of the whims of a drunken father, as well as the later ones of unparalleled success, are too familiar to need comment.

I can imagine a child love in the life of the little Beethoven, some little patrician lady wearing bright curls and brocades, who loved to hear him play, and whom he saw only under the supervision of her attendants. Once only when growing weary of her attendants she slipped away from them he saw her alone. He played to her, improvised a theme. Then as an irate servant swooped upon them he kissed her hand.

Her name I think was Adelaide.

In later years there may have been some sweet souled woman whom he worshipped from afar, named perhaps Lenora. These things may have been; biographers do not tell us that they were. But certain it is that none of the sublime harmonies that Beethoven has left us are marred by the baseness too often latent in the lives of other musicians.

Great patriarch of all that is noblest, incomparable giant in the art that is most beautiful, how unworthy to do him justice are the words of an humble admirer, removed seven score and ten years in point of time, and seven score and a million in point of ability! Always noble, it was when the sorrow storm of affliction smote him that he gave back his best. Then indeed his heart became a human symphony. To borrow the thought of a great teacher I know, it was then that he seemed to be given wonderful inner ears with which he heard the celestial strains of Heaven itself, and which he interpreted for us.

O thou whose stainless name is fitly traced
Upon that page whereon our earth's few great,
Yet greatest few, unerring fate hath placed,
With homage we in list'ning silence wait
To catch those strains, ethereal, sublime,
Which thou so well couldst frame, so grandly wake,
To merge our sordid, grosser selves in thine,
Thy nobler thoughts and senses ours to make.

Thy tender pity for all humankind
Awoke thy loveliest, calls forth our tears,
As sitting in the moonlight dim outlined,
Thou playedst for sightless eyes and listening ears.

Thrice happy when shut in from outer sounds
Thou didst bid lifework a sad farewell,
Thrice blest to find that music knew no bounds,
But followed thee in thy cruel cell.
There sweet communion cheered thy darkest hour,
Repressed rebellion, and made sorrow seem
Less bitter, giving thee the power
All hearts to reach with melody-thy dream.

Children's Page

In March come the March winds;
They blow and they blow,
They sweep up the brown leaves,
That green ones may grow.

Language

Snow is —
The sky is —
Grass is —
Cotton is —
My eyes are —
My shoes are —
Oranges are —
Bananas are —

Today is March 12th.
Yesterday was —
Tomorrow will be —
Day before yesterday was —
Day after tomorrow will be —
Next Monday will be —
Christmas Day is —
New Year's Day is —
Valentine's Day is —
Washington's birthday is —

into	on	in	out of
upon	at	to	behind
under	over		in front of

Mary put a top — a box.
Dalton sat — a box.
He jumped — a box.
Allie took a top — a box.
She put it — the box.
Willie threw a ball — Irene.
Ralph stood — a box.
Willard stood — the door.
Walter walked — of Allie.

Fish have scales.
They swim.
They live in water.
Birds have feathers.
They can fly.
They live in trees.
Sheep are covered with wool.
They eat grass.
Horses and cows are covered with hair.
They eat grass.
Bears and cats are covered with fur.
What else is covered with feathers?

Children's Items

Mary Crump got many Valentines from home.
Willie Newbern got a Valentine post-card from his sister.

Beulah Leech had a birthday last month. She had a birthday party.

Mary Crump got two boxes from home last week. She was made very happy.

St. Patrick

St. Patrick was born in Scotland but some pirates stole him and took him to Ireland when he was a boy. They sold him to a nobleman. Patrick herded sheep. While he lay on the ground watching the sheep, he planned to run away. He wanted to go home. He felt sorry for the poor ignorant people in Ireland. After he went home he thought a great deal about them. He went back to Ireland and taught the people how to read and write and how to be good. The people loved him. His birthday is March 17th and we celebrate it by wearing Shamrock.

Wood

People use wood for many, many things. It would be hard to live without it.

Oak is the most useful wood.

It is tough and very strong.

It is used a great deal in ship-building.

It is used for making furniture and decorating houses.

Pine is almost as useful as oak. The pine tree grows in many countries. The pine of Russia, Norway and Sweden make the best wood.

We get turpentine, rosin, and tar from the pine trees.

Chestnut, maple, and cedar are all very useful woods. Our pencils are made of cedar.

Walnut is used a great deal in making furniture.

Walnut trees grow in most parts of the world.

Mahogany is a very fine wood. Mahogany furniture costs much money. Mahogany trees grow in the West Indies.

Rosewood grows in a hot climate. The wood smells very sweet. Pianos are made of rosewood.

Ebony is a very black wood. It is very costly, too. It is used for furniture. It grows in Ceylon and Madagascar.—*Selected.*

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

HON. P. K. YONGE, Chairman, Pensacola.

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HON. T. B. KING, Arcadia.

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A. H. WALKER, A. B., President.



FRONT VIEW



SIDE VIEW

Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or too blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, dumb or blind, in sound mind and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. The best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

To parents who are unable to pay, tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of the deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the school is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but they should not expect to be entertained at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well-regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

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The Florida School Herald

APRIL
1913



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ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

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MANUAL ALPHABET



THE FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD

Volume XIII.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., APRIL, 1913.

Number 7.

NEWTON PINCKNEY WALKER

Rev. Newton Pinckney Walker, the founder of the South Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and the Blind, was born in Spartanburg county, South Carolina, November 29th, 1816.

While teaching in his little country school at Hobbysville, Spartanburg county, he was aroused by John Marion Hughston, a little deaf boy, handing to him a copy of the deaf hand alphabet. It was in an old copy of the annual report (1847) of the Ohio School, which was given to him by a neighbor, moved from Columbus, O. He became interested in him, and determined to do something for the educational welfare of the deaf in his state. Hearing of a school in Georgia, he went there, then a log cabin school, where he learned the art of instructing the deaf. He returned the next year and searched for a site for his school. He fittingly selected Cedar Spring, for today no better site for a school can be found in South Carolina.

He bought an old inn for his school, and here on January 22, 1849, he began the work of educating the deaf and the blind of South Carolina with a class of five pupils, all of Spartanburg county. Of course, the number was increased till today when the average attendance is about two hundred.

The school was first carried on by him as an individual enterprise until 1857 when at his suggestion, it was purchased by the State and made a State School in order to secure its permanency. The present main building was built in 1859 and occupied in 1860. Rev. Mr. Walker died on Nov. 13, 1861, leaving the management of the school to his son, Newton F. Walker, then a lad of only sixteen years. He was aided by Rev. Mr. Walker's first pupil, John Marion Hughston, who was connected with the school for many years. He died only last November and was buried on the day of the anniversary of the birth of his benefactor, Rev. Newton P. Walker.

Rev. Mr. Walker was pre-eminently a self-made man, a pioneer in the education of the Deaf, a close student, clear but advanced in his religious views,

and a true philanthropist. In his annual report of the Institution, at the time it was being changed from an individual enterprise to a state school, he says: "This day, with a soul swelled in thankfulness to Heaven's God, I point to you, my countrymen this Institution, as the offering of my life to the State which gave me birth."

Few men, in so short a time, have accomplished a more humane and more Christian work. The enterprise was doubtless inspired by Him whose ministry on earth was signalized by tender, helpful sympathy to the unfortunate, and whose divine energy was often displayed in unstopping the ears of the deaf and in opening the eyes of the blind.

The humble, unassuming, genuinely philanthropic work, ardently having the divine blessing upon it, has grown and prospered beyond the expectation of the founder.

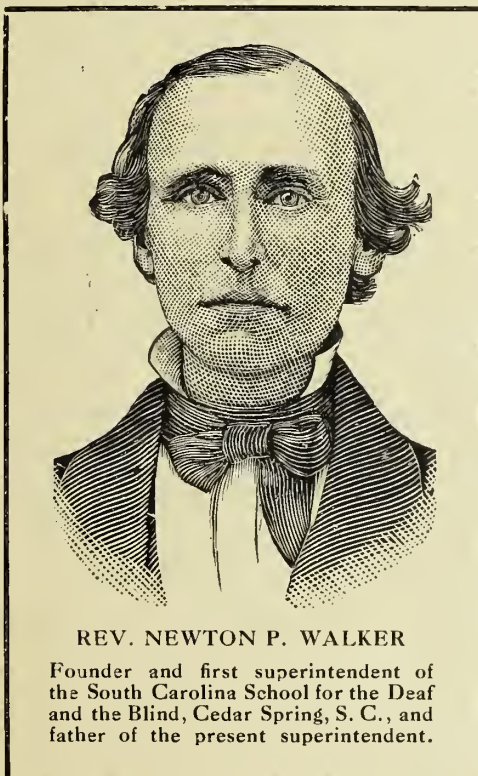
The good seed sown in trembling and in patience has already borne abundant fruitage.

The South Carolina School has become the pride of the State, and the successive Legislatures, in a spirit of the most cheerful benefaction, annually vote such appropriations as may be asked for by its friends. The thorough work that is being done by the Institution from year to year in opening sources of enjoyment to the deaf and blind, and in preparing numbers

of these unfortunates for useful and happy lives, is appreciated by the people everywhere.

South Carolina has three distinctions, worthy of notice—of being the first state in the country where the first attempts were made to establish and support a school by legislative act, and of being the twelfth and last school in point of establishment during the life of Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the founder of Deaf-Mute Education in America and the first American school at Hartford, Conn., and of having contributed much service in the cause of education in other states through the Walker family.

The gifted, God fearing founder builded more wisely than he dreamed.



REV. NEWTON P. WALKER

Founder and first superintendent of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind, Cedar Spring, S. C., and father of the present superintendent.

CEDAR SPRING, S. C.

This institution was established at its present location, Cedar Spring, Spartanburg county, S. C., by Rev. Newton Pinckney Walker in 1849. The location of the school is about four miles south of the city of Spartanburg, in the Piedmont section of the state, in a county which borders on North Carolina. The school is situated on, and owns, a tract of 157 acres of land. The main building seen in this cut is 210 feet long, with an average depth of 65 feet. In this building are the dormitories of the pupils and living quarters of the teachers and officers, the dining room and culinary department, superintendent's office, and a recep-

cabinet shop. Just in the rear at the left end of the main building is a large and well equipped gymnasium, where all the pupils receive excellent physical training. The grounds are ample, embracing a farm yard, a large garden, play grounds, ball grounds, an athletic field, pleasant lawns, etc.

The school faces the south, and is on the summit of a beautiful hill, which slopes from the front to a graceful streamlet that winds away to the south-west. The buildings and park-like grounds are well shaded by groves of oak and cedar. From the front of the main building, a steep, rugged pathway of some five hundred yards descends toward the south-east to the



MAIN BUILDING, SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

Where the Walkers were raised.

tion room and the parlor. It, as are all the buildings, is heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and supplied with fresh spring water. Somewhat back, and to the left of the main building is a handsome brick structure, the "school building." A covered gangway connects the two. The school building contains class rooms, music rooms, practice rooms, the library, the auditorium, supply rooms, sewing rooms, and the principal's office. Somewhat back, and to the right of the main building, is another two story brick building, the "industrial building." Here are found the quarters of all the trades departments--the printing offices, the broom and mattress and shoe shop, and the

"spring." Here, a small pavilion stands over a large spring-basin, from which pours a very strong and steady flow of "the finest water in the country!". Nearby is the pumping station, which forces an abundant supply of this excellent water into the tank on the hill.

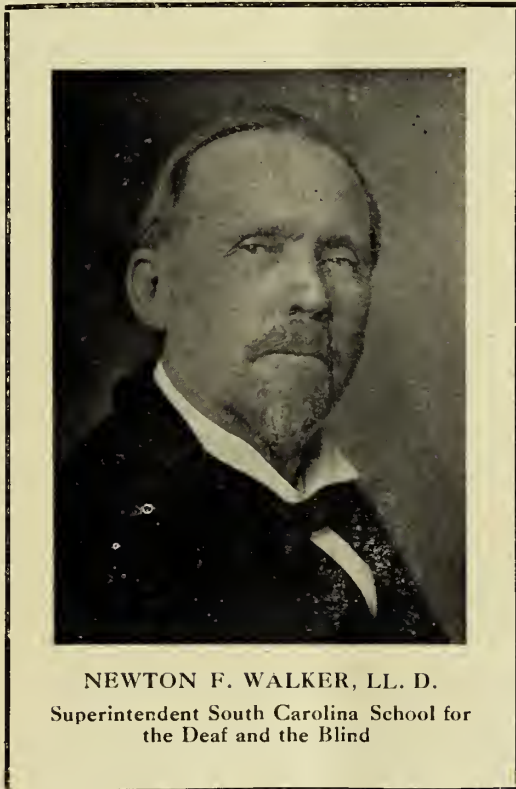
Cedar Spring, prior to the Revolutionary war, was known as Green Spring. It took its present name from the fact that formerly a very large old cedar tree stood near the spring. The place is historic; on July 13th, 1780, it was the scene of a fierce battle between the Whigs and the Tories.

F. L.

NEWTON F. WALKER

Dr. Newton F. Walker, the present Superintendent of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind, (Cedar Spring) was born Jan. 12, 1845, in Spartanburg county, S. C., about sixteen miles from the location of the school. He was the fourth child of the six children, and the eldest son, of Rev. Newton P. Walker and M. L. Walker, nee Hughston.

When five years old, N. F. Walker went with his parents to Cedar Spring, where the school was shortly afterward founded. In the summer of 1861, when but sixteen years old, he volunteered and joined the fifth South Carolina regiment, where he remained for nearly a year. On the thirteenth of November, 1861, Rev. N. P. Walker died, leaving the school without a head. The following spring, N. F. Walker was



NEWTON F. WALKER, LL. D.
Superintendent South Carolina School for
the Deaf and the Blind

called home from the army to assume the business management of the school under the title of "steward."

From that day to the present, he has been connected with the school in one relation or another; but it has always been he who has put force behind it. It was the handling of the school during the days of the Carpet Baggers, who wished to put negro children into the school with the white children, that demanded his best care and foresight. It finally became necessary for him to close the school temporarily, but so strong was he in the state that the Carpet Baggers were unable successfully to oppose him.

Dr. Walker has been honored in his state in various ways. The school board on August the second, 1905, passed the following resolution:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

Cedar Spring, S. C., Aug. 2, 1905.

To Prof. N. F. Walker, Supt.

Dear Sir:—

We the undersigned, by this writing, tender cheerful expressions of our high appreciation of the able, painstaking, watchful and intelligent manner in which you have been and are now administering the affairs of this Institution.

More than thirty-two years ago you were first selected as superintendent here, and your many successive re-elections by the various boards in charge afford high proof of your eminent qualification for this position. Those who have been in closest touch with you in this work can readily see that your success is due to the fact that you are impelled by the same motives which fill the heart of a noble founder of this Institution from the commencement of this great work more than fifty-six years since.

We congratulate you upon your achievements and trust that for many years to come, you may be spared to bless and benefit your afflicted fellowman.

Yours very sincerely,

D. C. HEYWARD, Governor	
O. B. MARTIN, Supt. of Education	
T. J. MOORE, Ch'r'n	} Commissioners.
GEO. W. HEINITSCH	
J. F. CLEVELAND	
J. D. CAPPLEMANN	

The South Carolina Legislature in February, 1912, passed the following concurrent resolution:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Conferring upon Newton F. Walker of Cedar Spring, S. C., the degree of Doctor of Philanthropy and Charity.

Whereas, Newton F. Walker of Cedar Spring, Spartanburg county, S. C., has throughout his life devoted an unselfish patience, zeal and talents in behalf of the unfortunate Deaf, Dumb and Blind of this state; has contributed to their present and past relief and comfort; has aided them to develop themselves to a status of good and intelligent citizenship, and has prepared them to worthily earn their livelihood, and to become most excellent members of society; therefore—

SEC. 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, that the degree of Doctor of Philanthropy and Charity be, and the same is, hereby conferred upon the said Newton F. Walker as a fitting testimonial of his worth and usefulness and life-laborer in the vineyard, and as a benefactor to South Carolina's unfortunate children.

Adopted in both Houses the 8th day of February, 1912.

M. L. SMITH, Speaker of the House
J. A. HOYT, Clerk of the House of Representatives
C. A. SMITH, President of the Senate
M. M. MANN, Clerk of the Senate

Introduced in the Senate by Macbeth Young, Senator from Union.

A few years ago, the University of South Carolina conferred on Mr. Walker the degree of LL. D. Dr. Walker has taken an active part in Masonic circles. In 1912, he was made the most eminent grand-commander of the Knights Templars of South Carolina. Since its founding, he has been a member of the board of Converse College (Spartanburg). In fact, he was one of the promoters of this college. For many years, Dr. Walker has been an elder of

NEWTON F. WALKER

the First Presbyterian Church of Spartanburg. But above all, he has been honored by the boys and girls whom he has taught in the school, and by those living about him, by whom he is highly respected and admired.

In 1867, Dr. Walker married Virginia Eppes of Laurens county, S. C., in whom he has found a most faithful and devoted wife, who, next to her husband, has perhaps done more than any other individual for the comfort, happiness, training, education, and general welfare of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind children of the state. Dr. and Mrs. Walker are the parents of five children: Horace E. Walker of Knoxville, Tennessee; Albert H. Walker of St. Augustine, Fla.; Newton P. Walker (deceased); W. Laurens Walker of Cedar Spring, S. C., and Mrs. R. M. Hitch of Savannah, Ga.

Those who know Dr. Walker personally, speak of him as a man—positive and firm, but kind and considerate. He never greets one without a pleasant remark or an interesting incident, and he is a wonderfully entertaining talker. Dr. Walker is always ready and glad to assist his pupils with their perplexities in any personal way possible. Go into his office, as a pupil, when you will and he will never fail to lay aside his own business or cares and assist you most effectively with either general information or tedious reference work. He possesses a striking and commanding personality, as of one who has spent a long life in strenuous mental and physical activities—in nobleness of thought, word and deed. The unfortunate deaf and sightless boys and girls of South Carolina are fortunate indeed to have had for so many years this noble soul to teach them, to lead them, and to inspire them with "noble longings for the strife;" for to receive one's life training at Cedar Spring under the wise supervision of Dr. Walker is itself the nearest possible approach to a compensation for the lack of perfect hearing or sight. It is therefore earnestly hoped and expected that God will yet greatly multiply his years, that he may still remain with us and indefinitely prolong his beautiful life-tribute to mankind. W. H. B.

[The following is cited from the CENTENARY, a monthly paper published at Florence, S. C., dated December, 1892.]

Dr. Newton F. Walker, eldest son of the Reverend Newton P. Walker, is the present Superintendent of the South Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and the Blind. Having filled in succession, every office in said Institution, from clerk in the office of his father, to that of Superintendent, is eminently qualified for the work, as is evidenced by his successful management of the school in all its details.

This school might well be termed the Walker School—being founded by the father of the present Superintendent, and principally under the management of the subject of this sketch since the death of its founder. Few schools of this kind have encountered so many and so great difficulties, but Dr. Walker has by his good sense and judgment overcome them, and today may be congratulated in that he presents his State an Institution of which she may well be proud.

His great interest in the educational work of the State has made his services valuable as a member of the Board of Directors of Converse College, the Vassar of the South, and as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the public schools of his district. His active interest in all that looks to the material welfare of his county and State has made his co-operation and counsel of service in some of the many manufacturing interests of Spartanburg



SCHOOL BUILDING, SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

county, as has been shown by his being made director of more than one of them. He has been for many years an active and influential member of the Farmer's organization of his county and State, and the appreciation of his services has been shown by honoring him with the highest positions in said organizations in his county, and he would have risen to greater prominence in the State, in them, but for the fact that his special and life work has so fully occupied his attention that he could not devote time to any thing that would take him away from said work.

While Dr. Walker has given his talents and his energies to the noble philanthropic work to which his gifted father was so devoted and for which he is so thoroughly equipped, he has also taken a lively and patriotic interest in every movement which has for its object the upbuilding and advancement of the community in which he lives, and of the State of South Carolina, in whose welfare he has always taken a profound interest.

He is of a thorough progressive spirit, and has talents of such commanding order, that had he felt at liberty to employ them in the avocations of business and politics, he would have achieved an extraordinary success. His executive ability is of the very highest order. While constrained from a sense of duty to devote his energies and accomplishments to his inherited work, the success which has crowned his efforts in the development and progress of the work assigned him by his father, and in the thorough education and equipment of three noble sons, now successfully engaged in educating the deaf and the blind, one in Tennessee, one in Florida and one in South Carolina, is an abundant compensation for the mere dazzling prizes that usually attract the gifted and aspiring.

Higher than all political honor, more imperishable than silver and gold, is the distinction of devoting energies, gifts, talents, everything, in a work so noble and generous.

May the stream of benign educational influence and blessed humane amelioration of the pitiable condition of the Deaf and Blind, which with the blessing of God was started years ago by the toiling founder, go on enlarging in its heavenly refreshing, from generation to generation, until there are no more deaf ears to unstop, and no more blind eyes to open.

"Ye who love the deaf and blind child;
Love the profession ye have chosen;
Love the work that lies before you,
Full of hope and yet of heartbreak,
Full of tender pathos
Of the Here and the Here-after;
As a token of our friendship,
As a mark of our remembrance,
Lift your glasses and drink unto them:
Dr. and Mrs. N. F. Walker."

—IRMA JOHNSON.

THE MOTHER SPIRIT

Where the hills of South Carolina clamber hastily to join the proudly beckoning peaks of the Blue Ridge of her sister state, down in a nook surrounded by a grove of spicy cedars, there nestles and bubbles and bounds a crystal spring. The water of this spring is far famed because of its wonderful purity, and is much sought after by the folk of the country side for miles around. Having once tasted it one never forgets its delicious freshness, and will always long for a drink of it again. The natural scenery about the spring, with its soft green carpet of grass, its dozen tiny streamlets, its grove of dark cedars, crested here and there in spring time with blossoming dogwood entwined ever and anon with honeysuckle and jasmine, may well give it first place as one of the most beautiful rural spots in America, and since the time when our sturdy Whig forefathers besmudged the adjacent hillside with British blood, many a joy and



MRS. N. F. WALKER

many a sorrow has told itself to the babbling accompaniment of the busy spring.

It is from this spring and the groves of cedars about, historic in Revolutionary days, that the location of the South Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Blind takes its name. The Institution buildings stand on the brow of a hill, surrounded by the most beautiful flowers and shrubbery. Half way up this hillside there stood within the recollection of the writer, the house, once a summer hotel, which was bought by the Reverend Newton Pinckney Walker, and which was the small beginning of the present school. This house, occupied by the colored department since the removal to the hill top of the white students some fifty years or more ago, has been supplanted by a most commodious and modern brick structure where the colored department is at present happily located.

It is four miles south east of the thriving town of Spartanburg that one leaves the long white automobile road that stretches away towards Glenn Springs, and turns into the Institution grounds. An avenue of cedars leads one past the ball ground, past the spacious auditorium and class-room building erected eleven years ago, to the hospitable front door of the main building. Here for nearly a half century Mrs. Virginia Eppes Walker, wife of the present superintendent, Dr. Newton Farmer Walker, has stood at the beginning of each scholastic year, greeting with open arms and welcoming smile the host of deaf and blind children that flock to the school from all sections of the state. A slender, song-bird slip of a girl she was when she first came to share her husband's interests in the school, and her life-work has been the mothering of the little brokenwinged fledglings of other home nests. How well that work was done the devotion of those she has mothered may testify.

In our early days it was Mrs. Walker's quick eye that saw and approved the pretty new frock, her kind hand that smoothed the disordered hair or dried the hasty tears. It was under her supervision that the loosened tooth was coaxed to come out, or the bitter medicine to go down. It was she who saw that we were warmly wrapped before starting for walk on a cold day, and she who distributed the mail at meal-time, almost always recognizing the handwriting on the envelopes, and sharing our interest in the contents of the letters.

In later years it was Mrs. Walker to whom we went with our graver perplexities, sure always of her motherly interest and wise counsel. When we left Cedar Spring to pursue our studies in other schools, it was she who followed our little trials and triumphs with never flagging enthusiasm. Now when we return for a few days to the well-loved alma mater, it is she whom we most love, and most want to see.

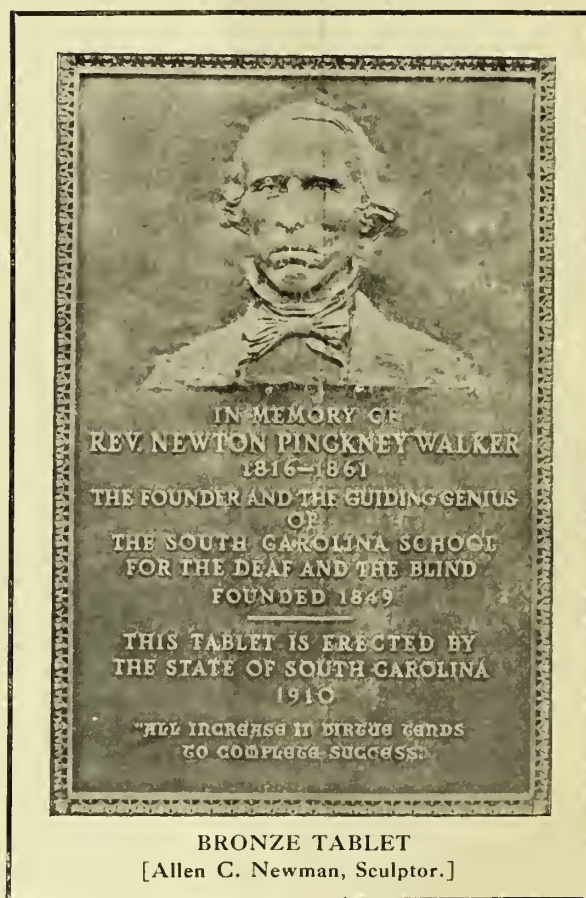
The long old halls where we played and studied and grew breath out a solemn welcome, the hills where we clambered for trailing arbutus smile upon us as of old, the dear old spring that furnishes the school by pipe line with a generous supply of its health giving water, bubbles a joyous note of gladness at our approach, and the pavillion which Dr. Walker had erected over the spring some twenty years ago spreads its octagonal arms invitingly as of old. The mocking birds sing the same sweet carols and the big old trees nod with the same paternal indulgence. Yet all these messages would be incomplete were it not for the beautiful mother spirit that broods over and sanctifies the whole, were it not for the gracious mistress who awaits us as of old at the front door of the main building with open arms.

Time has dealt gently with this school mother. The long years of sweet, unselfish service have but caressed her beauty, and today when one looks into

the bright brown eyes of this queen among women, sees that face whose beauty of feature is enchanted by beauty of expression, crowned with its soft halo of dark brown hair, one thinks only of beauty, not of age.

Five children of her own were given to this great souled mother. One passed to the beyond as he stood smiling upon the threshold of manhood. The others, an only daughter whose flowerlike beauty matches her filial devotion, and three sons widely known in the profession—for they are following in the footsteps of their illustrious father and grandfather, are filling posts of usefulness and honor. And with them, hundreds of foster children whom she has mothered, rise up to call Mrs. Walker blessed.

DAISY WILSON.



The above is the bronze tablet, hung in the auditorium of the school building, South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind, Cedar Spring, S. C. It is self-explanatory. It was unveiled at the public exercises in June, 1911, by Newton Pinckney Walker, the third son of Prof. W. Laurens Walker and great grandson of the founder of the school. The orator at the unveiling was Capt. Charles Petty, of S. C., a life-long friend of Rev. Newton P. Walker. It is 24 inches by 36 inches and is a bas-relief portrait.

OUR PRESIDENT

The past seven years of the history of "The Florida School," under the presidency of Mr. A. H. Walker, has been a period of marked progress along many lines. The writer's connection with the school began with the beginning of Pres. Walker's administration and each year has added something to the equipment and efficiency of the School. The recollection of the three years spent in the old building is most pleasant. The hearty cordiality of our president and the gentle consideration and fine womanly arts of Mrs. Walker made a delightful home for us in spite of many disadvantages. Doubtless our up-to-date Northern friends pitied us amid our dilapidated surroundings, but had they been among us, they would have been charmed by the homelike, and the spirit of good comradeship that pervaded our school. We were like a big family in rather straightened circumstances, each unselfishly striving to

make the most of disadvantages for the sake of the others, and all managing to get a great deal of enjoyment out of life in spite of the fact that we did not have the conveniences of our more fortunate neighbors. The work of a school is usually judged by its equipment and surroundings. This is not always a fair test. Benjamin Franklin worked his sums on a shovel by the flickering light of a wood fire, and yet that shovel was an instrument in the development of one of the world's greatest intellects. Adequate equipment is

most desirable, but that spirit in teachers and pupils that makes the most of difficulties and triumphs in spite of them is better than the most costly apparatus and beautiful buildings. Some of the work done in that old building could stand side by side without shame with work done amid more propitious surroundings.

One of the first things President Walker did was to secure an electric plant for the school. Up to that time the lives of the children had been constantly endangered by the use of coal oil lamps. This plant which had to be paid for by strict economy out of the current expenses of the school was inadequate for properly lighting the building, but was nevertheless a great improvement.

The present main building was begun in 1908. Its construction was so closely watched by Pres. Walker that I might almost say there was scarcely a brick or a piece of timber used whose placing he did not personally

oversee. The building is said by those who are familiar with schools of this character to be among the most beautiful in the country.

The building is unique, and bears out in its architecture the historic quaintness of the old town of St. Augustine. The structure is of brick covered with white stucco and ornamented with red terra cotta sills. The front of the building reminds one of an old Spanish convent, but its chaste simplicity is relieved by a beautiful pillared vestibule and the



ALBERT H. WALKER, A. B.

President Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind since 1906.
Head of Literary Department from 1902 to 1906

gleaming tiles of the red roof. The rear of the building with the great arched windows, middle wing, and its beautiful loggias is most pleasing. The grounds surrounding the school with their native growth of splendid trees with dark Southern foliage, and soft draping of Spanish moss have been artistically laid out with cement walks. Long beds of smiling nasturtiums, largely the work of Mrs. Walker's own hands, lend the needed touch of color to a most attractive view. Within, the building is beautifully finished. The walls are of a light buff with broad green wainscoting at the bottom and handsome green woodwork. The building is well lighted and steam heated and furnished with all up-to-date conveniences. The new Industrial Building which was begun in July of last year, nestles among the trees just back of the building we occupy. In style and architecture it is similar to the administration building, and though especially fitted for its distinctive purpose, it is of its kind equally as handsome a structure. The distinctive feature of our school and to me the most charming thing about it is, that there is heart back of the administration and not a mere pitiless system, which is too apt to be the case with larger schools. The smallest child in the school has an individuality which is at all times respected. His childish joys and sorrows are a matter of common interest and in dealing with the children our president displays a patience and tenderness that makes us wonder. Pres. Walker views humanity with a broad optimism. A good judge of human nature, he recognizes the follies and weaknesses of those with whom he comes in contact, but he regards them indulgently, and always gives people credit for a great deal more good than evil in their compositions.

With his life-long knowledge of the work, his strong personal magnetism, his gifts as a leader and as a teacher, and his deep love of children, Pres. Walker is a man eminently fitted for the charge of a school of this character, and the past seven years are a promise of greater achievements in the future. The two beautiful buildings, that stand as a monument to Pres. Walker's administration, are but the outward and visible expression of a broader success, a success written in the lives of our boys and girls.

LUCILLE FERGUSON.

W. LAURENS WALKER

William Laurens Walker, the third living son of Dr. Walker, was born at the school founded by his grandfather, on July 5, 1874. He graduated from Wofford College in 1894, having made an enviable record in that famous Methodist College. Immediately upon his graduation, he took up the work of his ancestors in the West Virginia School. The next year he went to the Missouri School where he stayed only a short time, as the Board of Directors of the South Carolina School demanded of his father, Dr. N. F.

Walker, superintendent of that school, that he call one of his sons to his side as his aid.

Since then he has labored well under his father's guiding hand, having been made Principal of his home school; being the third generation to devote his life to this work in this same Institution. He will, in al



W. LAURENS WALKER
Principal, Educational Department, South
Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind.

probability, succeed his father, and continue the noble work of his ancestors for the better education of South Carolina's deaf and blind. In he married Miss Nellie D. Dailey, daughter of Judge R. W. Dailey of Romney, W. Va. They have five children, William Laurens, Jr., Louisa, Nellie D., Newton Pinkney and Robert Dailey, who furnish a promise to be the fourth generation to work for the education of the deaf and the blind.

HORACE E. WALKER

Horace Eppes Walker, the oldest son of Dr. N. F. Walker, was born at Spartanburg, S. C., Nov. 21, 1867. Upon graduating from the University of South Carolina with the degree of A. B. in 1887, he accepted an offer to become a teacher in the Missouri School for the Deaf, at Fulton, Mo., and by close application to his work soon rose to the head of his profession, as teacher of the highest class in the school.

From that school he went to the Tennessee School, of which he is now principal. His studious habits and long service in the Missouri and Tennessee schools have made him one the best educators of the deaf in the country. At the Tennessee school he has already made an enviable reputation as head of the literary department.

OUR MAIN BUILDING

Our main building, erected in 1909, is brick covered with white stucco and has terra-cotta trimmings.

It has three wings. The two side wings extend about 24 feet to the front of the main part of the building and to the rear about half the length of the middle wing. The main entrance is through a beautiful portico with red tiled floor and white pillars.

The length of the building is 227 feet by 150 feet from the entrance to the rear of the middle wing.

In the main part of the building below are the

by the little boys who will move to the new industrial building.

The rear of this wing is President Walker's private residence, the entrance to which is through a very pretty pillared portico on the south. In the rear is a beautiful screened piazza from which one may see the white sands gleaming and the waves of the Atlantic Ocean rolling in the distance.

The middle wing comprises the dining room, kitchen and appurtenances down stairs and the auditorium, music room and practice rooms above. In



MAIN BUILDING, FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

Erected in 1909 at a cost of \$80,000.

offices, the reception room, the library, the sewing room and three school rooms.

The north wing down stairs is principally devoted to school rooms, the boys at present occupy the upper rooms in front, but next year these will constitute the hospital.

The teachers' rooms are principally in the rear part of the second story of this wing. In the front of the south wing below are three school-rooms. Just above these are the girls' dormitories extending half way down the main part of the building. Next year these dormitories will extend all the way down to the hospital wing including the place now occupied

the rear the middle wing has a transverse section, the two ends of which terminate in square towers.

Between the middle wing and the others are beautiful pillared porches above and below.

The auditorium is furnished with red opera chairs and a handsome pipe organ, and has a seating capacity of nearly four hundred.

The spacious arched windows and lofty arches of the ceiling make it a beautiful room.

Within, the color scheme of the entire building is olive-green and buff. The wood work is massive with brass trimmings.

The windows throughout are furnished with Venetian blinds.

M. R.

The Florida School Herald.

Entered as Second-class matter at the Post Office at Saint Augustine, Florida.

ALBERT H. WALKER, ... Editor
O. W. UNDERHILL, ... Manager

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida.

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year.

Rates of advertisement made known on application.

Address all communications and subscriptions to the

FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD,
School for the Deaf and the Blind,
St. Augustine, Florida.

Vol. XIII.

APRIL, 1913.

No. 7.

Filled with a desire to do our President some honor and to acquaint the public with the great work done by the Walkers of South Carolina in the education of the deaf and the blind, the manager of the *Herald*—the editor having kindly turned over the April number to him—has undertaken to make this number devoted to the Walkers. He is indebted to Mr. Walter Glover, of Spartanburg, S. C., a graduate of the Cedar Spring school and to several of the graduates of the same school, now members of our faculty, for their help.

There is probably no family in our profession that has given more service to the education of the deaf and the blind than the Walker group. Enjoying particular advantages for the successful prosecution of the noble work upon which the Walkers have entered, having been reared in a great school for the deaf, it is not surprising that they have already achieved enviable reputation as educators of the deaf.

Besides the Walkers, whose sketches are printed in this number, there are other members of the family engaged in teaching the deaf, namely, Frank S. Thomason and Miss Jennie Thomason, of the Fanwood (N. Y.) School, and Miss Pattie Thomason, of the Rhode Island School.

Our president, Prof. Albert H. Walker, who has made the Florida School what it is today, was for several years a valued teacher at the Texas School, and from that school he went to the Tennessee School where he remained for a while doing excellent work. In 1902 he came to Florida as head of the literary department, and from this he rose to his present position as President of the school.

The Attitude of the Walkers toward the Sign-language.

It is well known throughout the profession that the Walkers are staunch friends of the sign language. Being reared among the deaf, they acquired the sign language to such a degree that any one would take

any of them for a deaf man. It is always a delight to get in conversation with any of them. They make "faces" as they make signs just as a deaf man does. When they talk with the deaf, they forget that they are hearing. Their thorough knowledge of the ways of the deaf make them most delightful entertainers. At several of the meetings of the Convention of the American Instructors of the Deaf, the Walker brothers were frequently called to act as interpreters to the deaf and their parts were always lauded. At our March teachers' meeting we had the pleasure of having Dr. Walker, of S. C., with us, and he spoke very feelingly in regard to the sign language and its value outside the school-room.

While the Walkers are friends of the sign language, they are unreservedly opposed to its use in the school-room, or as a method of teaching the deaf. They have always insisted on this platform: English everywhere, spoken preferred, spelled accepted, sign in chapel, society, and social gatherings.

The Wishing Gate.

(To President Walker in the name of his school.)

In the beautiful vale of Grasmere,
We are told in the olden lore,
Of the wishing gate by the highway,
In the mystical days of yore.
Who came to the magical portal,
With petition small or great,
Found ever his heart's prayer granted
Beside the old wishing gate.
If, today we could stand at this gateway,
And whisper our heart's true bequest,
What boon would we ask His bestowal?
What favors would render most blest?
May he ever, as now, be the champion,
Up holding the Right against Wrong,
Endowed with a Heaven sent power,
For protecting the ones in his throng;
That his motto he always may follow,
And be ever "loyal and true,"
To God and to friends and to duty,
With no selfish motive in view.

—NETTIE B. NEWELL

OUR INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

Our new industrial building, now virtually completed, meets a long felt need and in beauty of architecture and adaptation for the purposes for which it was designed is a credit to the school and to the state. The building, which is two stories in height, is of brick, covered after the old Spanish style with white stucco which begins about three and a half feet from the ground. It is surmounted by a roof of red terra cotta tiling, while the window casings and doors and the woodwork of the vestibules is of dark brown. The building faces south. The main part extends about six feet farther to the front and rear than the two wings, which give a total length of two hundred and thirty-one feet and eight inches by fifty-three feet in the middle. In front the main building terminates in two square towers with cupolas at the top, while there is a turret in the middle, and near the end of

either wing. The window casings of the upper story are outlined in brick. There is a massive window over the front entrance surmounted by arches done in cement. In the middle of the towers near the roof are diamond shaped ornamentations outlined in brick, while the roof is supported by red brackets. We enter the building at the main entrance from the south, five stone steps bring us to the vestibule from which we enter the main hall. This main hall, which terminates in a vestibule in the rear is about ten feet in depth. It is bisected by a narrower hall, with a vestibule at each end, running the full length

Turning to the east from the hall of the main building, on our right is a sewing room just opposite to the one across the hall. Opposite this to the left is a chair caning room. Then on either side of the long hall, and including the portion of the hall that runs through it, is the carpenter shop, which occupies more than half of the east wing. Beyond this is the composing room and press-room of the printing office, on either side of the hall.

The second story for the present is to be used for dormitories for the boys. Miss Rhynne with the little boys will occupy the center of the building;



NEW INDUSTRIAL BUILDING, FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

Erected in 1913 at a cost of \$40,000.

of the building. Passing from the hall and turning toward the west on the left we come to a sewing room, opening into the office. Then come two large comfortable, well-lighted rooms for the raffia work and weaving of the blind children. On the opposite side, beginning where the hall of the main building crosses the hall running east and west, is the broom shop. Then comes a spare room whose use has not yet been determined, and then the domestic science department, consisting of a dining-room and kitchen with a pantry between them provided with a splendid large closet.

the blind boys with their supervisor will have their quarters in the west wing; while Mr. Boggs and the deaf boys will take possession of the eastern end.

The building is furnished throughout with telephones, electric lights, steam heat, fire protection, stationary wash-stands, shower baths, etc. Five chemical extinguishers add to the safety of the occupants.

The industrial department of our school will be most commodiously and conveniently housed, and this important branch in the education of the deaf and blind children promises a success never before attained.

L. F.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL

The Florida School like a number of other schools in our country, was founded through the labors of a deaf man. The honor of founding the school belongs to Prof. T. H. Coleman of South Carolina. It was in 1883 at the time when Hon. W. D. Bloxham was governor of the state.

The following statement was made by the founder, Mr. Coleman, in regard to his founding of the school:

"As to my connection with the founding, it dates from the spring of 1882, when, in looking around for a field of usefulness, Florida seemed one of the most inviting. This was prior to my graduation from the College at Washington. With a view of cultivating the field, a correspondence was opened with His Excellency, Governor W. D. Bloxham. He was favorable to the project from the outset. The correspondence was kept up until I finished my course at college in the following June, during my stay at home in the summer, and also in the fall and winter while I was at Mandarin, Fla., whither I had gone in order to be better located to carry on the work. Through the kindness and influence of Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, the census statistics were procured for the information of the Governor and the legislature; likewise all other available facts bearing on the subject that could be had. The Governor recommended the matter favorably to the legislature at the session of 1882-83 and that body granted an appropriation to build and equip the school. During the session a limited correspondence was carried on between a few of the most interested members and myself. After

date for the position of head of the school—my health then being bad—but desired the position of chief teacher, to which I was elected. Mr. C. H. Hill, formerly the head of the West Virginia School, was chosen principal, and Mrs. M. D. Taylor, of St.



T. H. COLEMAN

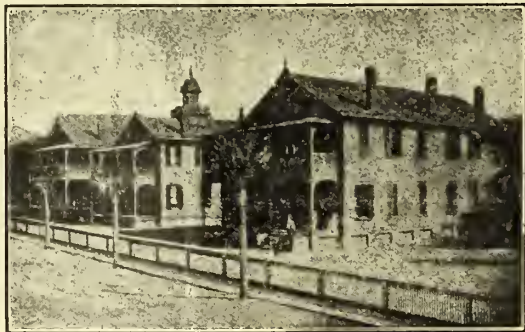
Founder of Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, St. Augustine, Florida.

Augustine, matron. For some reason Mr. Hill did not take charge, and Mr. Park Terrell, was then appointed. The school was opened in the early part of February, 1885. I was in charge of the buildings a few weeks before Mr. Terrell came, and no pupils arrived until, I believe, about the middle of May."

The school was at that time under the Board of Education. In 1903 by an act of the legislature a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, took care of the management of the school. This Board was continued for two years only, when another act placed the school under the management of the present Board of Control. The Board also has control over the State University and the College for Women.

In 1890 Mr. Terrell resigned and was succeeded by Prof. W. A. Caldwell, now head teacher at the California School. Three Superintendents fell in line before our present president came into office. They were Mr. Henry Felkel, Rev. Fredrick Pasco and Mr. Wm. B. Hare.

In 1906, Prof. A. H. Walker, who had been for four years head of the literary department, was appointed President of the school—the name of superintendent being changed to president.



ORIGINAL BUILDING

Erected in 1885 at a cost of approximately \$15,000
Now occupied by Colored Department.

the appropriation was secured, proposals were invited for the site, and that of St. Augustine was selected. The buildings were in course of erection during 1884, and were ready for opening early in 1885. When the time to organize came, I declined to be a candi-

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The Florida School Herald

MAY
1913



PRINTED BY THE PUPILS OF THE
FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA



MANUAL ALPHABET

Opportunity

This I beheld, or dreamed it in a dream:
There spread a cloud of dust along a plain;
And underneath the cloud, or in it, raged
A furious battle, and men yelled, and swords
Shocked upon swords and shields. A prince's banner
Wavered, then staggered backward, hemmed by the foes.
A craven hung along the battle's edge,
And thought, "Had I a sword of keener steel—
That blue blade that the king's son bears—but this
Blunt thing!" he snapt and flung it from his hand.
And lowering crept away and left the field.
Then came the king's son, wounded, sore bestead,
And weaponless, and saw the broken sword,
Hilt-buried in the dry and trodden sands.
And ran and snatched it, and with battle-shout
Lifted afresh he hewed his enemy down,
And saved a great cause that heroic day.

—EDWARD ROWLAND SILL.

THE GREATEST OF THESE.

By Miss Daisy Wilson

Read at the May Teachers' Meeting



One can be too well equipped for his work; the cook who bakes rolls for our breakfast, the carpenter who builds our houses, and the florist who knows how to make the most delicate plants thrive and blossom, each is valued for the quality of his work, and the music teacher is no exception to this rule. Time was when he might put up almost any variety of service from sounding brass to a tinkling slymbal and have it applauded and paid for by an ignorant patronage, but happily this order of things is passing away. The discriminating public is no longer satisfied with a loud noise rather than purity of tone, or with finger gymnastics back of which there is no shadow of soul or understanding.

It is not all smooth sailing for the artistic crusader, however, for while musical expression of some sort is as old as man himself, music as we have it today is the youngest of the arts, and our America the youngest of the nations. Our forefathers had little time for music while fighting with Indians and wild beasts for the possession of a home, so it is not surprising that our public taste is still crude. Nevertheless its rapid strides during the last half century inspire us with the belief that its further cultivation will be rapid and sure, and that at no distant day the quack music teacher will disappear along with the quack doctor, and his humbug methods be considered as absolute as cupping. So our twentieth century music teacher cannot be too well equipped for his work. No matter what branches he wishes to teach,

he can not do it well unless he understands thoroughly the fundamental science of music itself, and this he can not rightly comprehend unless he has a grasp of some of the ologies and isms, and has touched and tasted some sort of the bigness and littleness of life.

But no matter how thorough his intellectual equipment may be if he has not the three graces tucked safely away in his heart the teacher can not be truly successful.

He must have faith; faith to see in the limp, clumsy hand before him the strong independent fingers that will one day sweep the keyboard, faith to make the pupil believe in himself. He must have hope; hope that the food he keeps cramming into the half willing mind may sooner or later be assimilated, hope to inspire the pupil with hope from day to day—for art is long, and sometimes the way seems immeasurably weary. And he must have love.

He must love his work first of all for its own sake. Nothing so inspires a pupil as the realization that his teacher loves the very thing he is teaching him. So the teacher must love his work as a part of himself, walk with it, talk with it, teach with it. He must love his pupils, wanting to help them even as he himself would want to be helped, and guarding their development as jealously as a gardener does that of his tender plants. He must teach the beauty of truth, letting his class prove each irksome step of the way, and impressing upon them that in music as in any other science, any phase of life, it is truth alone that will stand all tests. He must between each lesson give himself a mental shaking up, physical too if necessary—for the slight loss in actual time is more than made up for in results—praying for the power to give fresh inspiration to each pupil.

And by and by he will find that he has learned the most beautiful of all arts, that of teaching others to love the beautiful. First the pupil has faith in his teachers, then he hopes for achievement, and finally he grows to love his work for its own sake, to know and understand its beauty, to become his teacher's comrade and friend. Then he in his turn is ready to become a teacher, and so the great work goes on, a never ending crusade in the cause of truth and beauty.

The responsibility of the teacher is indeed great. It seems a far cry from a five fingers exercise to the Judgment Throne, yet who knows but the simple music lesson may leave an impression upon the mould of some young life, an impression that will exist throughout time and eternity.

THE GALLAUDET MONUMENT

BY EDWARD PERKINS CLARKE in the Hartford Courant.



ANNOUNCEMENT has just been made by Dr. John B. Hotchkiss of Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., that more than \$1,700 has been contributed in small sums by the deaf of the United States to repair the Gallaudet monument on the grounds of the American School for the Deaf at Hartford, thus triumphantly completing the fund which was started by the National Association of the Deaf less than a year ago for this purpose. It was estimated that \$1,500 would be required for the work and it was decided that any excess contributions would be devoted to the endowment fund of the National Association of the Deaf, of which Olof Hanson of Seattle, Wash., is president.

Thousands of the deaf in every state in the union have contributed to this fund, the donations ranging from 1 cent to \$50, the average being about 10 cents. In many of the schools for the deaf the pupils have contributed generously a large number giving 1, 2, or 3 cents showing the popular nature of the appeal.

At the last convention of the National Association of the Deaf in Colorado Springs in 1910, a request was received from the New England Gallaudet Monument Association to assist in repairing the Gallaudet monument at Hartford. The matter was referred to the executive committee for action and Dr. Thomas F. Fox of New York, Dr. J. B. Hotchkiss of Gallaudet College, a former pupil at the American School and Harley D. Drake of Gallaudet College, formerly of Ohio were appointed a committee to have charge of raising the fund.

The plan proposed for raising the money was the one which has been so successful in other lines. December 10th is the birthday anniversary of Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet and an announcement was sent out by the president of the National Association of the Deaf that solicitors would secure pledges and collections would be made on December 10, 1912, so that all the needed funds would be raised by the deaf in one day. Gatherings of the deaf were arranged in the centers of population, special programs were given in the schools for the deaf, a play was given by the deaf of Seattle, Wash., a banquet by the deaf of Portland, Ore., and the students of Gallaudet College gave an entertainment to raise money for the fund. It was one of the most conspicuous if not the most striking of examples of co-operative endeavor on the part of the deaf of this country. Knockers said the plan would not work but concerted action conquered all obstacles and the National Association carried through successfully the biggest project it has as yet undertaken.

The Gallaudet Monument was not the first testimonial of the affection of the deaf of the country towards Rev. Dr. Gallaudet. In a social gathering of

the deaf in this city a few weeks go Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, the distinguished founder and president emeritus of Gallaudet College for the deaf in Washington, D. C., exhibited to those present a massive silver pitcher, which was given to Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet by the former pupils of the American School for the Deaf, accompanied by an appropriate salver. The deaf themselves in a very short time raised \$600 for similar pitchers to be presented to Messrs. Gallaudet and Clerc who was Dr. Gallaudet's invaluable deaf assistant from France when the school was opened. The idea of presenting the silver plate originated with Thomas Brown one of the earliest and most intelligent of the pupils of the school.

Upon one side of the pitchers is an engraved scene, representing Dr. Gallaudet's going to France in the year of 1817, to induce Mr. Clerc to come to America to instruct the deaf and dumb. There are figures of the men, ships and waves illustrating the passage across the ocean. The building of the Hartford institution is likewise represented. On the other side is seen a picture of the interior of the school, with teachers and pupils and apparatus. In front and between the scenes, is the head of the Abbé Sicard of Paris, the instructor of Messrs. Gallaudet and Clerc, a correct likeness. On the necks of the pitchers are chased the different coats of arms of all the New England States and on the handles are representations of mute cupids also closed hands, indicating the sign of the deaf for the first letter of the alphabet.

The inscriptions are as follows. On the pitcher:-

Presented to

Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet,
First Principal of the American Asylum
As a Token of Grateful Respect,
By the Deaf-mutes of New England.

Moved by Compassion for the Unfortunate Deaf and Dumb,
Of His Country, He Devoted Himself to their Welfare, and
Procured for them the Blessings of Education.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 26th. 1850.

On the salver:

To Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet,
From His Friends, the Deaf Mutes of New England.
Hartford, Conn., Sept. 26th. 1850.

September 26, 1850, memorable as one of the "fast-days" of the deaf of New England was selected for the public presentation. School was suspended for a half-week and principal, instructors and directors of the school entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion and offered the hospitalities of the school to the whole body of its former pupils. The number of visitors was greater than any had anticipated. New England and other states as far south as Virginia were represented and the president and nearly all of the professors of the New York Institution, which was founded in 1818, co-operated enthusiastically to make to occasion a successful one. Fisher Ames Spofford, an instructor in the school from 1828 to 1833,

was the orator of the day. He was one of the first pupils and was afterward a teacher in the Ohio school for the deaf.

Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet died in this city less than a year from this time, on September 10, 1821, aged 63 years. The South Congregational Church was crowded at the funeral services. About a month later a preliminary meeting was held in the lecture room of Center Church in reference to the adoption of measures of some public tribute of respect to his memory. Governor Seymour called the meeting to order and Hon. Thomas Day was elected chairman and Luzerne Rae, secretary. Resolutions were adopted by this meeting, expressing the feeling of the citizens generally in regard to the life and work of Dr. Gallaudet and public services were arranged in South Congregation Church on January 7, 1852, when hymns composed by Mrs. Lydia Huntley Sigourney and Luzerne Rae were sung and a dirge by Dr. Gallaudet and an eloquent eulogy was pronounced by Henry Barnard. Hartford's distinguished school commissioner, for whom a proposition to appropriate a \$7,000 memorial is before the present Legislature.

It was the intention of many Hartford citizens, who felt a deep interest in the original movement to pay a suitable tribute of respect and appreciation to the life and services of Dr. Gallaudet, to erect by general subscription an enduring monument on the grounds of the American School for the deaf, but when they were advised that the deaf were already moving to that end the matter was left in the hands of those who had been most benefited by his benevolent labors.

On Wednesday, September 6, 1854, the dedication of the monument to Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet, on the grounds of the American School for the Deaf, took place in the presence of a large assemblage of citizens, and of the deaf themselves and the instructors. The monument was erected at an expense of \$2,500, all the money having been raised by the deaf. The site selected was in front of the building and just at the left of the main entrance.

The monument consists, first, of a platform of Quincy granite, six feet, ten inches square—the plinth is also of granite, six feet square and one foot thick—the marble base is five feet, three inches square and eighteen inches thick, richly moulded. The die consists of four panels, the south one containing a bas relief, which is the attractive feature of the monument. Dr. Gallaudet is represented in the act of teaching the little children the manual alphabet. There are four figures presented, including that of Dr. Gallaudet, whose features and expression of countenance have been happily transferred to the stone. On the opposite panel (North side) is the name Gallaudet in the manual alphabet in bas relief. On the east panel is the following inscription;

"Thomas Hopkine Gallaudet, LL.D., Born in Philadelphia, December 10th, 1787, Died in Hartford September, 10th, 1851, aged 64 years."

The west panel bears the following:

"Erected to the memory of Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet. By the Deaf and Dumb of the United States as a testimonial to their earliest and truest friend and benefactor."

The die is surmounted with a cap upon which rests the base of the column rising to the height of eleven feet. Upon the south side of the column in alto relief, surrounded by radii, is the Syriac word "Ephphatha" —that is "be opened," which was spoken by Christ when He caused the dumb to speak and the blind to see. The band which connects the two blocks of the main column is encircled with a wreath of ivy, the type of immortality, and the column is crowned with an ornate capital which is surmounted with a globe. The whole height of the monument is twenty feet six inches.

Pleasure vs. Happiness.

The difference between pleasure and happiness is, that the former relates to the body and the latter to the spirit, and the peculiar situation in which we find them is that civilization makes more provision for the former than for the latter. There is plenty to endow and strengthen the spirit, but what caters to the body seems to increase faster. The allurements, excitements, entertainments, sports, functions of society, etc., all belong to the latter class. Happiness has little show when pleasure gets busy. The latter is crowded with victories. It walks all over happiness. Pleasure gives the virtues the slip and sets down the spirit as a sort of a slow poke. Art, books, nature, conversation, thought, belong to the spirit and are instruments of happiness. Pleasure cares little for them. It would rather loll, and smoke, and laugh and rah-rah, and encore. The distinction is plain and he who ignores it does not know the true path life the path that leads to high manhood and high womanhood. Pleasure is, of course, a part of life, but to make it a greater part than happiness is a mistake that most of us make, and a sorry mistake, too.—*Ex.*

Think for yourselves.

A boy had been employed in a shop for a year. The proprietor was engaging him for the second year and was raising his wages. He told the boy that he was pleased with the way he did his work, with his writing, and with the way he got along with his customers.

"But," said he, "there is one thing I want this year, I don't want to have to tell you what to do. I want you to think for yourself, to see what is to be done, and do it without being told."

The conversation put the boy on the road to efficiency, and greatly added to his value to his employer. It is always a great advantage for one to think for himself and to see what is to be done and do it.—*Sel.*

Notes--Deaf Department

We are counting the days until we shall go home. Only four more weeks of school.

Some of the boys are giving their attention to developing and printing pictures at present.

Frankie Hawley made a visit to Mrs. Eddie Pope not long ago. She came out to see us several times.

O! it is nearly time for our commencement. Some of those who will take part in it are practicing for it.

Mr. Underhill went to Jacksonville on April 12th to buy baseball supplies for our newly organized baseball team.

Max Wetherby went home during the celebration for a short visit to his parents. He reported a most delightful time.

Miss Pike has decided to go to Tampa to spend the vacation with her friend. We hope she will have a very pleasant time.

Our commencement will come on May 16. Preparations are on foot to make it the best one ever given by the school.

Rev. Frederick Pasco, who was supt. of this school from 1897 to 1900, came to visit us on the twenty-second of this month.

The new building is completed and it is a beauty. The boys are anxious to move into it. They will have cool and comfortable rooms.

Roxie Jordan, Charlie Manire, Sarah V. Johnson and Minnie Clemons had an examination in Physics recently and all passed with good grades.

The boys have organized a baseball team, and are practicing every day. They expect to play several games with the High School boys this spring.

On Sunday, April 20, President Walker gave us a splendid lecture. We were deeply interested in it. We think it was the longest one we have had this year.

On Sunday, April 20, Fannie and Grace Sawyer spent the day with their sister, Mrs. Lorena Pacetti. They said they had a big dinner and a good time.

Some of the deaf boys marched several times during the Ponce De Leon Celebration in French costumes. We won third prize, which was fifty dollars.

One night Mr. Underhill and Mr. Pacetti went in Mr. Boggs' boat to the river and caught eight flounders. It was Mr. Underhill's first experience in fishing at night.

Mr. Swearingen, a blind man, and state Supt. of Public Schools in South Carolina visited our school on the first day of May. He spoke to us in the auditorium that night.

There was excitement at the school the other night over the unusually high tide which rolled along our coast. It was caused by a strong wind blowing from the east.

Lalla Wilson's brother Fannin visited her during the celebration. He seemed to enjoy his visit very much. He was a nice little guest and we would like to see him again.

Mr. Paul Blount, one of our much esteemed former pupils, treated the whole school to Japanese plums recently. They were delicious and we appreciated his kind thought of us.

On Sunday afternoon, April 20, Mr. and Mrs. Wetherby and Mr. and Mrs. Holland came to St. Augustine by boat to visit their children. They returned on the boat that night.

There are many magnolia trees in the woods near our school. Some of the boys take pleasure in going to the woods nearly every day to get magnolia blossoms and give them to their teachers.

We shall have graduating exercises. Henry Austin, Willie Townsend and Raymond Rou are to graduate this year. They will go to Gallaudet College next fall if they pass the entrance examinations.

Not long ago Manager Davis of the Jefferson Theatre kindly invited the deaf pupils to be his guests at moving pictures. "Oliver Twist," a story written by Charles Dickens, was given, and greatly enjoyed by them.

On April 22, Edna Kramer was very much surprised by a visit from her sister, Mrs. Graham of Jacksonville. She took Edna down town to the hotel to spend the night with her. The next day she brought Edna back and visited two of our class rooms.

Mrs. Alice Hendricks, formerly Miss Alice Carlton, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pope, has returned to her home at Island Grove, Fla. Before leaving she and her little sons made a short visit to our school.

On the twentieth of this month Mrs. Underhill and little son James, accompanied as far as Jacksonville by Mr. Underhill, left for Colorado to visit her folks. It took them three days on the way. Mr. Underhill will join them when school closes. He is now residing at the school.

On Friday afternoon, April 18, ten of the large deaf girls accompanied by Mrs. Moore, Miss Pike and Miss Rupley, attended a tea party at the Woman's Exchange in the Alcazar Hotel. They enjoyed looking at the beautiful fancy work, and then tea was served on small tables in the loggia. They greatly appreciated the kindness of the Misses Sulzner who invited them and made the afternoon so delightful for them. The same afternoon they visited Greenleaf & Crosby's beautiful jewelry store and the National Cemetery.

Notes--Blind Department

Luther Albritton recently received a crate of oranges from his uncle.

May Dempsey is anticipating a pleasant visit from her father in a few days.

Willie Barrow and Bessie Sikes have been slightly unwell for a day or two this month.

Examinations among the older pupils of this department will begin about May 5th.

"My friend lives in the 'superbs' of the city," occurred in one of our compositions recently.

Mr. Livingston's history class is standing an examination on the history of the United States.

Rev. Pasco, of Jacksonville, one of the former heads of this school, visited our school rooms the latter part of April.

Mary Agnes McRee expects to leave school shortly to go with her mother to Georgia. She will, however, return to us in the fall.

The Bible Training School of South Lancaster, Mass., recently donated to our library three interesting religious books in New York Point.

Mary Agnes McRee went home the first of May. We were sorry to have her go as she was to have taken part in the Commencement program.

The members of the Reading Circle are at present listening to Henry Holt's interesting and adventurous story, "The Lightning Conductor."

The advanced class of this department, as it has just finished the study of Grecian history, will spend the remainder of the year in studying Paul Bert's short Physics.

Mr. Walker has authorized Mr. Beaty to make out a list of about three hundred dollars worth of books in New York Point, which he will order for the library during the summer.

One night, while "Miss Jennie" was here, she entertained us very pleasantly by reading the humorous poem, "Nothing to Wear".

On the evening of April the twenty-second, Mr. Beaty entertained his and Mr. Livingston's classes in his school room by playing several pieces on a Victor talking machine. The little concert was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

At the close of school, Mr. Beaty's Sunday school class will have read, since the opening of school, the Old Testament from the beginning through the life of King Solomon. It has been our method to cover from eight to ten chapters a week, and to follow the historic thread as closely as possible, as well as to get the lessons of life which the Inspired Book contains for all.

Notes--Department of Music

Our Commencement music is all ready at last and we are waiting anxiously for the sixteenth of May.

The declamation class has just about finished the study of Thomas Gray's well known poem, "Elegy in a Country Churchyard".

We are overjoyed at the prospect of having four new pianos next year. One is to be a petite grand, and is to be kept on the auditorium stage.

Mary Agnes McRee, May Dempsey and Rosie Nassarellah were appointed as a program committee to arrange for the May meeting of the Junior St. Cecilia Club.

Miss Cooper has offered a prize to the pupil whose violin lessons have been best during the last half year, and much excitement is felt about it. Lola Ashley won the prize given by Miss Cooper in February.

The music department enjoyed very much the visit of Hon. John E. Swearingen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of South Carolina. Mr. Swearingen's many sided intellect includes a capacious niche where he keeps a thorough understanding and deep appreciation of music, and we felt much complimented by his kind criticism.

Rosie Nassarellah recited the Lost Chord at the last meeting of the Junior St. Cecilia Club. Mary Agnes McRee and May Dempsey also played a duet. After the program the usual game was played. The first and last letters of the names of fifteen composers were given, and the children filled in the entire name. One of the names thus to be filled in was W--- r. After thinking over it for some time, little Rosie suggested, "Could it be Walker?"

Hon. John E. Swearingen visited us last week, and gave an address which is described in part elsewhere in these pages. The address was truly great, and our only regret is that we may not hear another. The entire program given was as follows:

PIANO AND ORGAN DUO—Spring Song *Mendelssohn*
Annie Lee Barksdale—Luther Albritton

INVOCATION

VIOLIN SOLO—Largo - - - - *Handel*
Ernest Zeppernick

VOCAL SOLO—Heart Throbs - - - - *Bendel*
Willie Barrow

ADDRESS - - - Hon. John E. Swearingen
(Superintendent of Public Instruction of South Carolina.)

PIANO SOLO—(a) Etude Mignonne - *Schutte*
(b) Waltz, Op. 64, No. 1. - *Chopin*
Pearl Brown

BENEDICTION

The Florida School Herald.

Entered as Second-class matter at the Post Office at Saint Augustine, Florida

ALBERT H. WALKER, ... Editor
O. W. UNDERHILL, ... Manager

Published monthly during the School year by the Printing Department of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind at St. Augustine, Florida

Its object is to teach a number of the deaf pupils type setting that they may be able from the knowledge obtained to earn a livelihood after leaving school, and to provide interesting and instructive reading for the pupils, graduates and friends of the School.

The subscription price is fifty cents for the School year.

Rates of advertisement made known on application.

Address all communications and subscriptions to the

FLORIDA SCHOOL HERALD,
School for the Deaf and the Blind,
St. Augustine, Florida.

Vol. XIII.

May, 1913.

No. 8.

School will close on the 22nd inst. Arrangements are now being made for transportation to the various home points of the pupils. Announcements were sent out to the parents of the pupils sometime ago as to the closing date and when and where to meet them. School opened on the 25th of last September and the session has been interrupted only by two holidays—Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The health of the school has been uniformly good. No serious cases of illness have occurred and the pupils return to their homes in the best of health. The school-room work has progressed well and good results have been accomplished. The discipline of the pupils has been in general par excellence.

On the evening of the 16th inst. will be held in the auditorium our commencement exercises. We will have three graduates, all from the deaf department. These young men will shortly stand their examinations for entrance into Gallaudet College. On another page will be found the program.

The legislature is still in session. It has not taken up our asked for appropriations yet; but we feel no uneasiness in regard to the outcome of the bill when presented. Our friends are legion in the law-making body of the state and we feel that we will be treated fair and just. The appropriations asked for amount to \$85,000 for the biennium—\$55,000 for operating expenses and \$30,000 for building and improvements.

The Georgia Association of the Deaf, which meets in Macon, Ga., June 5-6, has invited the editor of the Herald to act as interpreter of the meeting. He has accepted.

According to the flattering report made by the legislative committee appointed to investigate the Oklahoma School for the Deaf it is "President" Stewart. Why not?

It is with much regret that we learn that Dr. Charles R. Ely, head of the Maryland School for the Deaf, has resigned to take up his work again in Gallaudet College. Professors are in abundance, but well qualified men for the heads of schools of the deaf are few and far between. The school's loss is the College's gain.

This will probably be the last issue of the *Herald* in this form. By the beginning of our next term, we hope to have our large and up-to-date press installed. This will enable the school to publish a better paper typographically. We hope to have the printing-office furnished with modern equipment through and through.

The Conference of Superintendents and Principals will meet in Indianapolis on the 27th of June instead of on the 23rd of that month as previously announced. The change of date was to allow some of the superintendents to be present who could not at the first date determined upon. Florida hopes to be represented at the meeting. Several important matters will be brought up for discussion and a large attendance is promised.

Challenge: The meeting of the teachers of the deaf will be held in Staunton, Va. next year. We will groom an old fashioned ideographic signer and let our English order adherents bring along their man, clear off the stage at Staunton and allow them to recite any old thing—a fairy tale, a legend, or what not, it makes no difference. When through, leave it to a vote of the deaf members and deaf visitors of the Convention which is their language. We can take defeat with perfect grace and are perfectly willing to put our opinions to a test. "Our hat is in the ring! Who takes up the challenge?"

The beautiful tract of land lying between the school and the city limits has recently changed hands and is now being developed and will be placed on the market shortly at fancy prices. The property will be laid out with broad, hard-surfaced streets and side walks. Water and sewerage pipes are down and electric lights will complete the comforts to be had by those purchasing these beautiful home sites. This property of about twenty-five acres promises to be the most exclusive residential section of the city. Time was, and that not many years ago, when our school was in the "back-woods". Now, we are situated in the most highly desired section adjoining the city.

We note one peculiar condition this year and one that bodes good to the oral work. The peripatetic oral teacher "with training" is not near so numerous with her application as formerly. These badly equipped and badly trained "itinerants" sprung up in the profession a few years ago and as the demand and supply were unequal, many of them secured positions in our schools much to the detriment of the school and to the method which they were supposed to be masters of. The general increase of salaries paid for oral instruction has lately attracted many well educated young women and they are "taking the training" with the result that that phrase will soon cease to become a by-word and a joke in the profession. There is a splendid field open for the advancement of the oral work in this country; but the incompetent, the mediocre instructor must stand aside for the highly educated and highly specialized pedagogue.

A telegram received at the school last Thursday morning conveyed the sad intelligence of the death of Supt. Sidney J. Thomas of the Texas School for the Deaf, at Austin. Only the day before the *Lone Star* had reached us with the news of his condition, but allayed any grave apprehension as to his condition by announcing that while quite sick, he was improving.

Supt. Thomas was a young man well suited for the responsible position of the head of a large school. He taught in the Texas School from 1888 to 1890 and was succeeded by the president of this school. Mr. Thomas left the profession to engage in the practice of law, but was called back to the school several years ago to assume the responsibilities of its head.

That, with his qualifications, he would make a success, no one doubted, and he fulfilled to the letter and more the expectations of his friends and the friends of the school. We extend sincerest sympathies to the bereaved family and to the school.

On the 1st inst. the school had the pleasure of entertaining Hon. John E. Swearingen, State Superintendent of Education of South Carolina. He made an address to the pupils in the auditorium that evening and it was eloquent, grand and inspiring in every way. The doors were thrown open to the public. The next morning he was invited to the St. Augustine Public School and was introduced to the pupils of that school by Mr. Walker. His address was one full of intense interest and thoroughly enjoyed by the teachers and pupils of the school.

Prof. Swearingen is a graduate of the S. C. School for the Deaf and the Blind and the S. C. University. He is one of the remarkable blind men of the age. He is young and ambitious and perhaps in a few years his State will call him to still higher honors. He

came at the invitation of the school. It is our policy to have with us during the school year some noted educator to address our pupils. This is one of the new features added to our school life and one that will always be looked forward to with a good deal of pleasure.

JOHN E. SWEARINGEN

On May the first and second, the school was happy and fortunate indeed to have as its special guest, Hon. John E. Swearingen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of South Carolina. For months, we, especially those who have known Mr. Swearingen for years, had been looking forward to his visit with great pleasure, and our pleasurable anticipations were more than fulfilled by his genial, entertaining, appreciative, uplifting, yea! inspiring presence among us for two days. We have good cause never to forget his visit, and we are grateful to Pres. Walker for arranging to have him visit the school for our profit and pleasure.

John E. Swearingen was born in Edgefield county, S. C., in 1875. He is a nephew of the well-known U. S. Senator, B. R. Tilman of the same state and county. At the age of twelve, by an unfortunate accident, he lost the sight of both eyes. His education was continued for some time under the wise tutorship of his mother. Later he pursued his studies at Cedar Spring, the state school for the Deaf and the Blind, preparing himself all the while to enter an institution of higher learning. In the fall of '95, he entered the University of South Carolina in Columbia, from which four years later he graduated not only at the head of his class, but with the highest honors ever won by any student of the University, John C. Calhoun not excepted. In the fall of '99 he took up his duties as head teacher in the blind department at Cedar Spring. He labored in this capacity for nine years, and his work during that time for the Blind of the state can hardly be over estimated.

In the spring of '08, at the urgent requests of his many friends throughout the state, Prof. Swearingen resigned his position at Cedar Spring to enter upon the campaign for the office which he now fills.

Though opposed by two strong competitors, the summer election gave him an easy plurality over both the other candidates, and he has since been twice re-elected as superintendent of South Carolina's educational department without opposition. So well and so wonderfully has he developed the educational system of the state, that it is rumored abroad that the people are only awaiting the opportunity to confer upon him higher honors still.

Mr. Swearingen arrived in St. Augustine late on the evening of April 30th. The whole of the next morning he spent in our class-rooms, examining the work of the school. At noon he expressed himself as well pleased with the progress and standing of

the children in their various branches of work. His afternoon was taken up in going over the grounds, through the new industrial building, the colored school, etc. To those who have labored so faithfully to secure proper educational environment for the children committed to their care, it must have been pleasing indeed to hear Prof. Swearingen's hearty congratulations upon their success. At eight-fifteen, Prof. Swearingen addressed the school and a large gathering of its friends from the city upon "Educational Program." On the morning of the second, Prof. Swearingen addressed the St. Augustine public school. Later in the morning he again visited some of the class-rooms. His last afternoon was given to visiting places of interest in the city—Ft. Marion, the old Cathedral, etc. Prof. Swearingen's visit was a source of genuine pleasure, profit and inspiration to us all. He brought with him an atmosphere of energy and action; he gave us a deeper insight into many matters; he filled us with a nobler "longing for the strife." In a word, the school is to be congratulated upon having such a man as its warm friend. Come again, Mr. Swearingen! "The lute string hangs on the outside." H. W. B.

The following is the program of our Commencement Exercises which were held in the school auditorium on the evening of May 16th.

A big crowd of people were present and all seemed enthusiastic over the splendid success of the exercises.

The orations by the young graduating men, the fairy hoop drill, and the music numbers were the features of the evening.

Graduates:

HENRY STEPHEN AUSTIN, Tampa
HENRY RAYMOND ROU, Reddick
WILLIE HARVEY TOWNSEND, Greenville

Class Motto:

Esse Quam Videre

Class Colors:

Gold and Olive

Class Flower:

Black-eyed Susan

Program

1. "Take Me Back to the Garden of Love" - - - N. Osborn
Orchestra
2. ANTHEM—Hear us, O Father - *Mercadante (arr. by Shepard)*
3. INVOCATION
4. SALUTATORY AND ESSAY—"Florida"
Henry Raymond Rou
5. PIANO DUET—Pizzicati (from "Sylvia") - - - - *Delibes*
Bessie Sikes—May Dempsey
6. VIOLIN SOLO—Largo - - - - - *Handel*
Ernest Zeppernick
7. FAIRY HOOP DRILL
Small Deaf Pupils
8. CLASS EXERCISES
Deaf Pupils
9. ORGAN SOLO—Fanfare - - - - - *Lemmens*
Mabel Bates
10. VOCAL TRIO—When Far from Thee - - *Compagni (arr. by J. A. Parks)*
Lola Ashley—Willie Barrow—Pearl Brown
11. SONG IN SIGNS—"When the Mists Have Rolled Away" - *Sankey*
Clarabel Cone Florence Giles
Grace Sawyer Fannie Sawyer
12. PIANO TRIO—A May Day - - - - - *Rathbun*
Willie Butler—Rosie Nassarellah—Percy Somers
13. VOCAL SOLO—Three Green Bonnets - - - - *D'Hardelot*
Pearl Brown
14. ESSAY—"Sir Walter Scott"
Henry Stephen Austin
15. VIOLIN SOLO—Morning Star - - - - - *Adolphe Lange*
Rosie Nassarellah
16. CLASS EXERCISES
Blind Pupils
17. SONG IN SIGNS—Face to Face - - - - *Herbert Johnson*
Lily Holland
18. VOCAL DUET—Violets - - - - - *Cowen*
Nora Chasteen—Rosie Nassarellah
19. PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS
20. ESSAY—"Forestry" and Valedictory
William Harvey Townsend
21. CHORUS—"Whirl and Twirl," Chorus of Spinning Maidens
(from Flying Dutchman) *Wagner*
Blind Girls
22. "I'M GOING BACK TO DIXIE" - - - - *Barlin and Snyder*
Orchestra
23. BENEDICTION

TEACHERS' MEETING

On the evening of April 27th, the teachers and officers assembled in the library to hold the last teachers' meeting of the term.

The first number on the program was a violin solo by Ernest Zeppernick, one of the blind boys. He gave, in clear, sweet tones, a very pleasing interpretation of Handel's master-composition, Largo.

Following this, the secretary's report of the previous meeting was read and approved.

Next, Lilah Walker rendered one of her pretty piano solos, which was heartily applauded.

The fourth number was Miss Wilson's paper, entitled, "The Greatest of These", which appears on the front page of this number of the *Herald*, and which speaks for itself.

The fifth number was, "School-room Experiences (voluntary)." Mrs. Moore, Miss Ferguson, Miss Rees, and Mr. Walker were among those who spoken most interestingly upon scenes and subjects of school-room importance.

The last number, a vocal quartet by four of the blind boys, proved a delightful one. "One of their selections," to quote Miss Wilson, "was pretty; the other, funny."

After the conclusion of the regular program, as usual, we spent a very pleasant half hour socially; then adjourned.

H. W. BEATY, Sec'y.

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL

The State School for the Deaf and the Blind which ends the present academic year with the commencement exercises Friday night is an institution of which more should be known by Floridians in general. It is an institution of which the commonwealth may well be proud. Rapidly it is coming to be recognized as one of the leading institutions of the kind in the nation.

A blind child or a deaf and dumb child ordinarily faces a life of blankness, devoid of all that goes to make life worth while. But this school brings to them the light of knowledge and usefulness and makes of them men and women fitted to carry out their own part in the scheme of the world—good and useful citizens.

Devoid of all knowledge of any kind of expression are many of the deaf and dumb children when they enter the institution. But love and kindness and patience bring the bright light of knowledge to their eyes and open the wonders before them of the world of books. They are taught useful trades. Their minds broaden with phenomenal alacrity. They enter with zest into the gaining of the knowledge which makes of them useful men and women.

The blind children are also taught trades as well as the lessons of the curriculum. And the music course is especially proving of benefit to them, open-

ing to their touch the enlightening vista which gives their souls full expression. To see these children at work is an inspiration.

Florida cannot do too much for her deaf and her blind and the *Evening Record* is glad to see that the legislature is providing more for them. No appropriation could be made in better cause.

And of President Albert H. Walker and his splendid faculty of instructors and supervisors too much in praise cannot be said.

A stroll through the school at any time shows happy laughing faces—far more cheerful in truth than are to be seen in many a school-room where the pupils are possessed of sight and hearing. No school has a president better trained and fitted for this work of good.—*Editorial in St. Augustine Evening Record of May 14th.*

OUR GRADUATES

[The following is cited from the St. Augustine Evening Record of May 15th.]

Three young men from the deaf department will graduate this year. All three are ambitious and on May 20th will take the entrance examination for entrance to Gallaudet College, at Washington, the only college of the kind in the world. Their ambition is to enter this institution and pursue their studies as high as possible. All three are typical of the graduates from the Florida Institution—earnest and ambitious young men who will make good and useful citizens.

Henry Raymond Rou of Reddick, a small town in Marion county, will deliver an able essay upon Florida and also the salutatory. For eight years he has pursued his studies in the State school. He is fond of athletics and studious as well. In the vocational work of the school he has studied the printing trade and last summer he worked in the mechanical department of the Ocala Banner. He has by his own work earned much of the money required for his expenses in pursuing his studies.

Henry Stephen Austin of Tampa is another of the graduates. He was more fortunate than others in that he was possessed of hearing up to the age of five years and had studied in the primary and intermediate grades of the public schools, thus not encountering the difficulty of the others in getting started in his studies in the school. He speaks very well, although semi-deaf. He has made excellent progress in his studies. He was especially fond of literature.

William Harvey Townsend of Greenville, in West Florida, is the third member of the class. He also did not lose the faculty of hearing until eight or nine years of age and had studied in the public schools. He has given particular attention to the study of literature and has made very good grades in his studies.

Christian Endeavor Society

DEAF DEPARTMENT

The Christian Endeavor Society was called to order by President Luther Holland on the twenty-seventh of April.

First on the program was the prayer signed by Arthur Lightbody, after which a hymn was signed by Ben Lorenz.

The leader's talk was signed by Lily Holland entitled "Mission Work at Home and Abroad."

The Bible stories were signed by four older members.

A hymn was signed by Lalla Wilson after which Bible verses were signed by Pearl Holland, Willard Kirby, Edna Kramer and Carl Holland.

Roxie Jordan made her address, and then Mr. Underhill gave us an interesting talk. The treasurer collected sixty cents.

There being no further business to come before the society, the meeting was closed with a prayer in concert led by Grace Sawyer.

LALLA WILSON, Sec'y.

The regular meeting of our Christian Endeavor Society was held in the auditorium on the fourth of May. It was opened with a prayer by Lalla Wilson and followed by a hymn by Fannie Varnes.

Raymond Ron, the leader, gave a talk about "The Ideal Christian and His Prayers" which was greatly enjoyed by us all.

The story tellers were Albert Holloway, Clarabell Cone, Arthur Lightbody, and Lorena Thompson and then followed the hymn signed by Amalia Lorenz.

There were Bible verses given by four little members.

The address was made by Mr. Underhill and then the hymn, "Rock of Age," was signed by Minnie Clemons.

The meeting was closed with a prayer by Willie Townsend.

LALLA WILSON, Sec'y.

BLIND DEPARTMENT

The last meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society was held in the Auditorium at the usual hour, on the evening of April 27th, President Zeppernie presiding.

The meeting was opened with a hymn and prayer by Willie Barrow. After the Secretary had read the minutes of the previous meeting and called the roll, another hymn was sung. Mr. Livingston, the leader for the evening, took charge and gave quite an interesting talk on the subject which was "Home and Foreign Missions," after which several of the members gave interesting illustrations relating to the subject. The leader then asked Bessie Sikes to read the Bible lesson which was taken from the seventeenth chapter

Literary Society

DEAF DEPARTMENT

First on the program of the Walker Literary Society of April 5, was the roll call and reading of the minutes. A declamation by Amalia Lorenz followed.

There was a debate between Lalla Wilson and Ben Lorenz on the affirmative side, and Luther Holland and Lily Holland on the negative side, the subject being, Resolved, "That women should be allowed to vote." The judges decided in favor of the affirmative side.

A dialogue was given by several of the girls. A few remarks were made.

The critic, Mr. Underhill, then gave his report. As this was the night for election, the following officers were elected: Lily Holland, President; Willie Townsend, Vice President, and Fannie Varnes, Secretary. Some other business was attended to after which the meeting adjourned.

HENRY AUSTIN, Sec'y.

One of the bi-weekly meetings of the Walker Literary Society was held in the auditorium on the evening of April 19. After the president had called the meeting to order, the roll was called and minutes read. Roxie Jordan gave us "Marseilles" in graceful signs. Then Mr. Underhill gave us an interesting lecture on Mary, Queen of Scots. No remarks or business came before the society, and the meeting adjourned.

FANNIE VARNES, Sec'y.

BLIND DEPARTMENT

On the evening of April 26th, one of the bi-weekly meetings of the Florida School Lyceum was held in the auditorium.

As the President was absent, Anna Lee Barksdale, Vice-President, conducted the meeting. After the society had been called to order, the minutes were read and the roll called.

A program consisting of two orchestra selections, piano solos, two piano duets, an organ duo, and one vocal number, was rendered. Three very appropriate recitations were recited also. The critic's report was as favorable as usual. There being no miscellaneous business, the monitor's report was then heard, after which the society adjourned.

PEARL BROWN, Sec'y.

of Acts. The meeting was then turned over to the President. Collection was taken amounting to 50 cents.

As there was no miscellaneous business to come before the society, the meeting was closed by singing a hymn and repeating the benediction.

BESSIE SIKES, Sec'y.

A NOTABLE FAMILY

The April number of "*The Florida School Herald*," published by the Florida School for the deaf and blind, under the management of O. W. Underhill is devoted to the work of the Walker family of South Carolina as teachers of the deaf and superintendents of institutions for the deaf and blind. It contains sketches of the late Newton Pinckney Walker, founder of the Cedar Spring Institution, of his son, Captain Newton F. Walker, superintendent of that institution for the last forty years, and of the latter's three sons, Horace E., principal of the Tennessee School for the Deaf at Knoxville; Albert Hayne, president of the Florida School, and W. Laurens, principal of the school at Cedar Spring. There is also an appreciative sketch of Mrs. Newton F. Walker, whose influence and labors have not been second to those of any of this notable family whose lives for three generations have been given to the care and instruction of deaf and blind children. The articles are illustrated with portraits and pictures of the Cedar Spring and Florida schools.

The people of South Carolina are familiar with the invaluable achievements of Prof. N. F. Walker but those of his sons are not so well known in their native State. The Florida publication brings out pointedly the work of the family, one notable in the educational and philanthropic circles of the country and having a record rarely if ever equalled in this country. Besides the Walkers, a son and two daughters of Mrs. Ida Walker Thomason of Spartanburg, grandchildren of the founder of the South Carolina Institution, are teachers of the deaf in New York and Rhode Island.—*The (Columbia, S. C.) State*.

The following is part of a letter written by a visitor of St. Augustine to Mrs. Gurley of Knoxville in regard to our part in the Ponce de Leon Celebration which took place here March 31—April 4th.

"I enclose a picture of the deaf mutes who took part in the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the landing of Ponce de Leon in Florida.

They marched finely, and when the French army (which they represented) gave way to the English, they lowered their colors and took part in all the exercises.

I was very proud of them.

I think the picture would look very nice mounted on a large card or with a mat around it and framed. Don't you think one of the boys in the wood working department could make a frame for it? Then hang it where the children can see it.

I think it is an inspiration for them to know that others take part (and they can, too) in the activities of life.

They wore black boots, brown velvet suits, white collars and silver helmets and carried guns, the banner and also the flag of France."

So long as we serve, so long as we are loved by others, I would say that we are indispensable; and no man is useless while he has a friend.—*Robert Louis Stevenson*.

Children's Page

Child's Prayer

Now I lay me down to sleep; I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to keep.

If I should die before I awake, I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to take, and this I ask for Jesus' sake, Amen.

Children's Items

Annie Clemons got a letter from home.

Allie Spears has a nice new white dress.

Willie Day's parents have moved to Live Oak.

Beulah Leach's mother will come for commencement.

Eugenia Roberts will have a new dress. Her mother sent her \$3.00.

Irene Lighthbody has new shoes and Mildred Combs has a new dress.

Cora Parker's mother sent her seven dollars. Miss McLane will buy her a pretty new dress.

Miss "Willie" took Bertha and Blanche Tyson to town to buy them new shoes. They have new white dresses.

The Indians

The Indians lived in the United States before the white people come.

They have red skin and straight black hair.

Long ago they lived in wigwams and wore blankets.

They wore feathers, too, and painted their bodies.

The Indians like to hunt and fish.

They used a bow and arrow to shoot, and row in canoes on the water.

Can you draw a bow and an arrow?

Can you paddle a canoe?

Sometime the mother Indian is called a squaw.

The baby is called a papoose.

The mother Indian carries her papoose on her back.

Many little white boys and girls like to disguise like Indians and play Indian.—*Optic*.

A Cocoon

A worm lay on the limb of a tree. In the fall it spun itself a home. It went to sleep. A boy passed by the tree. He saw the cocoon. He took it into the school-room and gave it to his teacher.

She put it into a box and left it all winter.

One day in spring she heard a noise. She looked into the box. The cocoon was breaking.

In a few minutes a moth came out. It was very weak at first. Then it became stronger. It spread its wings. They were very beautiful.

It tried to climb out of the box. The teacher put the box on the window-sill. The moth flew away.—*Ex.*

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FRONT VIEW



SIDE VIEW

Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.

This is a School supported by the State for educating all children too deaf or too blind to receive instruction in the public schools for the hearing and seeing. To be eligible, a child must be deaf, dumb or blind, in sound mind and between the ages of six and twenty-one.

Pupils are received at any time except during vacation. The best time to enter is at the opening, October 1st.

Parents should endeavor to get their children here while they are young.

To parents who are unable to pay, tuition and all other expenses are without charge, except clothing and the first traveling expense. Clothing must be provided by parents, or friends. The first traveling expense, not paid by the parents, is provided for by the county commissioners of the county from which the pupil comes. Afterwards this expense is met by the State.

This is a SCHOOL, NOT an ASYLUM, or home, or hospital, or reformatory.

It is strictly and solely a SCHOOL. Its purpose is educational, to give literary and industrial training to blind and deaf children. Only educable children of school-age will be admitted and retained. Those attending school here should not be called "inmates," "patients," or subjects of charity.

The course of study embraces the branches usually taught in the elementary and grammar schools, with a few high school studies subject to such changes as the peculiar wants of the deaf or blind children require.

Every deaf child is given an opportunity, as far as possible, to learn speech and lip-reading. Every possible effort is made to encourage and promote speech.

As far as the means and equipment will allow, instruction is given in printing, carpentry, sewing and dress-making, domestic work, piano tuning, music, bead and raphia work, chair caning, mattress-making, broom-making and basket-making.

Letter day comes twice a month, at which time a letter is sent to each parent.

There is no protracted Christmas vacation as the term is only eight months, and parents are earnestly requested not to ask for their children to visit home during the session.

School always begins October 1st, and closes May 31st, when the pupils all go home for the summer vacation.

All the work of the school is open to the inspection of the public.

Parents and friends of pupils are allowed to visit them at any time, but they should not expect to be entertained at the School.

The government of the School is that of a well-regulated family and careful attention is paid to the health, manners, comfort and habits of the pupils.

All letters and packages should be sent in the care of the President.

Any person sending the address of a blind or deaf child, not in school, will be doing a real service to a class whose lives need in a peculiar degree the blessings and light of an education.

A. H. WALKER, President.

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